Beatus ille qui procul negotiis — Paterna rura bobis exercet suis-

Beatus ille qui procul negotiis — Paterna rura bobis exercet suis-

P.P. 5487.

THE London Magazine OR, Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer

VOL. XXXIII.

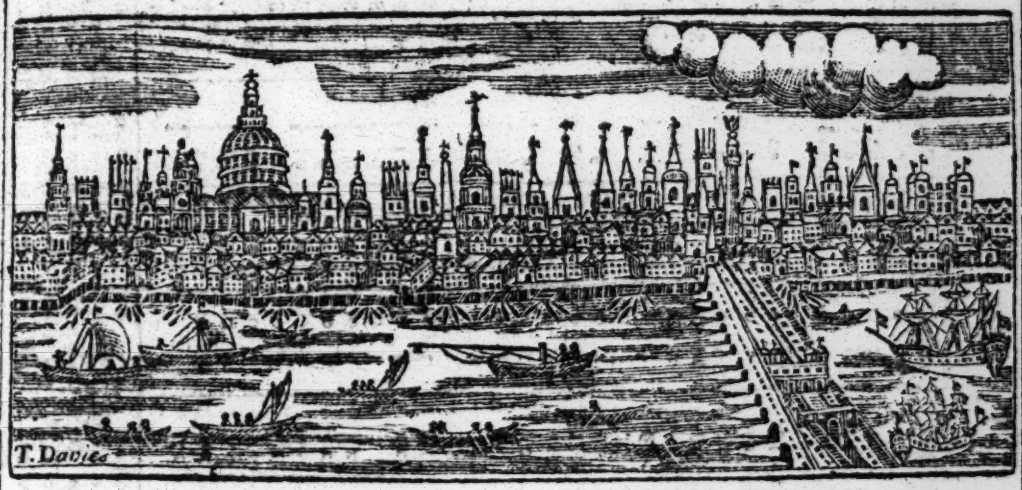
For the Year 1764

By His MAJESTY's Authority.

Printed for R. Baldwin at the Rose in Pater Noster Row.

10
45
FEB

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JANUARY, 1764.

Of divine Providence and Man's Free-agency 3—6
Genealogy of the Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick 5
Chronological Memoir of the Military Actions of the Prince of Brunſwick 6, 7
Of the Great Solar Eclipſe, &c. 8
The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c. &c. 9—14
Proceedings relative to Mr. Harriſon's Time-piece 9—12
Of finding the Longitude by an Obſervation of the Moon 11
A humane and public-ſpirited Propoſal 14—16
Of the Improvement of Land by artificial Paſtures 16
Of the Culture of Burnet, Lucern, &c. 17
Quickſilver diſcovered on Plants 18
Culture of various Graſſes 19
Proportion between the Engliſh and Iriſh Acre 20
Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the late War 21—26
Queries on Wing's Sheet Almanack 27
Importance of the Care of Pariſh-poor Infants 28
Oppoſite female Characters 29
Folly and Miſchief of running to France 30
Of the Vanity of preferring the Body to the Soul ibid. 32
Public Spirit of the late King 33
Engliſh Convents more oppreſſive and injurious to human Nature, than thoſe eſtabliſhed in popiſh Countries 33—36
Account of *No one's Enemy but his own*, with Remarks 36—38
———*What we muſt all come to*, with Remarks 38
Curious Experiments in Agriculture 39
Of the Extenſion of Roots 39
Of breaking up of Woodlands 40
Of Untilled Lands 41
Account of curious foſſil Petrifications 42
Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, &c. on the late Marriage 43, 44
POETICAL ESSAYS 44—48
A new Song ſet to Muſic 49
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 50
Advices in a dreadful Diſorder 51
Marriages and Births; Deaths ibid.
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 52
Promotions Civil and Military 53
Alterations in the Liſt of Parliaments ibid.
Bankrupts 53
Courſe of Exchange 54
Monthly Bills of Mortality ibid.
Foreign Affairs 55
Catalogue of Books 56
Prices of Stocks and Grain, Wind and Weather 2

With a fine MAP of the Great SOLAR ECLIPSE, a Plate of curious IMPROVEMENTS in AGRICULTURE, and of uncommon FOSSIL PETRIFICATIONS, all elegantly engraved on Copper.

Alſo a beautiful FRONTISPIECE to the laſt Volume, deſigned by WALE, and engraved by GRIGNION.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe, in Pater-noſter-Row;

Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound, or ſtitched, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* JANUARY, &c.

1763	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK	South Sea STOCK.	S. Sea An. old	S. Sea An. new	3 p. c. B. 1751.	3 p. cent. Ann red.	3 p. cent. B. conso	3½ Bank An. 1760.	4 per C. B. 1763.	1½ per C. Ind. An.	Exchеq. Bills	1n. Bonds præm.	Scrip. 1763.	Prize Blanks.	Wind at Deal.	Weath at Lond
28	112 ¾	161					83 ¼			90 ⅜		17 s.	6 0	92 ⅜	91 ⅞	S.	rain
29		161					83 ⅜			90 ⅜	81 ¼	71	5 0	92 ⅜	92	S. W. bW.	r. win
30	113 ¼	162		83 ⅛			83 ¼		96 ⅝	90 ⅜	81 ¼	17	6 0	92 ⅜	92	S. W.	rain
31		192							96 ⅛	90 ⅜		17	4 0	92 ¼	928	W W.	r. frost
1																S. W.	rain
2		161 ½		83 ½					87	90 ⅞	81 ⅛	16	3 0	92 ⅞	92 ⅛	W.	rain
3	113 ½	162 ⅛					83 ⅞	86 ¼	97 ¼	90 ¼		16	3 0	92 ⅞	92 ⅛	W.	rain
4	113 ¼	161 ⅛					83 ⅞	86	97	90 ¼	81 ¼	17	3 0	92 ⅞	92 ⅛	S. E.	rain
5	113 ¼			83 ½			83 ¾		97 ⅛	90 ¼	81 ⅝	17	1 0	92 ⅝	92	S. W.	rain
6	113 ½						83 ¼		97 ¼	90 ⅜		17	2 0	92 ⅝	92	N.N W.	rain
7		158					89 ¼		97	90 ⅜		19	4 0	92 ⅝	91 ¼	S.	rain
8				83 ½												S.	rain
9	113 ½	157 ¼					83 ¼	85 ¼	96 ¾	90	81	19	4 0	91 ⅞	91 ⅜	S.	rain
10	113 ⅜	157 ½		83 ⅜			83 ⅜	85 ½	96 ¼	89 ¼	81 ⅞	21	4 0	91 ½	90 ⅛	W.	rain
11	113 ⅜	157 ½					83 ⅜		96 ⅛	89 ⅜	81 ⅝	21	2 0	91 ⅜		S. W.	rain
12		158 ¼		82 ¾			83 ¼	85 ¾	96 ¼	89 ⅜		21	2 0	91 ⅜	91 ½	S. W.	rain
13		158 ⅛					83 ⅜		96 ⅜	89 ⅜	81 ⅛	20	4 0	91 ⅜	91 ¼	N. N. W.	frost
14	113 ½			83 ¼			83 ⅜		96 ¼	89 ¼		81	4 0	91 ¼	91 ⅛	S.	fine
15																N. W.	frost
16	113 ⅜	137				81 ½	83 ⅜		96 ⅛	89 ⅞		18	3 0	91 ⅞	61 ⅝	W. S. W.	frost
17	113 ½	156				81	83 ⅜		96 ⅛	90		20	3 0	92	91 ⅝	W. S. W.	rain
18				83 ¼		8	83 ¼	85	96 ⅛	89 ⅞			3 0	91	91 ⅝	S.	rain
19	113					81	83		96 ¼	89 ¾		20	3 0	91 ¼	91 ¼	S.	fair
20		155 ¼	94				83 ⅛		96 ⅛	19 ¼		20	6 0	91	91 ⅝	S.	fine
21				83 ¼			82 ⅞		91 ¼	90		20		92	91 ⅝	S. W	fine
22												17	5 0			S.	fi. fair
23	113			84 ⅞			83 ⅛	83 ¾	94 ⅝	90		14	5 0	91 ¼	92	N. N W.	fi. rain
24	112 ½	156 ¼		84 ⅜	83 ⅝		84 ⅛	84 ¼	24 ⅞	90		16	4 0	93	92 ⅝	S.	fine
25	114	157 ¼		84 ⅜			84 ¼	84	95 ⅛	91 ¼		16	4 0	92 ⅞	92	W. N. W.	cloudy
26	113 ¾	157 ¼			83 ½		84 ¼	84 ¼	84 ¾	91 ½		17		92 ⅜	91 ¼	W.	rain
27	113 ¾	156 ¼	93 ¼			82 ¼	82 ⅛	84	95 ¼	90 ⅛	82 ¼		4 0	92 ⅜	92 ⅛	N.	rain

Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London
Wheat 28s od to 34s	10l to 10l 5s ld.	9l to 11 2s load	7l os to 8l 10s.	9l os od load	10l. 15s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qu	4s 8d bushel	4s 6d bushel	Hay per load 50 to 60s.
Barley 16s to 24s od	18s to 23s od qu	15s to 30s qr	25s to 26 6d qr	17s to 19 qr	18s to 22 qr	14s to 17	16s to 8 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 4d	Straw from 36s. to 42s.
Beans 16s to 21s od	27s to 30s	26s od to 30 od	31s to 32s	17s 9d to 19	15s to 16 od	19s to 24	15s to 15 6d	2s to 2s 4d	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Coals 42s. per chald.
Oats 13s to 19d	15s to 19s od	16s to 2 1s od	17s to 21s	24s to 26 od	28s to 30	34s to 40	23s to 30	3s 2d to 3s 4d	3s 6d to 3s 8d	Hops 2l. to 2l. 6s.

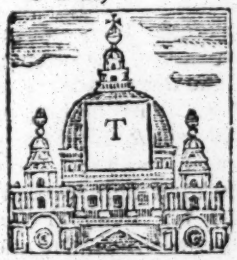
THE

LONDON MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1764.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,



TO reconcile providence with the free agency of man may be above our ability, however the attempt is laudable, but as the proofs of both are not matters of demonſtration, it would be fruitleſs to ſet about it with any other deſign than to ſhew the probability thereof. And I do not think theſe writers have had the ſucceſs they may have imagined, who ſuppoſe a providential plan originally framed, and to be carried into execution by ſecondary cauſes, without any further immediate interpoſition of the deity; becauſe I am of opinion there are no ſecondary or final cauſes, and all thoſe things we are apt to pronounce to be ſo, are only inſtruments in the hands of an efficient cauſe. If by ſecondary or final cauſes, ſhould be meant the exertion of the power of a created being, which I think to be efficient, and conſequently free, then I think it cannot be made appear, that any original plan can be carried on with certainty, without the future immediate interpoſition of the author of the plan. Neither can I apprehend, how the will of man, if it be ſuppoſed to be any cauſe at all, can be any other than an efficient one. Indeed we have been told, that the will is a final cauſe, and cannot act without a motive as an efficient cauſe, the former only being conſidered as free, and the latter as neceſſary; but how one exertion of power can be the effect of another, I do not comprehend, as it ſeems to me, to be making the ſame thing both cauſe and effect. Beſides, ſuch an opinion, if purſued, would carry us up to a firſt cauſe, on which the Deity would be dependent, according to the argument made uſe of by thoſe writers, who take the efficient cauſe to be neceſſary, and the final only free. For it has been ſaid, if a man was to deſire his friend to pull down a window-ſaſh, that his friend would be the final cauſe and free in doing of it; but that the man who deſired it, and without whoſe requeſt it would not have been pulled down, would be the efficient cauſe and neceſſary. So by the like manner of argument, the Deity muſt only be a free cauſe, when acting from a motive, ſuppoſe the good of the creature, and here the motive is made the efficient cauſe of what is done. Now, is not this making omnipotence dependent on motives as a firſt cauſe, and prior to the acts of the Deity; and whom than are we to thank for our creation, the Deity, or his motives. Beſides, is it poſſible to conceive any motives prior to the act of the Deity; and if it be ſaid, that the good of the creature may be eternal in idea, this I much queſtion, becauſe an idea is an act of the mind, but ſuppoſing it eternal, it cannot be prior to the perception, for the creature, nor its good are actually exiſting, and therefore the idea can be nothing elſe, in my opinion, than perception itſelf, nor any thing prior to it, but the perceptive being, and conſequently no happineſs can be a cauſe of perception.

A motive does not appear to be the cauſe of any thing; a ball in motion ſtriking another ball at reſt, is not the cauſe of this latter ball's exiſtence, nor is the motion in one ball the cauſe of the motion in the other, for motion does not create motion, no more than pain cauſes pain; neither is there any more motion after the ſtriking of the balls againſt each other than before; no motion cauſes any man to act, it is not the fire that cauſes one man to worſhip it, and another to extinguiſh it, becauſe, experience tells us, each man can do the contrary; it is not the candle that cauſes the child to run his fingers in it, and the man to avoid it, for, upon trial, the man finds he can do it as eaſy as the child.

As I ſaid before there are no final cauſes, but every cauſe is efficient, and that being who is a cauſe, was free to make himſelf one, and there is no neceſſity but of the exiſtence of that being who is without cauſe, and who makes himſelf the cauſe of all other exiſtents.

If we have a mind to play with words, we may indeed affirm, that every cauſe is neceſſary to its effect, and every effect neceſſary in reſpect to its cauſe, and if there be any freedom either in cauſe, or effect, while it is, it may be ſaid to be neceſſarily, but what has this to do with the freedom of man in the exertion of his power? Man may be the neceſſary effect of the Deity's power; but the exertion of man's power is an efficient act of his own, and not any effect of motives, or of the act of the Deity, and this he can have no other proof of, but what his experience affords him, which bars all demands from demonſtration.

To affirm, as ſome ingenious writers have done, that the eſſence of freedom, or liberty, is ſolely the abſence of conſtraint, and reſtraint, I take to be a defective account thereof, for in this caſe two balls lying on a billiard table which appear under neither one, nor the other, might then be ſuppoſed to be free, each to move itſelf, or the other, which ſurely will not be affirmed, becauſe they want an efficient power of their own to act. So likewiſe to aſſert that fancy or whim are the cauſe of a man's actions, ſeems quite as defective, in proving him free, for who, or what is the cauſe of his fancy but man himſelf; and, if ſo, does not this better account for his freedom, than by ſuppoſing man only a final cauſe, conſequent on the motive or fancy, can any thing appear more free than an original cauſe, where no power overrules, nor any power can obſtruct it, but a ſuperior power; and ſo far as that does, indeed it takes off from man's liberty, and nothing elſe can deprive him of it.

We have been told, that the immediate interpoſition of providence, would only be declarative of goodneſs and power at the expence of wiſdom, but what inſtances have we of goodneſs and power that does not diſplay wiſdom in effecting it? Is not all that we enjoy communicated to us by means, which are effects of the Deity's wiſdom, as well as power? Indeed if any one could prove that thoſe means could affect us, without the immediate exertion of the divine power, or that power could make us happy, or we ourſelves could communicate any good to one another without thoſe means, they would then appear needleſs, and goodneſs for ought I ſee, might be diſplayed without wiſdom and happineſs be the ſole effect thereof.

Our being diſſatisfied with every thing leſs than demonſtration has a good deal embaraſſed the philoſophic world, which fixes firſt principles of their own invention, and then finds itſelf puzzled to reconcile them to nature; we often talk of infinite power and infinite goodneſs in the abſtract, and then look upon them as incompatible, becauſe infinite goodneſs ſeems to exhauſt omnipotence. Now whether infinity be properly apply'd to goodneſs and power, I do not take upon myſelf to determine; but ſuppoſing goodneſs to be an act of power, and to be infinite, it muſt then exhauſt omnipotence; for where omnipotence is omnipotent, there it muſt be exhauſted; when power is infinitely applied would we have more of it, becauſe we erroneouſly think it inexhauſtible; we would take a part of infinity and then ſuppoſe it inexhauſtible; but in this way we can never reach infinity, to talk of omnipotence being inexhauſtible is having a wrong notion of it; it is like ſpeaking of a line infinitely extendable, or of matter infinitely diviſible, as if one could be infinitely extended, and the other infinitely divided, but nothing

thing capable of farther extenſion or diviſibility, can ever be infinite, for if a thing was infinitely extended or divided, it would be no longer extendable or diviſible, it cannot be infinitely divided and infinitely diviſible.

Would thoſe who are afraid that goodneſs may exhauſt omnipotence have us believe, that omnipotence can do any thing elſe but goodneſs? Yes it may be ſaid, there is evil in the world, from whence does that come? Why from the efficient cauſe of the creature's agency.———But why was it permitted? Has it been proved that permiſſion of evil is a moral evil? Is there any evil in making a free creature? Can there be any creature made capable of happineſs without making it free? Would an inviſible power, acting contrary, and oppoſing all free evil acts, appear conſiſtent with wiſdom? If man had never felt natural evil, he could never have known what acts might occaſion it, and muſt have been ſtrangely perplexed to be inviſibly controlled in his power, when he knew not why nor wherefore.——But why were things made that are hurtful?—What is hurtful in one degree is good in another, and it is the abuſe in the uſe of things that makes them hurtful, whereas every thing would be good, if rightly made uſe of, and without the things that be, we could receive no good.—But why was man made free to abuſe his power?——Becauſe elſe, as a ſenſible creature, he would be miſerable in the preſent conſtitution of things, which it was not poſſible to make better by any power, or it had been done.———But nothing is impoſſible to God.——What is poſſible or not poſſible with him, is beyond the line of our underſtanding, and we can only ſay it is impoſſible for omnipotence to work contradictions.

I think we may ſafely pronounce, there is no evil but what is cauſed by the creature, and there would be no good happen to him, if he was not the efficient cauſe of his own actions, becauſe we know of no goodneſs in nature, any farther than is conſiſtent with, and in proportion to, the creature's free acting and thinking.

I am, ſir, yours,

The Author of Chriſtianity older than the Religion of Natnre.

A Genealogical Abſtract ſhewing the Conſanguinity between her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Auguſta, *and the* Hereditary Prince *of* Brunſwick.

HIS moſt ſerene highneſs Charles William Ferdinand, hereditary prince of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle-Bevern, to whom the princeſs Auguſta of this kingdom is now eſpouſed, is the eldeſt ſon of the preſent reigning duke of that dominion, by the princeſs Philippina Charlotta, ſecond ſiſter to the king of Pruſſia, and is in the 29th year of his age, being born the 9th of October, 1735. He has two brothers and five ſiſters now living, viz. prince Frederick Auguſtus, aged 23, a lieutenant general, and prince William Adolphus, aged 18, a colonel, both in his Pruſſian Majeſty's ſervice; and the princeſſes Sophia Carolina Maria, aged 26; Anne Amelia, aged 24; Elizabeth Chriſtina Ulrica, aged 17; Frederica Wilhelmina, aged ſifteen, and Auguſta Dorothea, aged fourteen. A third brother, prince Albert Henry, who would now have been coming of age, was ſlain on the 20th of July, 1761, in a ſkirmiſh with a body of French. There were three more children, who died in their infancy.

The reigning duke has three brothers and ſix ſiſters, uncles and aunts to the hereditary prince:

1. Anthony Ulric, born 1714, who married a daughter of the late duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has three ſons and two daughters.

2. Lewis Erneſt, born 1718, field marſhal in the Dutch ſervice, and governor of Bois le Duc. He is the guardian of the young prince of Orange, and was formerly duke of Courland.

3. Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, born 1721, late commander in chief of the allied army in Germany. His moſt ſerene highneſs is likewiſe governor of Magdebourg, and a knight of the garter.

4. Elizabetha Chriſtina, born 1715, the preſent queen conſort of Pruſſia.

5. Louiſa Amelia, born 1722, princeſs dowager Royal of Pruſſia.

6. Sophia Antonietta, born 1724, eſpouſed to the reigning prince of Saxe Saalfeld, brother-in-law to the Margrave of Anſpach, who was lately on a viſit to this court.

7. Chriſtina Charlotta Louiſa, born 1726.

8.

8. Thereſa Natalia, born 1728, a canoneſs of the proteſtant Abbey of Hervorden.

9. Juliani Maria, born 1729, the preſent queen conſort of Denmark.

Prince Auguſtus William of Bevern, a Pruſſian field officer; prince Frederick George of Bevern, Canon of Lubeck; and prince Frederick Charles of Bevern in the Pruſſian and Daniſh ſervice, are couſins to the reigning duke.

The houſe of Brunſwick is divided into two branches, Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle, and Brunſwick-Lunenburg. The founder of both theſe lines was Erneſt the confeſſor, who firſt introduced the reformation into his dominions, and was ſucceeded, in 1546, by

ELDEST SON,
Wolfenbuttle line,

Francis Otho; ſucceeded, 1559, by his brother
Henry; ſucceeded, 1598, by his ſon
Julius Erneſt; ſucceeded, 1636, by his brother
Auguſtus; ſucceeded, 1666, by his ſon
Rudolph Auguſtus; ſucceeded 1704, by his brother
Anthony Ulric; ſucceeded, 1714, by his ſon
Auguſtus William; ſucceeded, 1731, by his brother

Lewis Rudolph, ſucceeded, 1735, by his firſt couſin
Ferdinand Albert; ſucceeded, 1738, by his ſon
Charles, the preſent duke, father of the hereditary prince.

YOUNGEST SON,
Lunenburgh line,

William; ſucceeded by his ſon
Erneſt; ſucceeded, 1611, by his brother
Chriſtian; ſucceeded, 1633, by his brother
Auguſtus; ſucceeded, 1636, by his brother
Frederick; ſucceeded, 1648, by his nephew
Chriſtian Lewis; ſucceeded, 1665, by his brother
George William, elector of Hanover; ſucceeded, 1705, by his nephew and ſon in law
George I. of Great Britain; ſucceeded, 1727 by his ſon
George II; ſucceeded 1760, by his grandſon
George III, brother to Auguſta, princeſs of Brunſwick.

Chronological Memoir of the Military Actions of the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick.

WHEN the Hanoverians reſumed their arms, in conſequence of the infraction, on the part of the French, of the convention of Cloſter Seven, prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, brother to the reigning duke of that title, was appointed commander in chief of the army of the king of Great Britain. In this army the hereditary prince entered into action in his twenty-third year, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in many engagements.

Feb. 23, 1758. His ſerene highneſs ſtormed the town of Hoya, capital of the county of that name, and obliged the French commandant, count de Chabot, to ſurrender the place by capitulation, after a loſs on the part of the latter of 500 men.

June 23. At the battle of Crevelt, in which the French army, under the count de Clermont, was entirely routed, the hereditary prince, at the head of two battalions of grenadiers, made an attack on the French, who were in a neighbouring wood, and maintained a fire for two hours and a half without ceaſing, till the enemy were thrown into confuſion, and entirely defeated. It was in this battle that count Giſors, only ſon of marſhal Belleiſle, was mortally wounded. He was ſon-in-law to the duke of Nevernois, the late French miniſter at this court.

July 29. He diſlodged the French from Bruggen, and took poſſeſſion of the town.

Aug. 3. He attacked a ſtrong French poſt at Wachtendonk, and drove the enemy away with the loſs of only two grenadiers.

April 1, 1759. He took poſſeſſion of Meiningen, and made two battalions of the Cologn troops priſoners. He reached Waſungen the ſame day, took it, and made priſoners the battalion of Nagel. He likewiſe obliged count d'Arberg, who was coming to its relief, to retire.

5. He repulſed a body of Auſtrians from Smalkalden and Thuringia.

July 28. He diſlodged the French from Lubeke.

Auguſt 1. He made an attack on 8000 French at Thornhauſen, under M. de Briſſac, whom he routed, and took five pieces of cannon, and near 2000 priſoners.

17. He diſlodged a French corps under

under M. d'Armentieres from Woſshagen.

Sept. 2. He ſurprized a party of French at Nieder Weimar, took two cannon, and ſeveral priſoners, without any loſs.

Nov. 30. He attacked a body of French at Fulda, under the duke of Wurtemberg, cut ſeveral of them to pieces, and took the reſt, with two cannon, two colours and the baggage.

Dec. 25. He arrived with his troops at Chemnitz, in Saxony, and

Jan. 12, 1760. Was at Freyberg with the king of Pruſſia. Having continued a little time in Saxony, he left that electorate, and, with his army,

Feb. 26, Paſſed the Frontiers of Thuringia.

June 28. He arrived in Heſſe, after ſeveral ſucceſsful ſkirmiſhes.

July 10. He engaged 10,000 French at Corbach; but being inferior in men and artillery, it became neceſſary to make a retreat, which was accompliſhed with ſome loſs. In this action he received a ſlight wound in his ſhoulder.

16. He gave battle to the French under gen. Glaubitz, at Emſdorff, and took two battalions, and the commander, priſoners.

22. He took Dillenburg, and made the garriſon priſoners.

Aug. 1. In the battle of Warburg he attacked and forced the enemy's flank, and drove them to the town.

5. He made an attack in the night upon Ziegenberg, and brought off 40 officers and 300 men.

Sept. 30. He paſſed the Rhine, after having ſcoured the country, and taken Rees and Emerick.

Oct. 16. He attacked M. de Caſtries, and was engaged from five in the morning till nine at night, but was obliged to retire. His highneſs received a ſlight wound in his leg, and his horſe was killed under him.

March 2, 1761. He diſlodged the French from Budingen.

May 20. He routed ſeveral French advanced poſts at Weſel, &c.

July 16. In the defeat of the French at Mooenover, his highneſs was preſent, and formed part of the right wing.

20. He had a ſmart ſkirmiſh with the French, in which his brother, prince Albert Henry, received a wound, of which he died on the 8th of Auguſt at Ham.

Nov. 13. He routed a large French detachment of Cavalry under M. de Cloſen, near Katlenbourg.

April 19, 1762. He took the caſtle of Arenberg, the garriſon of which, conſiſting of nine officers and 231 men, commanded by M. Muret, ſurrendered at Diſcretion.

June 24, He was preſent at the battle of Grabenſtein, when the French were defeated, with the loſs of near 5000 men.

July 24, He arrived at Mark, near Ham, after diſlodging ſome French detachments from Oſnabrug, and harraſſing the prince of Conde in his march.

Aug. 25. Being on a march with ſome light troops near Franckfort on the Main he fell in with the main body of the French, and loſt 30 men and three cannon.

31. He engaged count Stainville, near Friedberg, in which, after a brave reſiſtance, he was unſucceſsful, and received a muſket ball in his ſide, which made a deep perforation. He was conveyed ſucceſſively to Homberg, Fritzlar, and Munden, at which laſt place the wound was opened. This operation which was very painful, was ſucceeded by a fever, occaſioned by the working of a ſplinter; but in about three weeks he was declared to be out of danger. His highneſs was attended by Dr. Woſtoff, the king's phyſician; and was viſited, during this confinement, by his father the reigning duke.

This was the laſt action in which the hereditary prince was engaged; as in leſs than three months after this event hoſtilities ceaſed.

Prince Frederick, the next brother to the hereditary prince, has likewiſe diſtinguiſhed himſelf in military life. This prince, after the ſurrender of Wolfenbuttle to prince Xavier of Saxony, in October 1761, marched with General Luckner to the relief of Brunſwick which was then beſieged by the French. His highneſs, while the general marched to Peina, attacked the enemy in their entrenchments, forced them, made above 200 priſoners, and took poſſeſſion of the town; in conſequence of which ſucceſs, Wolfenbuttle was likewiſe evacuated in a few days. He had likewiſe the command at the inveſting the town of Caſſel in 1762, and in ſome ſucceeding expeditions; and was preſent with his elder brother at the battle of Grabenſtein: He is now in his twenty-third year.

The hereditary prince, after his recove-

ry

ry went to the head-quarters of the aron my at Neuhas, near Paderborn, and Chriſtmas-day arrived at Brunſwick. The following ſummer he went to Aix-la-Chapelle to drink the waters; but being diſſuaded from them, on account of the coldneſs of the ſeaſon, he arrived at the Hague about the middle of June, where he continued for a few days at the palace of his uncle prince Lewis. He then went back to Aix, and ſtaid there three weeks; and after viſiting the Spa, and ſome other places, returned to Brunſwick, where he continued till his departure for England, at the cloſe of the Year 1763 *.

Of the Great SOLAR ECLIPSE, *with a fine* MAP *of its Courſe, &c. &c.*

THE cauſe of eclipſes is now ſo generally known, that I believe it is ſcarce neceſſary to inform the reader, that a ſolar eclipſe is occaſioned by the interpoſition of the opake body of the moon, between the ſun and the eye of the ſpectator; and that it can only happen when the moon is in conjunction with the ſun: But the diſtinction of ſolar eclipſes into total and annular being not ſo commonly underſtood, it may be proper to ſay a little upon that ſubject, and the better to illuſtrate it, I have placed a repreſentation of one of each kind in the margin, in which it is to be obſerved, that the moon's apparent diameter, is expreſſed (in each figure) by the angle made by the two dotted lines.—Total eclipſes of the ſun are thoſe, which happen when the moon is ſo near the earth, that her ſhadow is intercepted by the earth's ſurface, by which means, the inhabitants of thoſe places, over which it paſſes, are, for a ſmall ſpace of time, entirely deprived of the ſolar rays; the apparent diameter of the moon being, at ſuch times, greater than that of the ſun; this is ſo clearly ſhewn by the figure that it does not ſeem to want any further explanation.

The other figure repreſents the nature of an annular eclipſe, this happens when the moon is ſo remote from the earth, at the time of her conjunction with the ſun, that her ſhadow terminates in a point before it reaches to the earth's ſurface, for which reaſon, no part of the earth can be immerſed in the umbra, or total ſhadow, but the ſolar rays interſecting each other in that point, begin from thence to diverge, and proceeding on (till they are ſtopped by the earth) form a penumbra, or partial ſhadow: Now, if a ſpectator was ſituate in the center of the baſe of this penumbral cone, it is manifeſt, that he will have the moon directly interpoſed between the ſun and his ſight, and conſequently will ſee a central eclipſe of the ſun; but in this caſe, the moon's apparent diameter, being leſs than that of the ſun, ſhe will appear to him to be wholly included within the ſun's diſk, and encompaſſed about with a luminous ring, or annulus, from which circumſtance this ſpecies of eclipſes derive their name.

The ſhaded oval, in the map, repreſents the baſe of the penumbral cone, in the enſuing eclipſe, and ſhews the extent of the annular appearance at the time of the greateſt obſcurity at London; the line paſſing through its center, points out thoſe places where the annulus will be ſeen of an equal breadth round the moon, as the two limits do thoſe, where the limbs (or edges) of the ſun and moon will appear in contact, in every place included within the limits, the annulus will be ſeen complete, but of an unequal breadth on the oppoſite limbs of the moon, but the inhabitants of thoſe places which are without the limits, will ſee only a partial eclipſe, whoſe magnitude will depend on their diſtance from the limits. In the calculation of this eclipſe, I have conſidered the earth as an oblate ſpheroid, whoſe axes are to each other as 178 to 179, being that which was determined from the menſuration of a degree in Lapland and France; the place of the ſun was calculated from the ſolar tables of M. l'abbe de la Caille, who has introduced the ſmall equations which ariſe from the actions of the other planets on the earth; and the place of the moon, from MS tables which I received (among other inſtances of friendſhip) from that eminent mathematician, the late Mr. T. Simpſon of Woolwich, member of the royal ſocieties of London and Stockholm. According to theſe tables the ecliptic conjunction of the ſun and moon happens at 10 h. 24′ 52″ mean time, at Greenwich, in ♈ 12 9′ 53″ the moon's latitude being then 39′ 34″ north, her horizontal diameter 29′ 36″ and her equatorial horizontal parallax 54′ 16″ the diameter of the ſun being 32′ 4″ 8‴.

The

* *See particular accounts of theſe actions in our vols. for* 1758, 9, 60, 1, 2, *and our Hiſtory of the War.*

Engraved for the London Mag.

A MAP of the Paſſage of ENGLAND, &c. in the Annular will Happen the Moons Shadow over Eclipse of the SUN, which April 1.t 1764.

Types for the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

	Apparent Time at Greenwich.			*Apparent Time at London.*		
Beginning	9	3	6	9	2	33
Middle	10	28	34	10	28	8
End	12	0	29	12	0	4
Duration	2	57	23	2	57	31
Quantity Eclipsed	0	21	37	0	21	0 37

Phases of the Eclipse at some of the Principal Places mentioned in the above Map.

Oxford.	Cambridge.	York.	Berwick	Dublin.	Graves end.	Canterbury.	Hague	Paris.	Auxerre
22 Min. past X.	30 Min. past X.	27 Min. past X.	26 Min. past X.	57 Min. past IX.	31 Min. past X.	36 Min. past X.	52 Min. past X.	37 Min. past X.	41 Min. past X.
Quantity Eclips.d X ¾ Digits	Quant.y Eclipsed X ⅝ Digits.	Quant.y Eclipsed X ½ Digits.	Quant.y Eclipsed X ¼ Digits	Quant.y Eclipsed IX ⅔ Digits.	Quant.y Eclipsed Limbs in Contact	Quant.y Eclipsed Annular.	Quant.y Eclipsed Nearly Central	Quant.y Eclipsed Annular.	Quant.y Eclipsed Limbs in Contact.

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 25, 1762, *being the ſecond Seſſion of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great Britain; *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from our Appendix, for* 1763, *p.* 677.

FROM this time the affair lay in ſome meaſure dormant, not through any neglect or unneceſſary delay in Mr. Harriſon, until the year 1761, when at laſt, the following reſolutions were agreed to by the commiſſioners of longitude for making a trial of this inſtrument or watch.

"That the watch be ſent in charge of Mr. Harriſon's ſon, to Portſmouth; and that he proceed with it from thence, in the Deptford, to Jamaica.

That in addition to the lock, now upon the caſe of the watch, (and of which Mr. Harriſon's ſon is to keep the key) there be three other locks, of different wards, affixed to the caſe; the key of one of which ſhould be in the poſſeſſion of governor Lyttelton, (who is going in the Deptford, to Jamaica) the key of another, in the poſſeſſion of the captain of the Deptford; and the key of the third to be kept by the firſt lieutenant of that ſhip.

That Mr. Robertſon, maſter of the royal academy at Portſmouth, ſhould be appointed to find the true time at that place, and to ſee the watch ſet to that time, and ſend exact information of the ſame to the lords of the admiralty.

That obſervations of equal altitudes ſhould be taken by the ſaid Mr. Robertſon; that the times of taking them ſhould be marked down, agreeable to the times ſhewn by the watch; then ſealed up, and ſent to the lords of the admiralty. All theſe matters to be done by Mr. Robertſon, before commiſſioner Hughes, the captain of the Deptford, and Mr. Harriſon's ſon, and they to atteſt the ſealed accounts, which Mr. Robertſon is to ſend to the lords of the admiralty.

That Mr. John Robiſon, a perſon recommended by admiral Knowles, as well ſkilled in mathematics, and particularly aſtronomy, be ſent in the Deptford to Jamaica; who is to find the true time immediately upon the ſhip's arrival there, and note the ſame down before governor Lyttelton, the captain, and firſt lieutenant of the Deptford, and Mr. Harriſon's ſon, who are to atteſt the ſame; and alſo to note down the time given by the watch immediately upon the ſhip's arrival, before the ſame perſons, and to be atteſted by them; both which times ſo atteſted, are to be ſealed up and ſent to the lords of the admiralty.

And rear admiral Holmes is to be directed, when the obſervations are made as aforeſaid, to order Mr. Harriſon, and Mr. Robiſon, a paſſage home, in the firſt ſhip that ſails for England, repeating the obſervations for finding the true time, &c. in the ſame manner, before the ſhip comes away.

On the 14th of October, 1761, theſe reſolutions, or inſtructions, were ſent to Mr. Harriſon by the ſecretary of the admiralty, who at the ſame time informed him, that he might cauſe his ſon to proceed, as is therein mentioned, and that upon his arrival at Portſmouth, he muſt apply to commiſſioner Hughes, who would cauſe three additional locks and keys for the watch caſe, to be provided, and the locks properly fixed. Accordingly Mr. William Harriſon ſet out preſently for Portſmouth, where every thing preſcribed was duly obſerved: and on the 18th of November he ſailed from Portſmouth, for Jamaica, in the Deptford, Capt. Digges, of whoſe voyage we had the following account, publiſhed in a pamphlet about the time the abovementioned petition was preſented to the houſe of commons, and we may ſuppoſe that the truth of all the facts mentioned therein, was made appear to the committee to whom that petition was referred. The account is as follows:

"During the voyage, Mr. Harriſon's time-piece corrected the ſhip's reckoning, which ſometimes erred about a degree and an half, as appears by letters from Mr. William Harriſon, and Captain Digges, to Mr. John Harriſon and if further atteſtation was neceſſary, governor Lyttelton, and all the officers then on board the Deptford, may eaſi-

ly be applied to, and will certainly confirm the truth of this account.

The circumſtances which occured in this voyage were very ſingular, and particularly confirm the accuracy of the time piece.

In ſailing to the Madeiras, Mr. Harriſon acquainted captain Digges, with the time when he would ſee the iſland of Porto Santo; which, had they truſted to the ſhip's reckoning, they could not have ſeen in that voyage, which would have been a great inconvenience to them, as they were in want of beer.

In this voyage, the Deptford which had forty-three ſhips under her convoy, twenty of them of near 20 guns each, arrived at the Madeiras, three days before his majeſty's ſhip the Beaver, which ſailed from Portſmouth ten days before the Deptford; which was owing to the Beaver being deceived in her reckoning, by truſting to the log, for want of a more perfect method of finding her longitude.

In going from Madeira to Jamaica, the time-piece alſo corrected the errors of the log, which were much greater than in the voyage from Portſmouth, to the Madeiras; the maſter of the Deptford being three degrees ſhort of the true longitude, and the reckoning of ſeveral ſhips in that fleet, varied five degrees.

Yet the time-piece ſhewed the longitude ſo exactly, that the Deptford made the iſland of Deſeada, and all the other iſlands, until they arrived at Jamaica, exactly as foretold by the time-piece; which proves beyond contradiction, that the ſuppoſition, that the time-piece did not keep equal time during the voyage, is not well-grounded.

At the arrival at Jamaica, the obſervations for finding the time, were made by equal altitudes; and the longitude ſhewn by the time-piece being within 5″ of time of the longitude, ſhewn by the moſt accurate obſervations of Mercury in its tranſit over the ſun, in the year 1743, and with which all the obſervations at London and Paris, agreeing within 23″, amounts to a demonſtration, that Mr. Harriſon had performed all that is required by the ſtatute of the 12th of queen Anne, to entitle him to the greateſt reward mentioned in that act; and conſequently, that whatſoever further experiments have been made, or may hereafter be made, for the further ſatisfaction of the curious, or for the real improvement of the invention; (and which Mr. Harriſon is very willing ſhould be made) ought to be without prejudice to the right he has acquired, by virtue of his compliance with an act of parliament.

The Deptford arrived at Jamaica on the 19th day of January, 1762; Mr. Harriſon's ſtay at Jamaica was ſo ſhort, that ſo ſoon as the obſervations mentioned in the appendix were made, commodore Foreſt, ordered Mr. Harriſon and Mr. Robiſon, the perſon appointed by the commiſſioners of longitude, to go with Mr. Harriſon, and to make the obſervations in Jamaica, a paſſage in the Merlin ſloop, to England. And accordingly, Mr. Harriſon, in obedience to the inſtructions he had received from the commiſſioners of longitude, did ſail for England in the Merlin, within two days after he had made the obſervations; having firſt procured a certificate, from governor Lyttelton, the captain, and firſt lieutenant of the Deptford, of his having conformed to the orders of the commiſſioners.

In returning from Jamaica, in the Merlin, the weather was very tempeſtuous; ſo that the time-piece was forced to be placed on the counter, to avoid being perpetually expoſed to the ſea-water: There it ſuffered continual violent agitations, which, though they neceſſarily ſomewhat retarded its motion, yet did not occaſion any ſuch conſiderable error, as would have made Mr. Harriſon's right to the greateſt reward queſtionable, had it depended on this voyage only: For the time-keeper in its going and return, loſt only 1′. 54″ and ½; which in the latitude of Portſmouth, amounts to about eighteen geographical miles or minutes of a great circle; whereas the act only required, that it ſhould come within the diſtance of thirty geographical miles or minutes of a great circle.

In the paſſage from Jamaica, they met the Eſſex, captain Schomberg, on the 23d of March, when Mr. Harriſon's account of longitude agreed with the reckoning of the Eſſex, who had ſeen the Scilly lights the evening before.

The 26th of March, Mr. Harriſon arrived at Portſmouth, and as ſoon after as the weather permitted, made obſervations

ſervations of equal altitudes, which were tranſmitted to the commiſſioners of longitude, with thoſe formerly made, and governor Lyttelton's certificate.

Yet ſtill the commiſſioners of longitude refuſed to grant Mr. Harriſon a certificate for intitling him to receive the reward, and reſolved, that a new trial ſhould be made by another voyage to Jamaica. This was the cauſe of his preſenting the above petition to parliament; and it muſt be confeſſed, that he has dearly earned the reward he is to receive by this act, as his head and his time have been chiefly employed about this affair ever ſince the year 1726: Nay, ſhould he hereafter receive the whole of the reward offered by the act of the 12th of queen Anne, it cannot be ſaid that it would be any more than a juſt compenſation; for conſidering his ingenuity and the character he had acquired, he might now have been worth more money, had he never thought of any thing but that of making the moſt of his buſineſs. 'Tis true, it may be ſaid, that his method of finding the longitude by a watch, or time keeper, is not infallible; as every compound machine is liable to be diſordered by imperceptible accidents, and the more parts it is compoſed of, the more liable it is to be diſordered by ſuch accidents; but the act of the 12th of queen Anne does not require an infallible method for finding the longitude; nor was the fallibility of any compound machine ever objected to Mr. Harriſon's propoſal, either by the gentlemen of the royal ſociety, or by the commiſſioners of longitude: On the contrary, he was encouraged by both to proceed in his deſign; and barring extraordinary accidents the watch he has contrived, ſeems, by the trial already made, to be as infallible as any compound machine can be ſuppoſed to be: Even ſuch accidents may in a great meaſure be guarded againſt, by having always three or four ſuch watches on board the ſhip.

And if it be true (as ſeems by a late little pamphlet to be demonſtrated from the known theory of the moon *) that every degree of longitude makes a difference of near four minutes, with reſpect to the time of the riſing and ſetting of the moon, even according to the computation of time at any two reſpective places under the ſame parallel: For example, if here at London the full moon ſhould riſe, and the ſun ſet exactly at ſix o'clock at night, at a degree weſt from hence, viz. at ſome place in the South of Oxfordſhire of equal elevation, ſhe would not on the ſame day riſe till four minutes after ſun ſet, that is to ſay four minutes after what they would there reckon ſix o'clock, which would here be eight minutes after our ſix o'clock, as every one knows that a degree of longitude makes a difference of four minutes in the computation of time, at any two places lying directly eaſt and weſt from each other †. Therefore, if what is ſaid with regard to the moon be true, I ſay, that the method for finding the longitude may now be rendered almoſt always infallible, if a previous calculation can be made of the exact time of the moon's riſing and ſetting at London, and at every degree of latitude in the longitude of London. The proceſs, it is true, would be tedious and difficult; but I have never heard it ſaid to be impoſſible, and according to the old adage.

Nil tam difficile eſt quod non ſolertia vincat.

If ſuch a calculation were exactly made, the longitude of the place where any ſhip happened to be, might be infallibly found, as often as the riſing or ſetting of the moon could be diſtinctly ſeen, and the time keeper might be ſet right, if by any accident it ſhould in the mean time have been diſordered; conſequently when the riſing or ſetting of the moon could not be ſeen, the watch or time keeper would ſhew the longitude, and when the riſing or ſetting of the moon could be diſtinctly ſeen, an obſervation of the time either of her riſing or ſetting, would not only ſhew the longitude, but would aſſure us of our time keeper's being in good order, and having ſince laſt obſervation gone exactly right. Thus, by theſe two methods we might at any time, and with a very high degree of certainty, find the longitude of the place where our ſhip then happens to be; and

* *See a method for finding by an obſervation of the moon, what o'clock it is at London, &c.*

† *See Moll's little Atlas map of England, and the maps and preface to Salmon's Geographical Grammar.*

both are practicable at ſea; for ſurely, in a clear ſky, a man may, with the naked eye, ſee the riſing or ſetting of the moon, when it happens at any time from a little before ſun ſet to a little after ſun riſing; and if he has a watch regulated, but a few hours before, according to the time of the day at that place, he may to a minute tell the time when the firſt limb of the moon riſes above, or her laſt limb ſinks under, his viſible horizon: Then if he knows the time of the moon's riſing or ſetting on that day in the ſame latitude, and in the longitude of London, he may, from the difference between theſe two times, very exactly tell in what longitude his ſhip then happens to be, and if his time keeper agrees with his obſervation, he may be infallibly aſſured, that his time keeper is in good order, which otherwiſe he cannot be until he arrives upon the coaſt of ſome known land or iſland; where he might be in great danger, if his time keeper had in the mean time been by any accident imperceptibly retarded in its motion.

March the 7th, leave was, upon motion, ordered to be given, to bring in a bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters. As the former mutiny act was to expire on the 25th, we may preſume that the reaſon for delaying this motion ſo long, was becauſe the number of troops to be kept up during the enſuing year could not be finally reſolved on, till every thing relating to the peace had been abſolutely ſettled, and ratified by all parties concerned, which we may ſuppoſe did not happen for ſome weeks after the treaty itſelf was ſigned at Verſailles. The number of troops could then be finally reſolved on, and expreſsly mentioned as has been always done, and is by our conſtitution neceſſary to be done, in the preamble of this bill. * Accordingly the motion was now made and agred to; and Mr. Secretary at War and Mr. Thomas Gore were ordered to prepare, and bring in the ſame. On the 11th the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Secretary at War, when it was read a firſt time and ordered to be read a ſecond time; and as it contained no new or extraordinary clauſe, it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 24th, which was juſt time enough to prevent the diſbanding of our army in Great Britain; for the very next day every ſoldier in this iſland might have left his regiment, without being liable to be tryed either for mutiny or deſertion; nor could he have been compelled to liſt or enter again into the ſervice by virtue of the mutiny act of the preceeding ſeſſion, whatever he might have been by the act 2 and 3, Edward VI. chap. 2. which act has never ſo far as I can find, been repealed, any other way than by that clauſe in the declaration of our rights and liberties, which aſſerts, that the raiſing or keeping a ſtanding army within the kingdom in time of peace, unleſs it be with conſent of parliament, is againſt law: and tho' this clauſe might be a good foundation for an impeachment againſt a miniſter, yet I doubt if it could be pleaded by a liſted ſoldier who had deſerted his majeſty's ſervice, contrary to the ſaid act of Edward the 6th, tho' not contrary to the mutiny act, which had expired before he deſerted.

The next fortunate bill I am in courſe to take notice of, was originally founded upon the report from the committee appointed, as uſual, to enquire what laws were expired, or near expiring, and to report their opinion to the houſe, which of them were fit to be revived, or continued. This committee was ordered on the 17th of December, and on the 2d of March it was ordered that the proper officer ſhould lay before that houſe an account of the quantity of indico imported, for ſeven years laſt paſt, diſtinguiſhing each year, and each place from whence the ſame was imported, likewiſe what quantity had received the bounty, diſtinguiſhing each year and place, and likewiſe what quantity had been exported with the drawback thereon, diſtinguiſhing each year. In obedience to this order, there were, on the 9th, laid before the houſe, 1ſt, an account of the quantity of indico imported into England for ſeven years laſt paſt, diſtinguiſhing each year, and each place from whence the ſame was imported. 2d, An account of what quantity of indico had received the bounty at importation, for ſeven years laſt paſt, diſtinguiſhing each year. And 3d, An account of the quantities of indico exported from England, from Chriſtmas, 1755 to Chriſtmas, 1762, diſtinguiſhing each year.

Theſe

* *See before*, p. 578.

Theſe accounts being thus laid before the houſe, Mr. Fuller on the ſaid 9th reported from the ſaid committee the two following reſolutions, 1ſt. That an act made in the 6th year of the late king, entitled, *An act for the better ſecuring and encouraging the trade of his majeſty's ſugar colonies in* America; and by ſeveral ſubſequent acts continued until the 29th of September 1763, and from thence to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament, was near expiring, and fit to be continued. And 2d, That an act made in the 21ſt year of the late king, intitled, *An act for encouraging the making of indico in the* Britiſh *plantations in* America, and by a ſubſequent act continued until the 25th of March, 1763, and from thence to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament, was near expiring, and fit to be continued. Theſe reſolutions having been read at the table, an inſtruction was ordered to the committee of ways and means, that they do conſider of the acts mentioned in the ſaid reſolutions. Accordingly, on the 18th, when the order of the day was read for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into the ſaid committee, the aforeſaid accounts of indico were ordered to be referred to it, and the committee came among others to the two laſt of the reſolutions which were agreed to by the houſe on the 19th *, when a bill, or bills, were ordered to be brought in upon the reſolutions then agreed to as above mentioned †, in obedience to which order Mr. alderman Dickinſon, on the 21ſt, preſented to the houſe a bill to continue two acts made in the 21ſt and 28th of the late reign, for the encouraging the making of indico, in the Britiſh plantations in America, which was then read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

On the 23d, the bill was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe; when it was ordered that it be an inſtruction to the ſaid committee, that they have power to receive a clauſe, to impower juſtices of the peace, in the counties of Kent and Eſſex, to put the laws in execution againſt hackney coachmen, in the ſame manner, as the juſtices of peace in Middleſex and Surry, are already, by law impowered to do; and on the 29th after reading the order of the day, an inſtruction was ordered to the committee, that they have power to receive a clauſe, to extend the proviſions in an act paſſed in the 30th of the late reign, entitled, *An act for the relief and encouragement of the captors of prizes*, &c. to Spaniſh prize goods taken ſince the late declaration of war with Spain. Then the aforeſaid indico account being referred to the ſaid committee, the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſame, and added a clauſe in purſuance of the laſt mentioned inſtruction, which of courſe occaſioned an addition to the title of the bill, but did not think proper to add any clauſe in purſuance of the other inſtruction; and as ſome amendments were likewiſe made to the former acts, the bill was now intitled A bill to continue and amend, &c. which was read a third time and paſſed on the 12th of April; and being paſſed by the lords without amendment by the 18th, when the ſame ſort of accounts relating to indico were preſented from Scotland, that had before been preſented from England, the act received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion; by which the former acts are continued until the 25th of March, 1770, but with theſe following amendments.

By the former acts a bounty was allowed of 6d. for every pound of good and merchantable indico, free from any falſe mixtures, and fit for dyers uſe, being the product of the Britiſh colony, from whence imported, and brought directly from any of the Britiſh colonies in America, in veſſels that might legally trade there, and manned as by law required; and if the ſaid indico, or any part thereof ſhould be afterwards exported, the exporter was before entry thereof to pay back the whole of this bounty, over and above any duty ſuch indico was ſubject to, at exportation, by any former act. But by this new act the bounty to be allowed upon the importation of ſuch indico, after the end of the then current ſeſſion of parliament, is to be no more then 4d. on the pound weight, no part of which is to be repaid upon its being afterwards exported; ſo that tho' the bounty be leſſened, the encouragemeut to the planter may probably be greater, as it will promote the exportation of his indico to foreign markets, the duty upon exportation from Great Britain being generally but 1d. per pound, whereas the exporter from hence was formerly obliged to pay 7d. *per* pound, unleſs he ran the riſk of a clandeſtine exportation, which

* *See before, p.* 411.

† *See before, p.* 573.

which we may believe was ſometimes practiſed, unleſs indico bore a much higher price here than it did at any foreign market.

The only other amendment relates to the determination of what ſhall be deemed good and merchantable indico: by the former laws, if there happened a diſpute upon this head between the importer and the officer of the cuſtoms, at any of the outports in England or Scotland, ſamples of the indico were to be ſent to the reſpective commiſſioners of the cuſtoms at London or Edinburgh, who were to determine the queſtion in the manner preſcribed by the acts; but by this new law, the collector of the cuſtoms at ſuch outport may call two or more, dyers, dry ſalters, brokers, or others, well ſkilled in that commodity, who ſhall declare upon oath, if required, their opinion as to the quality of the commodity, and, according to the beſt of their judgment, determine whether the ſaid indico is or is not entitled to the premium granted by the act; and if a competent number of ſuch perſons, to be approved of by the collector, cannot be found in ſuch outport, then and in that caſe only, ſamples are to be ſent to the reſpective commiſſioners at London or Edinburgh, in order to have the queſtion determined by them, in the manner as before preſcribed.

This amendment will no doubt, with reſpect to our out ports, make the determination of ſuch queſtions much eaſier and more expeditious than it was formerly; but upon every ſuch queſtion either before the commiſſioners at London or Edinburgh, or before the collector at an outport, would it not have been fair and equal to have allowed the importer to nominate an equal number of thoſe who were to give their opinion of the quality of his indico? Men are generally biaſſed and ſwayed in their opinion by their intereſt; and with reſpect to every commodity, it is the intereſt of thoſe who are poſſeſſed of large quantities, to prevent any freſh importation. If ſuch dealers ſhould, by chance or otherwiſe, be nominated by the commiſſioners, or collector, the importer had he the power, would certainly nominate ſuch as had no ſuch, or perhaps a contrary intereſt; and though he has no ſuch power by this act, yet I am perſuaded, our commiſſioners will always chuſe ſome by his recommendation, or at leaſt allow him to make his objections againſt any man choſen by them; but I can have no ſuch confidence in the impartiality of every outport collector, who, for ſeveral reaſons, may be apt to chuſe the great dealers and monopolizers of the place where he reſides; and therefore I wiſh that his power had, in this reſpect, been a little more limited by the act itſelf.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

A humane and public-ſpirited Propoſal.

NO two ſtations in life appear leſs connected than thoſe of the rich and the poor; yet what two ſtations ought to have more intimate connection? Whoever wants my aſſiſtance, when I can give it, has a claim to it. Accident, chance, fortune, it cannot be denied, give affluence to many. Accident, chance, fortune, reduce more to poverty. Can I withhold ſome part of what I have acquired without any merit, or induſtry of my own, from thoſe who, perhaps, with greater merit, have not been ſo fortunate? Few are ſo heard-hearted as to deny ſome temporary relief to a beggar who appears a real object of charity: Our preſent ſenſation of eaſe is diſturbed by the appearance of diſtreſs; yet how many more real objects of charity are there, what greater objects of diſtreſs, who have it not in their power to preſent themſelves before this temporary compaſſion, who cannot even be ſo happy as to undergo the ſhame and wretchedneſs of ſollicitation? who ſuffer as much cold, hunger, and thirſt, and who yet are detained by locks and bolts from aſking caſual relief from inſtant want? Whoſe families are pining in miſery, without the poſſibility of being aſſiſted by the induſtry and labour of the father or huſband? he knows their neceſſities, but has not even the opportunity of telling their wants and his own. This worſt ſtate of poverty, for ſurely impriſonment is the higheſt aggravation of poverty, by cutting off all hope of redreſſing it, is the caſe of PRISONERS FOR DEBT. Deprived of every means of redreſſing the injuries of fortune, they are loſt to the world, without being removed out of it. Hope that alleviates every other pang, is not theirs! What chance of relief has a man in priſon, who is there only becauſe he could find no relief when at liberty! When do the rich viſit priſons? Merit, talents

talents are not heard of in jails. Did ever any one leave a legacy to impriſoned debtors? Whence is his relief to come?—I hope from thoſe who ſhall read this.

Two unanſwerable reaſons plead for the propoſal I am going to make, one of a private nature, the other of a public one. The firſt I have explained. Humanity and chriſtian compaſſion call on us, each in our private capacities, to aſſiſt our fellow-creatures in their adverſity. Ye proud, ye rich, they are your fellow creatures! The priſons which they cannot quit, you ought to enter for their relief. The ſecond, I have ſaid, is of publick conſideration. Every honeſt man or woman, reduced to a priſon by undeſerved misfortunes, is a loſs to the publick: His induſtry is loſt to his country. If there are any whoſe induſtry is not loſt, their caſe comes more ſtrongly under the firſt head. If age and infirmity prevent them from labouring for their livelihood, the more urgent is their plea to our compaſſion; and the nearer it comes to us. Our riches may keep us from diſtreſs, they cannot ſave us from age and infirmities. If riches can relieve thoſe calamities, does not it ſtrike that riches ought to relieve thoſe infirmities. If beds of down, if medicines can alleviate the ſad hours of decrepitude and pain, our own feebleneſs, our own pain; ought they not to alleviate thoſe of others too? Bare walls, grates, and ſtone pavements, are melancholy chambers for the aged and the ſick. This nation boaſts itſelf for goodnature, and with great reaſon: Where are ſo many hoſpitals, ſo many noble endowments of charity? We have alone forgotten one of the moſt neceſſary. Lunatics, who do not feel their own miſery, are provided for. But we want charity for poverty, for misfortunes, for that perhaps greateſt of misfortunes, the miſery of the mind, which, if what I have ſaid above is unanſwerably true, muſt be the caſe of priſoners for debt, for theirs is deſpair; deſpair which, if it went a little farther, we ſhould take care of, for the laſt ſtage of deſpair is frenzy.

The Roman catholic religion, it muſt be confeſſed, has adopted many wiſe, many humane inſtitutions. In the hurry of reforming abuſes, we tore away ſome excellent regulations, or from antipathy to their errors, have ſcorned to imitate what was good in their church. Such is the *Order of mercy* for the redemption of captives. They devote themſelves to the moſt dangerous and painful pilgrimages to redeem their brethren from ſlavery amonſt the infidels. We ſuffer our brethren to languiſh in captivity, I had almoſt ſaid, under our eyes. I am perſuaded, that nothing but their being removed from our ſight, nothing but forgetfulneſs prevents our extending our charity to priſoners. In all Popiſh countries even the greateſt and moſt delicate ladies viſit hoſpitals and priſons. An injunction of the goſpel, which we ſeem, by our neglect of it, to think was a meer papal ordinance.

Let us ſhun their ſuperſtition, but let us imitate their chriſtianity. Though they have ſome religious orders who retire from the world, and ſhut themſelves up in convents in uſeleſs idleneſs, they have others, as I have ſhewn, who travel over the world in ſearch of the afflicted, and in being uſeful to mankind. We may be beneficent without wearing any particular habit: We may unite in brotherhoods, without taking any vows. We may obey the injunctions of the Goſpel, without ſeperating ourſelves from the reſt of mankind.

On theſe benevolent views it is propoſed to from a ſociety for the relief of priſoners for debt. The following thoughts are ſubmitted to the public for that end; and if any number of perſons approve theſe hints, it is hoped they will concur together in ſo charitable a deſign, and form a ſociety to be called

The Brotherhood of Redemption.

The heads are as follow; to be digeſted and improved afterwards upon conſultation.

It is requeſted that ſuch perſons as approve this ſcheme will form ſmall ſocieties, and when formed, however ſmall the number be, they are intreated to advertiſe that they are ready to meet and unite with others for the ſame laudable end.

It is likewiſe hoped, that ſuch inſtitutions will be formed in the country, who have no occaſion to be united with the brotherhood in London.

N. B. Though I have given it the name of brotherhood, it is by no means propoſed to exclude the other ſex, who may either form ſiſterhoods for the ſame ends, or concur jointly with the men;

men; nothing being propoſed but to ſubſcribe, and to viſit and relieve priſoners, the leſs complicated the ſcheme is, the more good it will do.

THE PLAN.

IT is propoſed to raiſe by ſubſcriptions, by contributions, and, it may be hoped, by legacies, a pretty large capital, the intereſt of which ſhall be entirely laid out annually in delivering inſolvent debtors by paying their debts, or by compounding with their creditors.

For this purpoſe, a committee ſhall be choſen every year, who ſhall viſit the priſons, ſhall enquire into the circumſtances of the debtors, and ſhall, at their diſcretion releaſe ſuch as they ſhall find moſt deſerving of their compaſſion: Taking care to extend this charity to ſuch as appear to have loſt their liberty by unavoidable misfortunes, at leaſt not by extravagance. In the latter caſe if they have families who ſuffer by the faults of their principal, and are undeſervedly reduced to poverty, the committee ſhall be at liberty to give the latter ſome aſſiſtance in proportion to their diſtreſs, or agreeably to the intention of this charity.

No perſon ſhould be delivered a ſecond time, unleſs it moſt evidently appears that their ſecond misfortune can by no means be imputed to their own fault, in which caſe their ſecond misfortune would equally make them objects of the charity with the firſt.

Women ſhall be at leaſt as much intitled to the benefit of this charity as men, it being more difficult for them to get their livelihood than men.

If when a ſmall ſum only remains to be diſpoſed of, which would relieve one object, and there ſhall happen to be two, who appear equally intitled to it, as near as the committee can judge, the older of the perſons ſhall receive the benefit. Or if one of them is blind, or has loſt any limb or organ, he or ſhe ſhall be preferred.

If happily a very conſiderable capital can be raiſed, a ſmall ſum ſhall be given to the perſons releaſed, to put them into ſome way of buſineſs.

The truſtees ſhall never have any houſe or building; nor any officers but a ſecretary, a treaſurer, and a broker, to manage their ſtock, whoſe ſalaries ſhall be as low as poſſible, that no part of this charity may be waſted in vain and uſeleſs expences.

A liſt ſhall be publiſhed every year of the number of perſons releaſed, but their names not mentioned, that no honeſt perſon may be expoſed to the ſuppoſed diſgrace of having been in priſon, though without their own fault.

The viſitation or delivery ſhall be made once a quarter, as the intereſt of the money becomes due, that no perſon may languiſh in priſon a moment longer than is neceſſary.

A clergyman ſhall be deſired to exhort every perſon delivered, to give or leave a ſum to this charity, in proportion to their abilities, if they ever become hereafter in circumſtances to contribute to it.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William St Clair, *to Mr.* Rocque *of* Walham Green, *reſpecting the Improvement of Land by Artificial Paſtures.*

SIR,

I Hope you will forgive this trouble from one who has been for many years a lover and practiſer of huſbandry; and your fame having reached me, I am curious to know, from yourſelf, if what I have heard is fact; which is, that you have forty-five or fifty acres, and that you make thirty-five pounds *per* acre: This is what I can have no conception of; and, if it is ſo, I am ſure you have brought improvement to the higheſt pitch of any in Britain.

If you will be ſo good as to favour me with a ſcheme of your management, it will be the higheſt obligation you can confer on me. Of late I have heard much ſpoken in praiſe of burnet graſs. I never have ſeen it; but as I hear you deal in it, I can apply to no better hand to be informed of its quality, and whether or not you think it exceeds other graſſes for hay and paſturage.

I have an incloſure of about twenty acres I propoſe to lay down with grass ſeeds the enſuing ſpring: If I have encouragement from you, I would lay it down with burnet graſs, if I can be ſupplied with the ſeed; and I ſhould be glad to know the quantity that ſhould be ſown upon the acre, and if it is ſold by the buſhel, or by weight, and the price; alſo the nature of the ſoil which ſuits it beſt. Your anſwer to this will very much oblige,

Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

WM. SAINT CLAIR

Mr

Mr. Rocque's *Anſwer to the above Letter, being a Deſcription of the Culture of the Burnet and Lucern Plants, as now practiſed with great ſucceſs by him.*

SIR,

I HAVE received your favour of the 21ſt of December, by which I find a ſtory loſes nothing by being handed about: 'tis true I have forty acres of land, but have but about ten in lucern. As to what they ſay of my making thirty-five pounds per acre, I will tell you how that was.

I ſold the firſt, ſecond, third and fourth mowings at a ſhilling per rod, which came to thirty-two pounds per acre: Then I mowed it a fifth time, ſo ſuppoſe they computed the fifth to come to three pounds, which certainly made thirty-five pounds, which it did. But I don't approve mowing it ſo often; for it bleeds it too much, and gives it too much air to the natural graſs the ground is inclined to bear.

If your ſoil is very good, you can make ſeven or eight loads per acre.

Your land muſt be deep both for lucern and burnet: you muſt trench your ground two ſpades deep, or three if it will bear it; but be very cautious of not turning up the dead ground; for if you do, you will be ſeven years before you can bring your ground about. I have experienced the nature of dead ſoil, and it is very clear to me, the diſorder amongſt the cattle proceeds from it, when the froſt comes ſo ſtrong as to open the pores of the ground, ſo as to reach that dead ſoil, which is of ſo poiſonous a nature that it infects the graſs *.

Burnet is a very valuable graſs; it is always in ſap: The great property of it is, you can keep the graſs from the middle of September, till February, March, and April, which are the months in which other graſſes are commonly ſcarce.

You muſt feed the burnet for if you don't, it will be ready to mow before the proper ſeaſon of making hay. It muſt be fed from February till the 1ſt of May; the ſeed will be ripe about the middle of June: You muſt threſh it then, between wet and dry, and leave part of the ſeed with the hay, which will be as good as corn and hay together, even if the ſeed is not amongſt it. The ſtalks are ſo ſolid that it can equally ſerve for hay and corn.

I actually now keep a horſe with only the burnet hay or ſtraw that has been threſhed, and every body who ſees him is aſtoniſhed to ſee how well he looks.

Burnet muſt be mowed twice, (the ſecond mowing muſt be in the middle of September) and threſhed like the firſt, which is in June.

You cultivate burnet much in the ſame manner you do lucern. Firſt get your ground in good order; if it will not bear trenching, dung it well; the fibres will get in the ſour ſoil, being drove by the top, if the top be ſtrong: I have experienced it. I dug up a root of faintfoin, which was nine feet ten inches long. I was aſtoniſhed to find that root could live in that poiſonous ſoil; for I am very certain, had I taken a buſhel of that bad ſoil, and ſpread it upon a rod of ground, it would have poiſoned it.

Your ground being in good order, you may ſow it in April, May, June, July and Auguſt; it is to be ſown, broad-caſt, like the lucern; but before you ſow it, harrow and roll your ground, then ſow twelve pounds to an acre; mix no corn with it; then harrow it with a light harrow, and roll it again: About ten days after, you'll ſee your ſeed coming up with a round leaf. Keep your crop very clean the firſt year, of all things; then it will keep itſelf clean afterwards.

The difference in the cultivating theſe two graſſes is this; you ſow but twelve pounds of burnet to an acre, and mix nothing with it; but as to lucern, you

* *The dead ſoil, as Mr. Rocque terms it, may be very probably fatal to paſtures and graſs lands; but what reaſons he may have for aſcribing the diſorder among the cattle to the influence of this dead ſoil, we are at a loſs to imagine. That it ſhould have this effect, is not very apparent; its being of hurt to paſtures, &c. may proceed from its being permitted to lie ſtill in an inactive ſtate, ſo as not to be permeable to the influences of the ſun, air, and froſts: whereas in land that is in tillage, we cannot but be of opinion, and experience warrants us in it, that turning up the under ſtratum may very often be of ſervice to correct the ſoil, and the dead earth will ſoon be meliorated by the action of the ſun, air, and froſts; to which every part of it is at different times expoſed by the frequent ſtirrings the land receives in its preparatory tillage, when it is intended for a full crop of corn.*

muſt firſt ſow a buſhel of barley or oats, then fourteen pounds of lucern per acre: never mow it till it is in bloom, and when you do, harrow it with a heavy harrow, which will keep your lucern clean from natural graſs, help the vegetation greatly, and breed the nitre.

I am, SIR,

Your humble ſervant,

BARTHOL. ROCQUE.

Walham-Green, Dec. 6, 1763.

A Letter from Philip Thickneſſe, *Eſq; to Mr.* Robert Davis, *reſpecting an extraordinary Phenomenon obſerved on a plant.*

SIR,

STRANGE as the following account may appear to every reader, it is nevertheleſs true; and if any perſons doubt the fact, after conſidering the following relation, you may refer them to me, or any other of the gentlemen, whoſe names I have made known to you for that purpoſe.

About fourteen years ago a particular friend of mine, who had a garden near James-ſtreet, Bedford-Row, was informed by his ſervant, that a Chryſanthemum (a flowering plant commonly known) in the garden, appeared to have very ſmall particles of quickſilver ſpread over the whole ſurface of its leaves and ſtalks! My friend (who is not apt to let the ſlighteſt information eſcape him, and by that means wants very little) examined this plant with all the attention due to ſo extraordinary a production, and was thoroughly convinced of the fact: every leaf and ſtalk had a multitude of ſmall globules of quickſilver adhering thereto, and which ſeemed to (and no doubt did) iſſue from the perſpiratory ducts of the plant.

The fact being aſcertained, my friend ſuffered ſeveral ingenious men of his acquaintance to examine the plant, and enquire into the cauſe; who were all ſatisfied of this extraordinary production, though none could account for it: and it remains a myſtery to this day.

My friend, and other perſons who examined it, frequently collected a great part of the quickſilver from ſeveral of the branches by ſtriking them, and catching the globules or ſmall drops, which inſtantly united into the hand, and left no doubt that it was pure crude quickſilver! And the next day after thus gathering it, it gave freſh proofs of its limbetick quality; for not only the ſurface would be again powdered over, but in the hollow of the leaves, and particularly in thoſe formed by the inſertion of the footſtalks, ſmall drops alſo would be formed by the conflux of the ſmall particles continually emitted!

In this ſtate it continued about three weeks or a month, till the froſt killed it, together with the reſt of its ſpecies.

My friend, knowing his ſervant to be ingenious, took every precaution to find out whether he watered the Chryſanthemum with any ſolution of quickſilver, or uſed any art, or whether it really was the production of chance; and he was thoroughly convinced of the latter, for had the ſervant known ſuch a ſecret, he could have repeated it another year, and thereby have raiſed a large ſum of money by expoſing ſuch a curioſity to the public.

The only tolerable reaſon, therefore, which can be aſſigned towards leading to a diſcovery is, that as my friend frequently amuſed himſelf with a variety of chemical experiments (among which there were ſome wherein quickſilver was employed in various forms) the glaſſes and crucibles uſed, together with the refuſe of it, were waſhed and thrown out near the place were this Chryſanthemum grew, and the grateful plant undertook ſpontaneouſly to reſtore again to its maſter, in this unheard-of manner, and in purity too, what it had received in ſome corrupt ſtate! On the other hand, my friend made many experiments on the ſame kind of plants, all which either died, or failed of the wiſhed-for effect.

Perhaps this account may lead ſome of your readers to purſue this matter further; many great diſcoveries have been made by chance: But as this ſtory borders on the marvellous, you are at liberty either to print, or tell the name of,

Sir

Your humble ſervant,

Dec. 17, 1763. PHILIP THICKNESSE.

P. S. If, as I have heard aſſerted, it be true, that men who have taken calomel in great quantities, have with a microſcope, perceived it to iſſue through the pores of the ſkin, it cannot be more extraordinary that a plant ſhould be operated on in the ſame manner.

Copy of a Letter to Mr. Rocque, *of* Walham-Green, *from Mr.* Corbett, *of* Salop, *reſpecting the Culture of the Burnet and Timothy Graſs.*

SIR,

SIR,

HEARING ſo great a character of it, I muſt deſire you to ſend me down enough of your burnet ſeed to ſow three acres of ground, which I ſuppoſe will be ſix and thirty pounds; viz. twelve pounds to an acre.

I intend to ſow it in March, or April next, as you ſhall adviſe, and ſhall ſave ſeed from it the firſt year, and mow it: I ſuppoſe the ſeed will be ripe, and fit to mow in June: I purpoſe graſing it afterwards till September, but how long it muſt be after the burnet has been mowed and taken out of the field, before I turn in cattle or ſheep, I muſt learn from you.

My intention is to let the burnet grow from September to the middle of January, or the beginning of February, then to turn in cattle or ſheep (I ſuppoſe ſheep may be turned in ſooner than large cattle) and let them ſtay in till the latter end, or the middle of May; then let the burnet graſs grow till it is fit to mow, which I ſuppoſe will be in the latter end of June.

What I muſt do afterwards, I deſire to know of you; whether it may be mowed again, and when?

As this is a new thing in our country, I ſhould be glad ſo to manage as to have it in perfection; this makes me deſire of you ſuch particular directions: be pleaſed, therefore, to let me know wherein I am right in what I propoſe, and when wrong.

How long will burnet-ſeed keep good, and fit for ſowing? I have ſeen a letter from a gentleman, which acquaints the public that he has been at your houſe; that you have cultivated burnet three years; gives a great character of your ſucceſs; ſays he ſaw your timothy-graſs ſeed; ſays it is only fit for wet, or bog lands, growing from every joint, like the ſcutch, or couch graſs, ſo as if it was ſowed in up-land, and if you was diſpoſed to plough it, you could not get the timothy-graſs out of it.

But I requeſt an account from you of its properties, as I ſhall have a greater regard to your account than the book: If it is only fit for wet grownds, I will have ſome down to try.

Pray let me know what quantity of timothy-graſs ſeed will do to ſow an acre, and what the price of it is; and I will then ſend you my orders for ſome of it.

A book takes notice of a black-rooted burnet that grows in Germany: do you know it?

Another book I have, recommends a wild madder that grows in Wales and England on barren grounds, called Swinanegwort; formerly uſed by the apothecaries, for the cure of a ſore throat. He recommends it to be cultivated for the uſe of dying of cloth. Can you procure me any of the roots, to be ſent me down in the ſpring, to be planted?

The firſt book I mentioned ſays, that you are trying ſeveral ſorts of graſſes. If you can ſpare me any of the ſeed, ſhould be glad to try them myſelf.

Salop, Dec. 7, 1763. Yours, &c.

Direct to me thus, EDWARD CORBETT.

To Mr. Edward Corbett, *at* Salop.

P. S. If a gentleman, after he has had your burnet-ſeed upon his ground for five or ſix years, or leſs time, has a mind to plough it, how muſt he manage it then? I wrote to you ſome time ago about the anemonies and ranunculus's I ſent to you for, but have been favoued with no anſwer. I deſire you would give me an anſwer to this as ſoon as poſſible, that I may know if I can depend on you for the burnet and timothy ſeeds.

Mr. Rocque's *Anſwer to the above Letter; deſcribing the Culture of the Burnet, Timothy Graſs*, &c.

SIR,

I Have received yours and ſhall, according to your order, ſend you thirty-ſix pounds of burnet ſeed this day ſe'nnight, with a pound of anemonies, and a hundred of ranunculus's. You rate them ſo low, that I cannot ſend you my beſt kinds.

Your three acres of burnet muſt not be ſown till April, and if your ground is not in extraordinary good order, defer ſowing it till May; and do not forget to keep it very clean the firſt year, as I have obſerved before *.

You may ſave ſeed the firſt year, but the firſt years's ſowing will not be ripe enough in June.

You muſt not mow it till you find the ſeed looſen from the pod; which will be about the middle of July.

If ſowed in May, you muſt graze it as you propoſe, becauſe young graſs bleeds too much; but leave your graſs till February or March, for the firſt year; then, if you have a mild winter, you will find you will have an aſtoniſhing crop in March, as rank as clover in May: you may then feed t till the beginning of May, at which

* *See before, p.* 17.

take your cattle off, and leave your crop till the middle of June, when it will be ready to mow, and the ſeed will be ripe. In a letter I have already wrote * on this ſubject, my directions were, to threſh the burnet between wet and dry; but you may threſh your ſeed clean, becauſe ſince the time I wrote that letter I find that the burnet is of ſuch a ſtrong nature, that when the horſes feed upon it, their fleſh is ſo firm, that the higheſt-kept horſes are not to be compared to thoſe fed upon burnet, for firmneſs of fleſh.

The chaff likewiſe, it is my belief, is as good as pollard to a horſe. I feed my horſe with the chaff, and add but one eighth part of the pollard, and think he thrives very well upon it.

As to the time of feeding, you need make no diſtinction about it. The ſheep, and other cattle, may be turned in promiſcuouſly at the ſame time; but never feed them on the burnet while you have other graſs, becauſe no other graſs will keep but the burnet.

I have ſowed burnet ſeed two years old, which grew very well; but have not experienced enough to tell you how long it will keep fit for ſowing.

It is my opinion, when we feed our cattle upon it we ſhall have firmer meat than ever we had.

As to timothy graſs, it grows prodigiouſly quick. I have ſowed it, for the firſt time, in September laſt; ſo that I know very little of it, except by report; but will rely only upon my own experience, which I ſhall make of it: It is now a very ſtrong turf, that appears to be ten years old.

Lord Robert Manners brought me one root from Lincolnſhire, that grew on a quarry; the ſtem of the graſs was about two feet and a half high; the ſeed was ripe, and larger than that brought from Virginia.

I planted the root in October laſt, and it has branched out above two inches long. I hope to be able to give you a better account of it, if we live till the latter end of next year; and ſhall likewiſe be able to give you a deſcription of the ſheep's fiſcue graſs-ſeed.

As to the black-rooted burnet † which grows in Germany, I believe I have ſome of the ſeed which lord Robert Manners brought me out of Lincolnſhire. He tells me it grows to a very great height; that is all I know of it.

The wild madder is a root they uſe for the ſcarlet dye; but here we plant it in the beſt lands, becauſe the root of it pays very well.

I have been told, that a good acre is worth an hundred pounds the third year. It may be mowed once a year for hay at the decline of the ſap: It might be mowed twice, but (as I ſaid already) it is dangerous to bleed the root.

The ground where you plant it muſt be very deep, and eaſy to work, for the better taking up the roots, which will run ſeven or eight feet deep in the earth.

It grows in the ſame nature as the aſparagus root. If you chuſe to have ſome plants, I can ſupply you with as many winter plants as you pleaſe; becauſe mine are three years old, and I ſhall take them up in the ſpring.

To return to the burnet; if you have a mind to plough it after five or ſix years or leſs time, plough it as you would clover; and the crown of the root will ſerve to manure the ground which will be freſh for any other crop. We remark, every plant draws a different ſalt. I remain, Sir,

Yours to command,

Dec. 24, 1763. B. Rocque

Proportion between the Engliſh *and* Iriſh *Acre ſtated, &c. From a Letter of Mr.* John Irwin.

THE Engliſh acre contains 1 ſquare poles, which at 16½ feet long meaſure, each pole, make 43[illegible] ſquare feet.

160 poles, at 5½ yards each, long meaſure, make 4840 ſquare yards in an acre.

The Iriſh acre contains 160 ſquare poles, or perches, which at 21 feet long meaſure each, make 70560 ſquare feet.

160 D°, which at 7 yards, long meaſure each, make 7840 ſquare yards.

The Iriſh acre exceeds the Engliſh ſquare feet 27000, in ſquare yards 3[illegible]

There is alſo another Engliſh ſtatute perch or pole, uſed in the admeaſurement of woods, which is 18 feet, or 6 yards, long meaſure.

* *See the letter, p.* 17.

† *This is, perhaps, the* ſanguiſorba ſpicis longiſſimis, *otherwiſe called,* pimpinella maxima canadenſis. *See Miller's Dictionary.*

Be[illegible]

Beſides theſe ſtatute meaſures, there are in England what may be called cuſtomary perches, differing one from the other in length in various counties.

In Staffordſhire the cuſtomary perch is twenty-four feet—In the foreſt of Sherwood twenty one; the foot there being eighteen inches; the meaſure whereof is marked in the channel wall of Edwynſton, and in the church of St. Mary in Nottingham.

In Herefordſhire the perch of walling is ſixteen feet and a half; a perch of ditching twenty-one feet, &c.—The geometrical perch is ten feet, being the ſame meaſure that was in uſe among the old Romans.

As I have proceeded thus far in giving the different admeaſurement of land in England, and as it is now become ſo much the faſhion to read French books on the ſubject of huſbandry, I ſhall, from a very eminent writer of that nation, give ſome account of the French arpent or acre, as varying in ſize in different provinces.

The ſmall arpent in uſe about Paris contains one hundred ſquare perches, each perch being eighteen feet long; ſo that the arpent conſiſts of 32,400 royal feet.

The middling arpent in uſe in L'Iſle de France, contains alſo one hundred ſquare perches, but this perch is twenty royal feet long. The arpent therefore here conſiſts of 40,000 royal feet.

The great arpent, as fixed by the ordonnance made for the due government of the king's royalties on the waters, and in his foreſts, and on that account called the royal meaſure, contains in like manner one hundred perches; but this perch is ſtill longer than that laſt mentioned, being twenty two royal feet; ſo that the arpent royal meaſure, contains 48,400 feet.

The acre, properly ſo called in a part of Normandy, contains one hundred and ſixty ſquare perches, the perch the ſame length as the laſt; ſo that this Norman acre conſiſts of 77,440 ſquare feet.

The journal* in uſe about Bourdeaux containing 888 ſquare toiſes, or French fathoms, is divided into three pougnerées. The pougnerée contains ſeventy-two eſcas, 10,656 ſquare royal feet, or 296 ſquare toiſes, or fathoms. The eſca is twelve feet two inches long.

The journal uſed about St. Dizier in Champagne, contains eighty ſquare perches, each perch twenty-two royal feet long.

The ſepteree of Clermont-Ferrand, contains 800 ſquare toiſes or fathoms. The journal of Lorrain conſiſts of 250 ſquare toiſes, each toiſe being ten Lorrain feet long, equal to eight feet nine inches and ten lines, royal Paris meaſure.

As in the above account mention is frequently made of the Paris royal foot, it may not be amiſs to mention the proportion it bears to the Engliſh foot, which being divided into 1000 parts, the Paris royal foot will be 1068, and the Lorrain foot 958 of thoſe parts; or the Paris foot being ſuppoſed to contain 1440 parts, the Engliſh will be 1350, the Paris royal foot exceeding the Engliſh by about ſeven lines and a half. The French, like us, divide their foot into twelve inches, and the inch into twelve lines. The geometrical foot contains ten digits, and the digit ten lines, &c. I am, &c.

London, Dec. 4. 1763. JOHN IRWIN.

P. S. We muſt not omit to obſerve, that the perch, pole or rod of land, is in ſome places called a Lug. In many places among the old farmers, the acre of land is eſtimated by the proportion of ſeed uſed for ſowing it; by which means of courſe it varies according to the fertility or poverty of the ſoil. The Welſh acre uſually contains two Engliſh acres. An acreme of land is ten acres. The fourth part of an acre or a rood of ground is, in ſome parts of England, called a farding-land, or farundale of land. [*Muſeum Ruſticum.*]

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the late* WAR, *continued from* December, 1763, *p.* 638.

I Am now come to the year 1760, and muſt of courſe begin with what was done in parliament relating to the war, in the ſeſſion which was in the 13th

* *The* journal *is ſo called from the French word* jour, *a day, and ſignifies a day's work, or ſuch a quantity of land, as a yoke of oxen may be ſuppoſed to plow in a day.*

of

of November 1759, opened by commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe by his majeſty, and by him directed to make a moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes of parliament, which the reader may ſee in Lond. Mag. 1759, p. 621. In return to this ſpeech, both houſes preſented moſt loyal addreſſes, which, as uſual, ecchoed back every paragraph of the ſpeech, and to both his majeſty made moſt gracious anſwers. But as every reader may from the ſpeech ſuggeſt to himſelf the ſubſtance of both the addreſſes, and as there was nothing particularly remarkable in the anſwers made to either of them, I have no occaſion to give any of them a place in the annals of this year *; therefore ſhall proceed to give an account of the ſupplies granted for the proſecution of the war, during the year 1760, or for making good the deficiencies of former grants, and I ſhall next give an account of the proviſions made for raiſing the ſupplies.

The grants were as follow:

Reſolution		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
	NOVEMBER 22, 1759.			
2.	For maintaining 70000 ſeamen, including 18355 marines	3640000	0	0
	NOVEMBER 27.			
2.	For maintaining 57294 men, land forces, including thoſe in Germany, and 4014 invalids	1383748	0	10
3.	For the forces in the plantations, &c.	846168	19	0
4.	— Four regiments in America, taken from the Iriſh eſtabliſhment	35744	8	4
4.	— The general and general ſtaff offices, and officers of the hoſpital	54454	11	9
6.	— The embodied militia, from the 25th of December, 1759, to the 25th of April, 1760	102006	4	8
7. 8. 9.	— The troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, Buckeburg, and Heſſe-Caſſel	814607	11	11 ½
	NOVEMBER 30.			
1.	For the ordinary of the navy, and half-pay	232629	5	1
2. 3. 4. 5.	— Carrying on the works at Haſler, Plymouth, and Halifax, and for Greenwich hoſpital	38000	0	0
6.	— The office of ordnance	230296	4	6
7.	— The extraordinary expence of ditto not provided for	280563	16	11
	DECEMBER 7.			
1.	Towards the navy debt	1000000	0	0
2.	For tranſport ſervice from January the 1ſt to September the 30th 1759	501078	16	6
3.	Towards building, &c. of his majeſty's ſhips	200000	0	0
	DECEMBER 13.			
1.	For widows penſions	2042	0	0
2.	— Extraordinary expences of the land forces, not provided for	953302	15	5 ½
3.	— Laſt vote of credit	1000000	0	0
	DECEMBER 17.			
	To the king of Pruſſia	670000	0	0
	DECEMBER 20.			
1.	To the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, extra	60000	0	0
	JANUARY 17.			
	For forage, bread, &c. for the German army	500000	0	0
	FEBRUARY 11.			
1.	For Hanover troops	34333	8	0
2.	— Heſſian troops	20776	5	0
3.	— Augmenting the king's army in Germany	52902	19	2
	FEBRUARY 12.			
1. 2.	For reduced officers and gentlemen	38597	9	0
3. 4. 5.	— Nova Scotia and Georgia	21694	1	7
	MARCH 31.			
1.	For North America provinces	200000	0	0
2.	— The Eaſt India company	20000	0	0
				3. ---

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1759, *p.* 621, 2; *and* 1760, *p.* 337.

		l.	s.	d.
3.	— Chelsea hospital	25000	0	0
4.	— Augmentations to his majesty's forces	134139	17	4
	APRIL 28.			
1. 2.	For the embodied militia	290826	16	8
3. 4.	— New York colony and African forts	12977	7	8
	APRIL 29.			
1. 2.	For Brunswick troops and augmentation	90769	8	11
3.	— Hessian troops augmentation	101096	3	2
4.	—Extra expence of land forces and services incurred from the 24th of November to the 24th of December, 1759, not provided for	420120	1	0
	MAY 6.			
1.	To the deficiency of the grants 1759	75170	0	3½
4.	For the pay and cloathing of the unembodied militia	80,000	0	0
	MAY 10.			
1.	To a new vote of credit	1000000	0	0
2.	For a regiment of light dragoons, &c.	12874	15	10
	Sum total of the supplies for warlike affairs	£175921	8	7½

And beside these, there was granted for replacing to the sinking fund, the sums paid out of the same, for supplying the deficiencies of some of our mortgaged taxes, and for some other domestic expences, the sum of 330642 6 9

So that the whole of the supplies granted by this session amounted to 15506563 15 4½

And the ways and means resolved on for raising these supplies, were as follow:

1. By a land tax of 4s. in the pound, and the usual annual malt tax 2787854 19 11

2. By a subscription for redeemable annuities, at the rate of 4l. *per centum per annum*, with a preminm of 3l. *per cent.* by way of a lottery ticket bearing the same interest, for the payment of which annuities, a new and perpetual malt-tax of half the annual one was imposed and mortgaged, by which a a new debt of 8,240,000l. attended with an interest of 329600l. *per annum* was brought upon the nation, for which there was advanced by the subscribers, and brought into his majesty's exchequer, no more than 8000000 0 0

3. By loans or exchequer bills, and charged upon future supplies, or in failure thereof upon the sinking fund 2500000 0 0

4. By the future produce of the sinking fund 2602706 9 9

Sum total 15890561 9 8

These ways and means were all enforced by proper bills, which were brought in and passed into laws without any opposition. Nay, even the perpetual malt tax was so far from being opposed either within doors or without, that none of the brewers or maltsters petitioned against the tax itself: There was indeed, a petition offered to the house from some malsters in and about Ipswich, against subjecting stock on hand to this new tax; but it was so far from meeting with any countenance, that the question for its being brought up passed in the negative *nemine contradicente*; such was the zeal of this nation at that time for every measure that seemed necessary for a vigorous prosecution of the war: But, beside this national zeal, there was another circumstance which rendered this measure more palatable at this time than it would have been at any other; for, during the whole of the year 1759, malt had sold from 10s. to 20s the quarter; and even when this tax was first mentioned in the house, our best malt did not sell for above

above 18s. the quarter. This extraordinary low price of malt enabled our brewers to pay this new tax without lowering the ſtrength, or raiſing the price, of their malt liquors, to the retailers or conſumers; and that many headed monſter called the populace ſeldom, if not inſtructed, perceives any thing by reflection: They think of nothing but what they feel; and by that time, generally ſpeaking, the political evil has become incurable, which has occaſioned the downfal of many a glorious republican form of government; a cataſtrophe which, it is to be hoped, we in this country ſhall always be guarded againſt, by our conſtitutional liberty of the preſs.

Beſide the annual mutiny and marine bills, the other bills relating to the military, that were brought in and paſſed into laws during this ſeſſion, were as follow: A bill to enable his majeſty's lieutenants of the ſeveral counties in England and Wales to proceed in the execution of the laws relating to the militia, notwithſtanding any adjournments: A bill for regulating the payment of the weekly allowances to the diſtreſſed families of militia men, and for extending the mutiny act to the militia, &c. A bill for applying the money granted for the unembodied militia, &c. and a bill for ſecuring the payment of ſuch prize and bounty monies as were appropriated to Greenwich Hoſpital. In this ſeſſion there was alſo a bill brought in for the better ordering of the militia forces in that part of Great Britain called Scotland; which bill was read a firſt and ſecond time, but upon the queſtion's being put for committing the bill, it was carried in the negative by 190 to 84.

In this ſeſſion the houſe of commons being reſolved to take the firſt opportunity to ſhew their gratitude to the deceaſed general Wolfe, and the other chief officers concerned in the glorious affair of Quebec*, therefore, on the 21ſt of November, it was reſolved *nemine contradicente*, to preſent an addreſs to his majeſty, deſiring, that he would give directions, that a monument be erected in the collegiate church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, to the memory of the ever lamented late commander in chief of his majeſty's land forces, on an expedition againſt Quebec, major general James Wolfe, who, ſurmounting, by ability and valour, all obſtacles of and nature, was ſlain, in the mome of victory, at the head of his conque ing troops, in the arduous and decif battle againſt the French army ne Quebec, fighting for their capital Canada, in the year 1759; and to aſſ his majeſty that they would make go the expence of erecting the ſaid mon ment. At the ſame time the houſe ſolved, likewiſe *nemine contradicen* that the thanks of that houſe be giv to the admirals and generals employ in the glorious and ſucceſsful expediti againſt Quebec; and that Mr. Speak do communicate the ſame to the f admirals and generals, which he cordingly did, January 23d, to vice miral Saunders, rear admiral Holm and brigadier general Townſhend, perſon, on their being then come the houſe, and to rear admiral Du at Portſmouth, and brigadiers gene Monckton and Murray, in Ameri by letter, of which he acquainted houſe on the 28th of the ſame mont

And on the ſaid 23d of January, houſe reſolved, likewiſe *nemine contr dicente*, that the thanks of that ho be given to ſir Edward Hawke, for late ſignal victory obtained by him o the French fleet †; and ſir Edward ing come to the houſe on the ſaid 2 Mr. ſpeaker acquainted him therew and accordingly gave him the thanks the houſe in a very elegant ſpeech, which ſir Edward made a moſt pro and modeſt anſwer; whereupon it ordered by the houſe, *nem. con.* that b the ſpeech and anſwer ſhould be pri ed in the votes of that day, and b may be ſeen in Lond. Mag. 1760, 289.

By the 22d of May, all the neceſſ buſineſs of the ſeſſion was finiſh therefore on that day the parliam was prorogued to the 17th of July t next, after the royal aſſent had b given to the ſeveral acts then rea and a ſpeech had been made to b houſes by the lords commiſſioners, thorized for that purpoſe by his ma ty's commiſſion.

Theſe were the moſt material p ceedings in parliament that had any lation to war, among which the rea will ſee, that ſeveral large ſums granted to foreigners for carrying the war in Germany, beſide what granted for maintaining our own tro emplo

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1760, *p.* 21.

† *See Lond. Mag.* 1760, *p.* 19

employed in that ſervice; and as theſe grants to foreigners were founded upon treaties concluded before or during the ſeſſion, I muſt obſerve, that on the 9th of November 1759, a new convention had been concluded and ſigned at London, between his Britannic majeſty and his Pruſſian majeſty, which was in ſubſtance the very ſame with that which had been concluded on the 7th of December, 1758 *; and as this new treaty was ratified on both ſides before the 10th of December, it was then laid before parliament and the money thereby ſtipulated granted on the 17th; therefore we may ſuppoſe, that the money was paid to his Pruſſian majeſty before Chriſtmas; ſo that he took care not to have that to complain of, which had been, in the former war, heavily complained of by the houſe of Auſtria, that though we granted them yearly a large ſum of money for the ſupport of the war, yet we never granted and paid it early enough for enabling them to provide for the enſuing campaign. I muſt likewiſe obſerve, that on the ſaid 9th of November, there was a new convention concluded and ſigned at London, between his Britannic majeſty and the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel for the renewal of the ſeparate article, annexed to the treaty of the 17th of January, 1759, between them; which new convention was alſo on the ſaid 10th of December laid before the houſe, and was the foundation for the grant made to his ſerene highneſs on the 20th. And alſo I muſt obſerve, that during this ſeſſion, that is to ſay, on the 14th of January, 1760, there was a new treaty concluded and ſigned at Marpurg, and on the 5th of March, an ulterior convention, with a declaration thereto annexed, concluded and ſigned at Paderborn, between his Britannic majeſty and the reigning duke of Brunſwick, and on the 1ſt of April there was another new treaty concluded and ſigned at London, between, his Britannic majeſty and the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel; all which treaties were laid before the houſe on the 15th of April, and were the foundation for the firſt, ſecond and third grants agreed to on the 29th of the ſame month; but why theſe new grants ſhould require new treaties for their foundation, any more than thoſe that were made on the 11th of February, does not publickly appear; for the latter were founded only upon eſtimates preſented to the houſe by his majeſty's order.

Among other remarkable occurrences that happened during this ſeſſion of parliament, the affair of lord George Sackville was brought to a final concluſion, as follows: In Hilary term, 1760, our judges to whom the queſtion in law had been referred †, gave, it ſeems, their opinion, that notwithſtanding his having been diſmiſſed from all military employments, his conduct, whilſt in commiſſion, might ſtill be inquired into by a court martial. Accordingly, a court martial was appointed, of whoſe proceedings and ſentence, with the immediate conſequence thereof, the reader may ſee a very full and faithful abſtract in the Lond. Magazine, 1760, p. 171. But as the charge therein exhibited againſt the priſoner is very general, the letter written by prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick to his Britannick majeſty, ſoon after the battle of Minden, ſhould firſt be peruſed; which letter the reader may ſee in the ſaid Magazine, p. 248. Whether this letter was produced or read at the trial does not appear: If it had, the priſoner would have known much better what particular facts or neglects he was charged with, and conſequently would have been better inſtructed what witneſſes he was to examine, and what were the moſt proper queſtions to be put by him to every witneſs that was examined; and in order to judge impartially of this whole affair, the reader ought to conſider, that long before this court martial was appointed, lord George had been diveſted not only of his command in Germany, but of every employment he held under the crown, conſequently every one of the judges as well as every witneſs that was examined upon the trial, muſt have ſuppoſed, that the crown was highly incenſed againſt the priſoner; from which circumſtance every man muſt think, that whatever might have been the priſoner's behaviour upon any former occaſion, he ſhewed moſt intrepid reſolution in demanding and inſiſting upon being tryed by a court martial, eſpecially conſidering the recent example of admiral Byng, whoſe fate, if we can believe report, he eſcaped by a very ſmall majority. Nor did the reſentment of the

* *See Lond. Mag. 1762, p. 712*

† *See ditto, 1763, p. 636.*

crown ceaſe with the ſentence againſt him, or the immediate conſequence thereof, for, on the 5th of May, his name was, purſuant to his majeſty's letter, ſtruck out of the liſt of his majeſty's privy council in Ireland.

In anſwer to their Britannic and Pruſſian majeſties declaration delivered at the Hague, as before mentioned *, a declaration was at laſt, on the 3d of April, delivered in the ſame manner, in the name of the courts of Vienna, Ruſſia, and France, which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. p. 215.

Likewiſe during the courſe of this ſeſſion of parliament we had an end put to all our fears from the famous capt. Thurot †, of whoſe proceedings, after his getting away from Dunkirk, we had an account from one of his own officers, which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. p. 162, and of his further proceedings, defeat, and death, the reader may ſee an authentic account in the ſame Magazine, p. 148.

And, before the ſeſſion ended, his majeſty having granted a commiſſion for inſtalling his ſerene highneſs prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, by his Proxy ſir Charles Cotterel Dormer, knight, and for the perſonal inſtallation of the right honourable the Marquis of Rockingham and the earl Temple, knights companions of the moſt noble order of the garter, they were accordingly, on the 6th of May, inſtalled with the uſual ceremonies at Windſor. This was an additional and a moſt honourable reward to prince Ferdinand for the great ſervices he had done to his country; for his majeſty had, on the 31ſt of Auguſt preceding, granted him a ſubſtantial reward, by ſettling upon him for life a penſion of 2000l. *per annum*, payable out of the Iriſh revenue ‡.

I ſhall now follow the war to America, where its events have always been of moſt importance to this nation, and as what may be called the campaign, was firſt opened in Carolina, I muſt begin with an account of what happened in our moſt ſouthern colonies, where the Cherokees had recommenced hoſtilities before the end of laſt year §, by a treacherous, but fruitleſs, attempt upon fort Prince George; and ſoon after the beginning of this year, they made a new and more treacherous, as well as more pernicious, attempt upon the ſame place, of which, as well as of ſome more of their hoſtilities, the reader may ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1760, p. 219.

From this time they continued their hoſtilities, or rather barbarities, upon the back ſettlements of Georgia, Carolina and Virginia, without much interruption, until the arrival of colonel Montgomery with 1200 men, ſent by general Amherſt to the aſſiſtance of theſe colonies; but ſoon after their arrival the ſcene was changed, and theſe barbarians were fully repaid the cruelties they had committed, of which the reader may ſee an authentic account in ditto Mag. p. 425 and 494.

From fort prince George, colonel Montgomery, with the troops marched back to Charles Town, at which place they reimbarked, and ſailed for New York, where they arrived about the end of Auguſt, having left in Carolina only four companies, under the command of Major Frederick Hamilton, for aſſiſting the people of that province to guard their back frontier; and during the whole ſummer it had been found impoſſible, it ſeems, to ſend any freſh ſupply of proviſions to the garriſon in fort Loudoun, upon the back frontier of Virginia, though it was known, that the fort had been for a long time ſo much inveſted by the Cherokees, that the people could not ſtir out in ſearch of any ſort of proviſions; which was really a cruel piece of indolence or negligence in the people of Virginia; as they knew that the garriſon had to do with an enemy, that would either grant no capitulation, or not obſerve any capitulation they pretended to grant, and who had been greatly exaſperated by the ravages committed in their country by the regular troops: Surely, the populous colony of Virginia might have raiſed a number of men ſufficient for bringing this garriſon ſafely off, if the ſupplying them from time to time with proviſions had appeared to be impoſſible or too expenſive; but inſtead of this the unfortunate men were, on all ſides, abandoned by their ungrateful countrymen, and, being at laſt reduced to a ſtarving condition, they were forced to truſt to a capitulation with a faithleſs enemy, of which the reader may ſee an account in ditto Magazine, p. 605 and 663.

From

* *See ditto, p.* 636.

† *See ditto, p.* 195, 235.

‡ *See ditto, p.* 595.

§ *See ditto, p.* 25.

From this time no material occurrences happened this year between our people and the Cherokees, but on the 28th of December the latter had an engagement with our friends the Chickeſaw Indians, in which the Cherokees, after a ſmart ſkirmiſh of near three hours, were totally routed, with the loſs of ſeven men killed on the ſpot, and five taken priſoners; one of whom was, according to the Indian manner, tortured, and afterwards burnt alive, for having formerly exerciſed ſome cruelties on the Chickeſaws; but they ſaved the lives of the reſt of their priſoners, as they had not one man killed in the action, and only four wounded.

As the peace which had been concluded, before the end of 1758, or ſoon after the beginning of 1759 *, with all the Indians upon, or to the weſtward of the Ohio, was during this year religiouſly obſerved, I ſhall move away to what is properly called Canada, where the French began early to endeavour to repair their loſſes of the preceding year, and having collected their whole force at Montreal, actually marched to attack Quebec itſelf, of which the reader may ſee an authentic account in ditto Lond. Mag. p. 275, and 320, and a private, but more particular account, in ditto, p. 358.

Whilſt theſe things were paſſing at Quebeck, general Amherſt was preparing, as faſt as poſſible, to move towards Montreal, by way of the Lake Ontario, which, upon conſideration, appeared to be better than by the way of Lake Champlain; but as the ice continues long upon the rivers and lakes in that country, he had got no further than Schenectady †, on the 21ſt of June. Of his paſſage from thence and future ſucceſs, as alſo of general Murray's progreſs after the raiſing of the ſiege of Quebeck, and of the deſtruction of a French fleet in the bay of Chaleurs, the reader may ſee an authentic account in ditto Mag. p. 529. And as the conqueſt of Montreal gave the finiſhing blow to the French power in Canada, the city of London took from thence an occaſion to preſent a congratulatory addreſs to his majeſty upon the ſucceſs of his arms ‡.

[*To be continued in our next*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

Queries on Wing's *Sheet Almanack for* 1764.

SIR,

YOU muſt know, that my connections are familiar with young folks that are very tenacious of their rights, cuſtoms, and immunities; who upon ſeeing my ſheet almanack, which I had ordered to be ſent me down from your great city, printed by Say, for the Company of Stationers, ſoon began to lay together a number of accuſations. And you may be aſſured their young eyes would firſt enquire after Shrove-tueſday, which they expected, by the new moon falling on the 3d of January, muſt have been celebrated by them almoſt as early as poſſible, and could not be farther off than the 7th of February. For they had been taught to reckon upon it, as having place on the Tueſday following the ſecond change of the moon. If therefore ſome ſatisfactory reaſon be not given them, I apprehend we ſhall have ſome inteſtine commotions; which I earneſtly deſire you will endeavour to prevent, by giving them ſome ſatisfactory ſolution of this extraordinary meaſure of procraſtinating that high holiday till March the 4th, as it is in our almanack for 1764, by Vincent Wing. It is indeed Biſſextile year; but the youth aſk, whether the holidays are wont to leap, on theſe years, near one month beyond their time? Theſe are hard lines for them, and muſt diſturb their attentions to their books.

Another thing which I am not able to ſatisfy them in, is, the queſtion they put, why king George II. ſhould be ſtruck quite out of the brief chronology? They archly ſuggeſt, that he muſt have committed ſome greater offence againſt the people, than Charles I. ever did; for though Charles loſt his head, his name is yet continued in the chronology.---or, did he not, (George II.) do ſomething to offend the preſent makers of almanacks, ſo as to incur this extinction, this blotting out from their new almanacks?---Another puzzling queſtion is put by them, which will likewiſe ſupplicate your ſolution, and that is, why the young children of the pre-

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1759, *p.* 24. † *See map of N. York, Lond. Mag.* 1756, *p.* 416.
‡ *See Lond. Mag.* 1760, *p.* 549.

ſent royal family, the ſiſters and brothers of his preſent majeſty, ſhould, in the chronology, be placed after their uncle and aunts? Were they born before them? Or did they deſign that they ſhould be more intimately and nearly retained in our notice and reverence? and that their memories hereafter ſhould be more recent and affecting to the people, than thoſe of their nieces and nephews? This way of forming chronologies they do not at all underſtand: And to be very plain with you, I am not capable of giving the ratio of it, but by ſaying, with our Iriſh uſher, that as the prince of Wales ſtands before his mother, and in the chronology born before her, ſo the young princeſſes and princes who are placed after her, muſt, in a chronological view, have been alſo born before their aunts and uncle.—Some of them are afraid, that, by putting them at the bottom, they are deſigned to be dropped another year, and ſent into ſilence with their royal father.——There are ſome others, who ſay, it is an high affront to his preſent majeſty, to rob him of his grandfather, and to unfather his father! PEDAGOGUS.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

IT is with the higheſt pleaſure I ſee that cognizance has been taken * by the legiſlature, of the moſt deſerted of mankind, namely the infant poor within the bills of mortality. I am perſuaded the veſtries, church-wardens, overſeers of the poor and governors of work houſes, (and I will add the vicars of pariſhes, though not obliged by any human law) will unite their endeavours to carry into execution the great deſign of the act relating to the regiſter of theſe infants, and make ſome amends for the faults of their predeceſſors. There certainly was no one abuſe in theſe kingdoms which reflected ſo great diſhonour to this nation, as the grievous mortality of this part of our fellow-ſubjects. We are always ambitious of being thought humane, and in general we are the moſt ſo perhaps of any other people upon earth; yet in this inſtauce we were the moſt barbarous.

In regard to the Foundling (now more judiciouſly denominated the Orphan) hoſpital, the diſcontinuance upon a parliamentary ſupply, I obſerve, is mentioned as a motive to animate the zeal of theſe officers, as indeed it is. The permiſſion given by parliament in 1756, for an indiſcriminate reception of infants in that hoſpital, was beyond all doubt moſt groſsly abuſed. The pariſh officers in many parts of the kingdom, where infants had the faireſt chance of living, inſtead of exerting their authority, and endeavours to keep them at home, were often inſtrumental to their being dragged from the mother's breaſt to London. By this means many periſhed, though the utmoſt care was taken of them when delivered at the hoſpital, by the great humanity and attention of the governors of that corporation. Thank heaven that unhappy meaſure ceaſed in March, 1760.

In the mean time the governors of that humane inſtitution preſerved many hundred children, belonging to the bills of mortality, who would probably have died; I might ſay thouſands, for there are now above 5000 children living, belonging to the hoſpital, and in a fair way of being rendered ſober and uſeful ſubjects.

So far then as children have been really preſerved, we muſt compute the ſtate to be a gainer, though it ſhould happen that the whole expence, when they are introduced into the world, will not be ſhort of half a million. If none had been brought to the hoſpital but ſuch as were in imminent danger of death, the charge might not have been a fifth part of a million; and that others were brought is not the fault of the governors.

I have ſeen a computation, which appears to be very rational, and worthy the attention of every good ſubject, viz.

That ſuppoſing the firſt 13 years of life to coſt (all charges included) three ſhilling per week, it amounts to ... 101l. 8s. od. deducting only one ſhilling a week for the labour of four of the laſt of the 13 years (and ſome children gain all their bread in this time) it is 10l. 8s. od. Remains, coſt of life 91. os. od.

We may compute the medium of life to be 36 years, conſequently after 13, there are good 23 years of labour. Now if we ſet the labour no higher than eight pence a day (I mean not ſo much paid to the individual, but ſo much benefit to the community

* *See our laſt vol. p. 657.*

munity) and, except Sunday, it amounts to 239l. 19s. 4d. So that the life renders nett gain 148l. 19s. 4d. and conſequently the ſtate loſes ſo much by every life loſt. Call the 148l. 19s. 4d. 150l. and let us rear another million of people, and in about 40 years we may add to our preſent computed worth of 800 millions, 150 millions more. We ſhall be, at leaſt, a ſixth part more important than we are. This is an object more worthy the pens of your ingenious correſpondents, than any I have ſeen for ſome time paſt.

The analogy of this decent computation may be traced out, for if we reckon 10l. *per ann.* (which eight pence a day is nearly equal to) and four millions of working people, it amounts to forty millions, and this is the ſum which the acuteſt calculators ſuppoſe to be our annual expence in time of peace, and from which value of labour and art, our comforts, affluence and ſplendor ariſes. But I hope we ſhall never ſink ſo low as to conſider only the pecuniary value of men, in the political ſcale. The moſt eſſential conſideration, is our common humanity, our love for each other as fellow ſubjects, our religion, our laws, our liberty: In a word, our very exiſtence as a people, which certainly depends on the numbers who work, and the proportion of theſe fit to bear arms.

Therefore, Sir, in whatever degree any pariſh within the bills of mortality cannot, for I ſuppoſe none will ſay they will not preſerve their infant poor, they cannot pretend to be friends to their country, unleſs they will fairly and above-board treat with the governors of the hoſpital in queſtion for the preſervation of ſuch poor infants. All the world knows that theſe gentlemen are as ambitious of preſerving the lives of poor babes as the moſt negligent at any time, or in any place could be, when they wiſhed to be delivered by their death, from the charge of ſupporting them.

And as it muſt be expected there will be many caſes wherein pariſhes will demur as to the reception of infants which they are not by law obliged to receive, this hoſpital will be of great utility in theſe vaſt cities, if ſupported by private munificence, eſpecially if the infants are redeemable, upon a favourable change of the circumſtances of parents, without any expence to them. This, rightly underſtood, will be an encouragement to the governors to receive infants for the mere end of preſerving lives, without creating a great expence, or ſevering the children forever from their parents, or depriving them of this common right which they ought to enjoy. The ſucceſs of ſuch a meaſure, muſt, (like moſt others) depend on experience, which is the moſt faithful counſellor and the trueſt guide. It is ſurpriſing to me, there have not been more children reclaimed from the hoſpital, than the public accounts of that corporation of laſt year mention to have been reſtored. If the governors return them gratis to ſuch as are qualified to take care of them, (as I ſuppoſe they do) proper advertiſements to the public ſhould make this known, that thoſe poor children and their parents may mutually recover their rights, where any ſuch connections exiſt; and that parental love and filial piety (the great cements of ſociety) may be cultivated and improved in every poſſible inſtance.

John's Coffee-Houſe, Dec. 19, 1763. I am, ſir, Your very humble ſervant, BENEVOLUS.

Oppoſite Female Characters.

TWO young ladies, married two very reputable tradeſmen, and brought them three thouſand pounds apiece. They had the ſame education in all reſpects; and as there was not quite a year's difference in their ages, they received their inſtruction together. I ſhall paſs by their qualifications, as not neceſſary to my ſtory, and only take notice of their different turn of temper. From very infants, they diſcovered their real inclinations; one being taken up with decorating her perſon, the other in pleaſing her palate. If a friend called upon them at ſchool, and gave each of them ſixpence, Jenny bought a top-knot with it, and Sukey laid it out in apples and pears. The ſame humour continued as they grew bigger; and when a kind godfather, or generous relation made each a preſent of a crown piece, miſs Jane as certainly purchaſed a cap or ruffles with it, as miſs Suſan was ſure to expend it in maccaroons or chocolate-droops. It happened that the ſiſters married men, not only of ſuitable circumſtances, but ſimilar in their inclinations. Mr. Gaywood took Jane, and

and Suſan choſe Mr. Trenchard. By the intereſt of their fortunes, and the profits of the trade, each family was enabled to live in a genteel way, and to give their children a proper education.

After a few years, when buſineſs was tolerably eſtabliſhed, the reſpective parties, perfectly well agreed, began to ſhew their humour, and to indulge the particular paſſion they were born with. The Gaywoods were all on fire to keep a coach: The Trenchards were determined to eat and drink well. Every thing gave way to the prevailing fancy. The former ſtraitened themſelves in every meal, in order to ſupport the expence of an equipage: The latter were quite indifferent to all external appearance, but were ſure to be ſplendid at their table. It was pleaſant enough to ſee the oppoſition of œconomy in the two ſiſters, and how differently each conducted her family. As I was admitted freely into both houſes, I had an opportunity to ſee them thoroughly. I have often made an haſty dinner with Mrs. Gaywood upon eggs and ſpinnage, while the coach was waiting at the door: But I was amply repaid the next day at Mrs. Trenchard's, who, though ſhe appeared in a ſcowered mantua, gave me all the dainties of the ſeaſon. I often went to the play with them: The delicate Gaywoods were dreſſed in the height of the mode, and conveyed in their own carriage to the front boxes; and when they returned home had no other refreſhment, before they went to bed, than a piece of dry toaſt, with ſome wine and water: Whereas the jolly Trenchards tucked up their gowns and walked into the pit, or took a long ſhilling drive in a hackney coach; and then came home, ſat down to ſupper, and made a noble attack upon a fine diſh of fiſh, or a roaſted turkey.

To the PUBLIC.

THOSE who wiſh well to the proſperity of theſe kingdoms, and have the flouriſhing ſtate of our manufactures at heart, have obſerved, with the deepeſt concern, the throngs of our nobility, gentry, and others, who have flocked over to France ſince the peace. —If the conſequence of thoſe trips had been confined to the ſpending a little looſe money, by way of ſhifting the ſcene, or gratifying curioſity, the evil might have been eaſily borne: But we have the mortification to feel many other diſagreeable effects from this baneful intercourſe. We were no ſooner diſengaged from a war which has coſt us at leaſt (comprehended in the created debt and to be created, the two ſhilling additional land-tax during the war, and the ſurplus of the ſinking fund applied towards the current ſervice,) one hundred millions, than theſe unthinking people, within the laſt nine months, have ſpent at Paris, on a moderate computation, eight hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, under the heads of travelling expences, or baubles and cloaths for their own uſe, and of commiſſions for others, equally wiſe with themſelves, whoſe ſituations or affairs would not permit them to make the ſame ridiculous figure there, as it is plain they would have choſen to have made if they might.—Some of the bad effects above hinted at, are, that the humanity due from the affluent to the indigent among us, has been entirely perverted by the former having beſtowed one of the greateſt of comforts on our inveterate enemies, in laying out exceſſive large ſums of money among them for their manufactures, &c. &c. to which their own countrymen, and their neighbours, in particular, were moſt juſtly entitled; eſpecially after the heavy burthens they have ſuſtained during a long and expenſive war; nay, they have injured themſelves ſtill farther, in bringing over hither a tribe of French catholic ſervants, to the great prejudice of thoſe of our own country, many of whom are turned adrift, and driven to ſeek employment abroad, or perhaps to do worſe, by leading an idle diſſolute life at home. I might beſides, give inſtances of ſome of theſe French catholics being taken into ſervice for the education of Engliſh proteſtant children, and to poliſh their manners: But I have ſaid enough for others to take up this weighty ſubject, and ſhall conclude, agreeably to the firſt deſign of this letter, with informing the public,

That ſince Michaelmas laſt, either through the connivance of cuſtom-houſe officers, who muſt be ſuppoſed to have been bribed, or under cover of the baggage belonging to foreign miniſters, there have been brought from France into this metropolis, ſuch a profuſion of magnificent cloaths, with great variety of other finery, for account of our no-

bility, gentry, and others, of both ſexes, as will aſtoniſh the world, when they come to be exhibited at the approaching birth-day and nuptials.—So far is the dark part of the ſtory; the conſolatory part is, his majeſty having told us, in his laſt moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne (in the laſt paragraph but one) "that his ſubjects have reaſon to expect to be relieved from the burthens which the expences of the late war have brought upon them." His majeſty is, beſides, born among us, and has declared his heart is truly Britiſh; we may therefore rely upon him, that if any of his ſubjects (be they ever ſo diſtinguiſhed) pay his majeſty and his royal conſort ſo bad a compliment as to appear before them in cloaths and other finery of French manufacture, he will, from his innate greatneſs of ſoul, and out of compaſſion to his diſtreſſed ſubjects, diſcountenance the introduction of ſo baſe and deſtructive a cuſtom.

The following anecdotes may ſerve to illuſtrate what is here contended for.—His late majeſty, on one of his birth-days, not many years ago, aſked one of the lords of his bed-chamber (the late E. W.) who appeared in a very rich ſuit, whether his cloaths were French? To which his lordſhip replying in the affirmative, his majeſty ſaid, he hoped never to ſee the like again; and his late royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales, and her preſent royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales, were ſo convinced of the ruinous conſequences of encouraging French manufactures, to the prejudice of our own, that, long before the war broke out with France in 1743, they deſired the late counteſs of Middleſex to acquaint thoſe who came to their court, it would be paying them a very bad compliment, if they came thither in French clothes.

Jan. 3, 1764. AN ENGLISHMAN.

Extract from Venn's Complete Duty of Man.

On the Vanity of preferring the Body to the Soul.

THE elegant lovely form, which captivates the eye of almoſt every beholder, and fills the mind that bears it with perpetual vanity, ill regards the anxious carefulneſs uſed to preſerve it. For not a day nor an hour is it ſecure from the blaſting powers of ſickneſs, or the inroads of unwelcome death.

The place of honour, and the name of applauſe, for which thouſands are glad to ſacrifice their eaſe, to ſell their liberty, is worth little care, ſince it is ſubject to all the caprice of fickle minded man. Since ſo many, once the favourites of a court, the idols of a kingdom, have lived to ſee all their blooming honours wither with them, and their names ſink into oblivion, if not contempt.

If you are ambitious to climb the envied ſummit of literary fame; and ſhine, without a rival, great in acquiſitions of knowledge; yet in one fatal hour, ſome ſudden paralytic ſtroke, ſome violent fever, may diſorder the very ſtructure of your brain, rifle all the cells of knowledge, and wipe away from your memory the very traces of all that has been committed to its keeping! Thus may you be left the ſad ſurvivor of yourſelf. A mortifying ſpectacle to human pride; a melancholy, but irreſiſtible proof, how eaſily men may rate the attainment of human knowledge higher than its precarious tenure deſerves.

If your great end and aim is to become rich, of chief eminence in your trade, able to command all outward things which you can miniſter to your vanity or pleaſure, ſtill unworthy your ſupreme deſire and care, is ſuch a condition, becauſe abſolutely inſecure! Life itſelf, the foundation of all temporal enjoyments, is but as a beauteous vapour that appeareth for a little time, and then vaniſhes away. Each day we know, is tranſlating ſome of the ſucceſsful opulent ſons of induſtry, into a world where not a mite of all their gain can follow them.

Nay, if you are engroſſed by the care of providing for thoſe tender pledges of God's love to you, the offspring of your own body, whom you are a monſter of cruelty to neglect; here alſo you may ſuddenly be wholly diſappointed. Your darling child, the living image of yourſelf, how impotent are you to preſerve its invaluable life from perils, and from fierce diſeaſe! when parted from you on a viſit or ſome buſineſs, you may, like Siſera's fond mother, be chiding his delay, and with all the impatience of love, aſking, Wherefore is my ſon or daughter ſo long in coming? Whilſt ſome appointment of God has taken away the deſire of your eyes with a ſtroke.

Thus,

Thus, if you take a full ſurvey of every thing to which the children of men give up themſelves, and ſeek with greateſt anxiety to enjoy or make proviſion for; compared with a ſuperior tender feeling for the ſoul, and ſteady regard to its intereſts, how vain is it? Nay, whatever it be, except the ſoul, that you are careful about, it has ſtill this moſt degrading circumſtance attending it, it has the condition only of an annuity for life: Each ſucceſſive year makes a conſiderable decreaſe in its value, and at death the whole is at an end for ever.

But if your principal care and ſolicitude is for the ſalvation of your ſoul, all the unexpected diſaſters, diſappointments and deaths, which harraſs the ſinful children of men, will be proofs, in a way the moſt affecting, of the ſupreme wiſdom of your choice, and the unrivaled excellency of your purſuit. Even the tears that ſtream down the cheeks of the miſerable and diſappointed in worldly ſchemes, will pronounce you bleſſed, who are athirſt for your immortal ſoul's ſalvation. Are you conſcious of its worth? Are you ſtriving in daily intercourſe with God, its Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier, to ſecure its eternal welfare? Then you may ſet all the evils that terrify the human race at defiance. Your inferior dying part they may wound, but they cannot ſtrike deep enough, or reach high enough to hurt your ſoul. In the midſt of what, otherwiſe, would prove miſerably inſupportable, your wiſe choice will cover you like armour, and refreſh you as a ſovereign cordial.

Are you in poverty, and treated with ſcorn by the ſons of pride? You will have examples and proſpects, more than ſufficient, to ſupport you. You will read your own caſe in the ſufferings of Job, and in that completeſt picture of poverty and true faith dying Lazarus. You will ſee with peace and patience, how united, for a ſmall moment, the deepeſt diſtreſs, and the ſureſt title to the love of God may be. In every ſuch inſtance, where care for the ſoul has prevailed, you will ſee that ſufferings, tho' long and grievous, add both to the weight and brightneſs of future glory.

In ſickneſs alſo, the ſupreme wiſdom of having been careful above all things for you ſoul, will manifeſt itſelf with ſhining diſtinction and eminence. For thongh health is abſolutely eſſential to a ſenſitive happineſs; though the leaſt ach, or bodily diſorder, daſhes in pieces all the enjoyments of the proud and careleſs; it is at ſuch ſeaſons that the ſoul, where due care has been exerciſed in the ways appointed of God, finds ſources from whence to derive conſolation under the moſt violent preſſures; conſolation ſufficient to baniſh both outward impatience and inward dejection from their accuſtomed throne, the chamber of ſickneſs and pain. With a meekneſs infinitely lovely and edifying to behold, you will regard ſuch diſcipline, though trying to ſenſe, and oppreſſive to the fleſh, as prepared by the all-wiſe and merciful refiner, to purge away every baſe mixture that ſtill cleaves to and defiles your ſoul. The intereſts of your ſoul, dearer to you than all external comforts, will induce you to welcome the viſitations which are of ſuch ſovereign uſe to promote its health. In ſhort, in ſickneſs the whole man is a miſerable ſufferer, where the ſoul has been forgot; where earneſtly cared for, in God's appointed way, only the leaſt valuable part of the man is affected.

To advance ſtill further: Death, the detector of all cheats——death, the touchſtone of all true worth, and therefore to thoſe whoſe care every thing but their ſouls has ſhared, the king of terrors; even death itſelf, will confirm the ſupreme wiſdom of your conduct. The death-bed, on which the gay, the proſperous, and the noble, hang down their heads appalled and confounded, is the theatre for diſplaying their fortitude, who have ſought, as the one thing needful, the ſalvation of their ſouls. The former are confounded, becauſe unprepared for the combat. The loſs of all they valued is coming upon them: Their approaching change can promiſe them nothing; it is much if it forebode not dreadful conſequences, even reſerves of woe and endleſs ages of torment. To the latter, the careful ſeekers after the ſalvation of their ſouls, every thing wears another aſpect: Muſt the world be left by them? It has been already renounced and vanquiſhed: Muſt all temporal good be forſaken for ever? How placid, how calm the ſurrender, when the riches of eternity are beginning to appear their own!

own: No ſtriving, no querulous repining voice againſt the irreſiſtible ſummons to depart, when that very departure has been habitually expected, as a tranſlation of the ſoul to its proper everlaſting happineſs."

To the AUTHOR *&c.*

Engliſh *Convents more oppreſſive and injurious to human Nature, and more inconſiſtent with ſound Policy, than thoſe eſtabliſhed in Popiſh Countries.*

SIR,

THE following diſſertation on the juſtice, wiſdom, and clemency of our Engliſh civil laws, and the boaſted liberties of a free-born Briton, I found, by way of digreſſion, in a manuſcript work that lately fell into my hands, concerning the revenues of the church and the ſtate, and condition of the inferior clergy; together with a project for the liberal maintenance of their widows, &c. wherein the author, having occaſion to ſpeak of the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, and the ſeizure of the church eſtates, into the hands of the crown, at the time of the reformation, proceeds as follows: MISODOLUS.

BISHOP Fiſher, a ſtout prelate, tho' I do not much praiſe his religion, (ſays my author) when he was aſſayed by king Henry VIII. for his good will, and aſſent for the ſuppreſſion of abbeys, the king alledging, that he would but take away ſuperfluities, and let the ſubſtance ſtand, or at leaſt ſee it converted to better, and more godly uſes, is ſaid to have made anſwer in the following kind of poetical parable:—There was an axe (ſaid he) that wanting an helve, came to a thick and huge overgrown wood, and beſought ſome of the great oaks therein to ſpare him ſo much timber only as would ſerve but to make him an handle, or helve, promiſing at the ſame time, if he might find that favour, he would, in recompence thereof, have great regard in preſerving that wood, in pruning the branches, in cutting away the unprofitable and ſuperfluous boughs, in paring away the briars and thorns that were cumberſome to the fair trees, and making it, in fine, a grove of great delight and pleaſure; but when this ſame axe had once obtained his ſuit, he ſo laid about him, and ſo pared away both timber, top and lop, that in a ſhort ſpace, of a wood-land, he made it a champain, and made her liberality the inſtrument of her overthrow.——Now, though this biſhop (continues my author) had no very good ſucceſs with this parable, yet was it ſo far from being counted a lie, that it was plainly ſeen after, that that axe did both hew down thoſe woods by the roots, and was a piece of propheſy, as well as a piece of poetry.

Thus then was it, that, but little more than two centuries agone, the church underwent a fleecing to the amount of an hundred and twenty-ſix thouſand pounds a year, ſays Mr. Hooker, which, at a very moderate calculation, may be now reckoned at two hundred thouſand at leaſt: This was drinking deep indeed; ſuch another reformation would drink the cup, and all; and, we fear, religion itſelf would thereby be truly more than in danger; for whoever is weak enough to imagine that the chriſtian religion can ſubſiſt without a church, the church without a clergy, or the clergy without a decent, reputable, and independent proviſion, and maintenance; whether ſuch an one be a lord or a labourer, a parſon, or a lawyer; however he may have dignified his crudities and contradictions with conceited names or ſpecious colours of philoſophy, policy, free-thinking, or the law of nature, is ſtill too profligate an apoſtate, too incorrigible an ideot, to deſerve any other anſwer thereto, than ſuch as the wiſe man has judiciouſly aſſigned for the fool's back.

It is reported of Alexander the great, that, as a ſacrifice to his reſentment for the loſs of his beloved Hepheſtion, he commanded all the temples of Æſculapius to be burned: Now whether this ſame Æſculapius, he imagined, had, by thus refuſing his interpoſition or aid towards the recovery of his friend, obſtructed any amour that was then carrying on between them, our author does not mention; but be that matter as it will, the laudable ſpirit of reformation, or rather extirpation, had thence poſſeſſed the monarch; and though no minions were retained, or commiſſioners appointed, to colour the project, and his motives, peradventure, leſs libidinous, yet are we as much inclined to believe the ſame full as pious, equitable, and well-intended, as thoſe of our more modern hero.

If, from the obſervations as above,

any one ſhould be ſo haſty and weak as to ſuppoſe we were undertaking the general cauſe of Monkery, or were tinctured with the leaven of any kind of papiſtical pravity, we can only pity his judgment; for though we both truſt and rejoice in the confidence of our redmption, through the blood and ſuffeeings of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, yet could we never perſuade ourſelves, for that reaſon, to admit either Judas or Pontius Pilate into the kalendar of our ſaints: And as to the affair of Monkery, the laws of England be our ſpeed; which, with all their wiſdom have been able to contrive, it ſeems, no better method of bringing every one of its poor debtors to repentance and reſtitution, than that of a conſtrained monkery for life, in one or other of the jails of this kingdom.

Now whether ſuch Monkery be voluntary or compelled, it matters little in its conſequences to the community; and we remember, about twenty years ago, to have read a ſmall treatiſe upon trade, with a ſhort diſſertation at the end thereof, on this ſubject; tho' the title we have forgot; wherein the author computes no leſs than upwards of ſeventy thouſand ſuch ſort of Monks, of both ſexes, then confined in the ſeveral jails in England; a noble company of uſeful members to the ſtate, no doubt; and double the number to be found in all the other jails in Europe put together.

Since then we have digreſſed ſo far, we beg the reader's leave but to add a few obſervations farther on this head, and we ſhall again return to the more immediate ſubject of our work.

But the out-cry, forſooth, is againſt a voluntary Monkery! Now if this calculation be any thing near the truth, it ſhould ſeem ſomewhat capricious, at leaſt, thus loudly to cavil and exclaim againſt the thing itſelf, when the difference lay only in the means; for were we to look at the ends and adjuncts of both, the compariſon, I fear, would not turn out ſo much to our advantage as might be wiſhed.

Seventy thouſand perſons of both ſexes cloſely confined to ſtarve and ſtink each other to death! Debarred the common benefit of freſh and wholeſome air! Denied the neceſſary means of ſubſiſtence! Supported chiefly on beggary, and the alms of charitable diſpoſed people, or on the fraudulent reſerves they have been able to withhold from their creditors! Rendered abſolutely uſeleſs to the community! Their wives, families, and dependants, if they have any, becoming a burthen to their ſeveral pariſhes! The ſcorn and contempt of their neighbours, and as uſeleſs almoſt as themſelves! Their manners, if they carried any with them, by evil and abandoned communication certainly corrupted! And all this, and much more that might be mentioned, only becauſe the man, whether honeſtly or diſhoneſtly it matters not, (the law is blind, and will have its monks at any rate,) happened to be in debt forty ſhillings farther than he was immediately able to diſcharge on demand! A ſtrange method this, methinks, in either a chriſtian, philoſophic, or political view, of thus bartering for goat's wool, and of enforcing recompence and reſtitution from naked ſkin and bones.

That the law, then, is fond of this kind of monkery, and will have theſe its convents duly ſupplied, is manifeſt from the following conſiderations: *Nullus liber homo impriſonetur*, is, by the great charter of England, made the baſis and foundation of the ſubjects liberties; now who, ſay we, is *liber homo?* Why, he, reply the lawyers, that cannot be impleaded in a debt of more than forty ſhillings: but leſt this anſwer ſhould not come fully up to their point, another expedient has been contrived, deduced from the inhumanities of the civil law, the moſt unwholeſome and impure fountain from whence they could fetch theſe draughts; and that was, by ſtrictly adhering to one member of that ridiculous and abſurd diſtinction between diſtributive and expletory juſtice; whereby the order of natural equity became inverted, and all civil ſuits and proſecutions were to commence with execution; that is to ſay, by firſt impriſoning the body of the defendant, and then making him give his anſwer in durance.

However, notwithſtanding ſuch diſtinction, this proceeding was ſtill too enormous to be fairly juſtified on the principles of civil liberties, and the rights that appertain to freeborn ſubjects; and therefore, in order to give ſome better colour to this kind of juſtice, was it found neceſſary to go a ſtep farther; and by a bare-faced lye

or

or a fiction of law, as they are pleaſed to call it, not to be controverted, to ſeize the defendant by a warrant, in the nature of a kind of indictment, charging him with having wilfully and criminally broke the king's peace; and like a thief or banditti, made violent treſpaſs, aſſault, and outrage, on his neighbour's property and incloſure: And, whether he be at home, or an hundred miles off, engaged either in buſineſs or pleaſure, ſick in his bed, or on a journey, unleſs againſt ſuch charge, and the damages laid thereby, whether the ſame prove true or falſe, he find two ſubſtantial houſekeepers, ſuch only as the ſheriff, or rather his myrmidons ſhall approve, inſtantly to redeem his body from priſon, his ſituation is rather worſe than that of the thief, or the murderer, at leaſt in our opinion; for the alternative between being ſoon to be hanged either rightfully or wrongfully, or remaining in priſon for term of life, to any one, but ſuch as would chuſe to breathe only on any conditions, ſhould, we imagine, bear no kind of competition. Nay, farther ſtill, to cover abſurdity with abſurdity, and for one reaſon more that need not be here mentioned, are they, with the effrontery of a tranſubſtantialiſt, obliged to inſiſt, that ſuch kind of impriſonment, notwithſtanding the heavy and criminal charge as above, and in the very ſame convent with the thief and the murderer, though without even their ſtarving ſubſiſtence from the crown, is ſtill to be conſidered as no kind of puniſhment whatever, and but for the ſecurity only of having the defendant's body *before us at Weſtminſter*, on ſuch a day, to anſwer in a plea of treſpaſs; which accuſation, when it comes to light, appears to have been no ſuch thing, and after all but to claim only a ſmall debt, perchance, either due or not, as the caſe may thereafter happen. Whereas the courts of equity, whoſe proceedings are grounded on the rules and principles of the canon law, know no ſuch kind of unintelligible, abſurd, and inhuman proceſs; and although the matter at iſſue were ten thouſand times the ſum, or value thereof, yet ſtands indebted to no ridiculous fictions for the ſupport and maintenance of its juriſdiction, nor ever expects their ſuitors to anſwer otherwiſe than as liberal and free-born ſubjects.

That antient law of the twelve tables, whereby the body of the debtor was given up to be divided amongſt his creditors, the aſperity of which ſeems to have ſo curdled the milkineſs of the preſent age, that ſome ingenious writers have endeavoured to explain the ſame in a metaphorical ſenſe, has yet, in its moſt literal interpretation, the extremes of clemency, when compared to a life in the purlieus of Newgate: But the real truth of the matter, we are inclined to believe, was no more than to dare the inhumanity of his creditor in accepting the forfeiture; which, from all antiquity, does not once appear to have been exacted at leaſt, as far as we have found: But were the ſame law ſtill to ſubſiſt, we will venture to affirm, it would be productive of more lenity, chriſtian charity, and forbearance, than the preſent ordinary courſe of commencing ſuits by caption, bail, and perſonal execution. For, in theſe caſes, the creditor keeps himſelf at a diſtance, and can eaſily ſuppreſs any ſallies of humanity, or totally lay them aſleep; he is demanding no more than his due, he ſays, and taking but the courſe the law directs; and be the ruin, deſolation, or barbarities attending the ſame, whatever they may, he only mentioned to his lawyer, that he would be glad to have his debt; and therefore, whether the man ſtarves in goal, or hangs himſelf in deſpair, it is no concern of his; he has ſomething elſe to mind, and is too good a ſubject to diſpute the wiſdom and juſtice of the laws of his country; whereas, was he, on the contrary, obliged to be preſent, and take away with him a freſh-ſevered trembling limb, reeking with the blood of his debtor, this might perchance excite ſome compunction, and pauſe; and he may be thereby, in prudence, as well as humanity, induced to have ſome further patience, till his wretched victim ſhall be in a better capacity of more ſatisfactorily diſcharging his obligations. But be the event as it would, were the creditor thus to carve him, and eat him into the bargain, the debtor, if he has any feeling, if he has ever ſate at good men's feaſts, or been where bells have knolled to church, is ſtill a gainer by the compariſon.

Now the terror of this kind of conſtrained Monkery, we are thoroughly perſuaded, has ever been, and will ſtill

continue to be, the ruin and deſtruction of thouſands more every year, than the moſt extatic enthuſiaſm, or deſperation, thatall the monaſteries in Europe beſides have ever been able to effect: For when a freeborn Engliſhman has once found himſelf in debt ſomewhat beyond his preſent abilities to diſcharge, on ſo urgent an occaſion, what ſhould hinder him, in common prudence, from firſt trying his fortune at the gaming table? And ſhould that prove unſucceſsful, afterwards on the highway? The alternative bears no competition; if he be apprehended, till the next ſeſſions only however, he is but in the ſame miſerable ſtate as the debtor at moſt; and if conviction be the conſequence, he would indeed but court his farther miſery, to exchange his halter for the condition of any of the civil wretches he ſhould leave behind him.

The uſual cant on theſe occaſions, in order to account for the frequency, and multiplicity of our publick executions is, that the world is grown wickeder, and the morals of the people more diſſolute than in former times; and a hundred pious inventions have been ſought out to ſtop the progreſs of vice and immorality, and diſcover the ſources of our corruption. That there are now-a-days more public invitations and inducements to luxury, idleneſs, pleaſure, and extravagance than formerly, as the daily news-papers with the ſanction of authority can teſtify, we readily admit: but then, if this be a charge, it ſhould ſeem to lye rather againſt the legiſlature, than the body of the people intruſted to their care and protection; and were ſuch the true and real cauſe of the complaint, when any offender is convicted, it ſhould ſeem to be but common juſtice to whip, impriſon, or hang up a ſenator in his ſtead; for the people, like children, are but what their guardians, teachers, governors, or parents, by their example, precept, or encouragement, ſhall pleaſe to make them οἱ πολλοὶ ποιῶσι τοῦτο ὃ, ἂν τυχωσι, ſays Plato: the multitude will ever do but as they may.

But I am ſatisfied we are wide of the mark, whilſt we are ſearching for the ſpring of theſe evils, if they are to be accounted ſuch, in the moralities of the people; their diſpoſitions have, inall ages, been pretty much the ſame, moral or immoral in their actions, as encouraged or reſtrained; and (barring only their blaſphemies, infidelity, and apoſtacy, which ſome of our divines, it ſeems, have taught them,which are no more than innocent errors at moſt, but meritorious if attended with ſincerity,) are as eaſily kept from the gallows as any ſet of moral agents whatever, either ancient or modern. No, no, the malady lies not here; it is this kind of blindfold expletory juſtice; this fooliſh diſtinction between law and equity; this making the civil part of our laws ſo much more cruel and inhuman than the criminal or penal; the multitudinous increaſe of thoſe limbs of the law called petty-foggers. or attornies; that when the leaſt diſtreſſes of this ſort ſtare them in the face, people are apt to chuſe for themſelves, *aut cita mors, aut libertas læta*; better be hanged for the ſheep, than ſtarved to death for his wool. Yet is there one caution, methinks, which in mere human prudence ſhould not eſcape our obſervation and attention, that however the law may be fond of countenancing this kind of monkery, whilſt people thus legally bite and devour each other, they ſhould take ſpecial heed that at laſt they be not conſumed one of another.

[*The remainder in our next.*]

An Account of the New Comedy, called, No One's Enemy but his own.

The PERSONS.

Careleſs,	Mr. Woodward.
Sir Philip Figurein,	Mr. Shuter.
Bellfield,	Mr. Smith.
Blunt,	Mr. Clarke.
Wiſely,	Mr. Roſs.
La Jeuneſſe,	Mr. Holtom.
Cribb,	Mr. Coſtollo.
Brazen,	Mr. Cuſhing.
Hortenſia,	Mrs. Ward.
Lucinda,	Miſs Elliot.

The Scene is at Windſor.

THE moral tendency of this comedy is, to inculcate that the want of diſcretion, and a due reſtraint upon a man's own thoughts, concerning his affairs and projects in life, will, for the moſt part, be attended with diſappointment, and, in general, with ridiculous embarraſſments.—To throw this doctrine into an action reſembling human life, and to enforce it more by example than precept, the following dramatic ſtory has been formed by the poet.

Careleſs, who ever has been impotent of ſpeech, and is ſenſible that his propenſity to talk of his own ſecrets has frequently thwarted his beſt-concerted ſchemes, ſets out in the opening of the play, with an acknowlegment of his former errors, and boaſts to his friend Blunt, who gives him friendly advice, that he is now become a new man, and has attained a proper reſerve in relation to his own buſineſs. His character, however, is unfolded by degrees, and it is plain that whatever ſecrets he has, are ſtill labouring for a vent. In conſequence of this rooted habit of communicating every thing, his private deſigns all come out, one after the other. Blunt imagined that Careleſs was to be married to Lucinda; but to ſhew that he can keep a ſecret, the latter tells his friend that he had had no ſuch deſign for ſome time; that he is to be married to another; but ſecrecy is ſo requiſite, that he will not reveal anything more. His fancy then dwells with pleaſure

pleaſure upon the idea of this new project; and in proportion as he is delighted with it, we ſee him ſtruggling to keep the ſecret, and itching to gratify his talkative diſpoſition. At length it burſts from him, that the widow Hortenſia is the perſon. Hortenſia is remarkable for prudence, and, it ſeems, has broke off ſeveral matches, becauſe her lover had made her the town-talk.

Careleſs than mentions the abſolute neceſſity of being cautious, and entreats Blunt to be upon his guard. Blunt ſteps into the next room to write a letter, while Careleſs is employed with his peruke-maker and taylor from London. With theſe fellows he enters into converſation relative to his marriage; ſpeaks diſreſpectfully of Lucinda, and is upon the point of diſcovering his contract with the widow when the return of Blunt prevents him. To them ſoon enters Wiſely, who is in love with Hortenſia; but knowing her character, and being of a reſerved turn himſelf, he has hitherto loved her in ſecret.

Careleſs had juſt found a letter from Hortenſia, which through inadvertency he knew not what he had done with, when Wiſely entered the room. Notwithſtanding all Blunt's remonſtrances, he perſiſts to read it to Wiſely, and unawares imparts his ſecret to his rival. Blunt leaves him out of humour, and Careleſs proceeds to repoſe an entire confidence in Wiſely. He ſhews him Hortenſia's preſent of her picture in a ſnuff-box, which he has damaged, and as Wiſely is going to London, intruſts it to him to get it mended. The jealous rival undertakes the buſineſs, ſeemingly with chearfulneſs, but with an intention to convert the matter to his own purpoſe. A ſervant than delivers a meſſage from Sir Philip Figurein, deſiring to meet Careleſs on the terras. This gives occaſion to prepare for the character of Sir Philip, who is near 70, and yet his ruling paſſion is dancing, like him Pope ſatirizes

——— ——" As gravely out
As ſober Laneſb'rough dancing in the gout."

They agree to meet Sir Philip, and the ſcene changes to the terras. Lucinda and Bellfield enter; Lucinda fully diſplays her character, which is that of a lively coquette, valuing herſelf much for her beauty and fortune. After a ſcene of genteel and ſprightly dialogue, ſhe avows her averſion to Careleſs, and complains of his having talked meanly of her, even to ſo low a fellow as La Jeuneſſe, who dreſſed her hair, after he had been with Careleſs. To ſhew his regard for her, Bellfield determines to challenge Careleſs, and leaves Lucinda, who immediately follows, to avoid Careleſs, whom ſhe ſees coming towards her. Careleſs and Wiſely enter, and are ſoon joined by ſir Philip, whoſe character is coloured by many whimſical ſtrokes of humour. He quits the ſcene after having invited Careleſs to a maſked ball at his houſe, in the evening. Careleſs then truſts Wiſely with another ſecret, which is, that he is well with ſir Philip's lady, who is a relation of Wiſely's, and is to obtain the laſt favour from her during the maſquerade. This cloſes the firſt act.

Act II. Introduces Wiſely and his ſervant Brazen, who is not known at Windſor. After ſome expreſſions, of jealouſy, the former plans the uſe to be made of the ſnuff-box, and alſo of a letter of diſmiſſion, which he had received from Hortenſia. Seeing her walking arm in arm with Lucinda, he retires with his ſervant, and the ladies take poſſeſſion of the ſcene. Lucinda ſtill continues the ſtile of a gay, and good-humoured coquette; rallies the widow on the ſcore of inclination to marry a ſecond time; and Hortenſia profeſſes her regard for the memory of her deceaſed huſband; diſſembles her knowledge of Careleſs, and pretends to think that no woman of delicacy would marry him, conſidering how far he has carried matters with Lucinda. In the midſt of theſe proteſtations, Brazen accoſts her in Careleſs's livery, returns the ſnuff-box with her picture, to the infinite mirth of Lucinda, who teazes the widow with ſuch vivacity on the occaſion, that ſhe withdraws much diſconcerted. Lucinda being left alone, debates with herſelf, in a new and harmonious manner, whether ſhe ſhall marry Careleſs to be revenged of the widow, or comply with her ſecret regard for Bellfield, and ſo reſent Careleſs's ill treatment of her. Before ſhe comes to any reſolution, ſhe is joined by Bellfield, upon whoſe eagerneſs of temper ſhe plays off her ſpirit of raillery, and leaves him in uncertainty. Bellfield goes off, reſolved to call Careleſs to an account. Then Lucinda reenters, having ſeen Careleſs walking on the terras, and ſays, ſhe will be determined in her choice by his behaviour: In a dialogue between them, ſhe hints at what paſſed with Hortenſia: Careleſs being ignorant of the matter, wonders what ſhe means; and as the affair is on the point of being diſcovered, they are joined by Hortenſia, Blunt, and ſir Philip. Hortenſia views Careleſs with ſilent indignation, which he imputes to her love of ſecrecy; and here enſues a ſcene of equivocal miſconſtruction between all the parties, and concludes the ſecond act.

Bellfield and Wiſely open the 3d act: The former pretends to be unfeeling to all the little diſaſters in life, particularly in love-matters, and then aſſumes a falſe vivacity in a ſtate of real uneaſineſs, when he is told that Lucinda has ſettled every thing with Careleſs. The ſcene is changed to Careleſs's lodgings, where the hero of the piece boaſts again to his friend Blunt, of his cloſe and dextrous management in all his late tranſactions; but upon opening two or three letters it appears, that he has brought himſelf into more ſcrapes by his unguarded diſpoſition. Bellfield then enters to vindicate the honour of Lucinda, deſires Careleſs

leſs to name his weapon, and fix his time and place: However, upon declaring his poſitive intention to marry Hortenſia, Bellfield's ill-humour ſoon turns to joy, and he goes away perfectly ſatisfied. Careleſs thinks his affairs in a fine train, when Brazen delivers him, under a new cover, the letter of diſmiſſion, which Hortenſia had ſent to Wiſely. This introduces freſh confuſion. Blunt deſpairs of his friend's ever ſucceeding, and Careleſs follows Bellfield to hinder his telling Lucinda of his having reſigned all pretenſions to her. Wiſely and Bellfield meet: The former is mortified to hear that Careleſs thinks again of Hortenſia; but to check Bellfield's gaiety on the occaſion, Careleſs enters; and revives the drooping ſpirits of Wiſely, by avowing his deſign to ſettle matters with Lucinda. Wiſely, encourages him in that intention; Bellfield diſſuades him, and is upon the point of coming to an open rupture, when the entry of ſir Philip, prevents the miſchief. ſir Philip, Wiſely and Bellfield go away together to prepare for the maſk, and alſo to talk of buſineſs of importance. Careleſs remains, and meets Hortenſia; all circumſtances between them are now explained, particularly how the ſnuff-box came to be returned to her, and the letter ſent to him. She upbraids him ſeverely for his indiſcretion, and reſolves to beſtow herſelf upon Wiſely. Careleſs follows her to the maſk, determined to be cautious for the future. Previous to his coming, ſir Philip learns from Wiſely the deſigns of Careleſs to diſhonour him with his wife, and is placed behind a window-curtain that he may overhear all.

Then Careleſs enters in a maſquerade dreſs, and meets Lucinda maſked, whom he takes to be ſir Philip's lady, as ſhe has contrived to wear the very dreſs that was ſettled between the parties. He makes love to her without reſerve; talks ſlightly of Lucinda and Hortenſia, and being deſired to draw up the curtain, he diſcovers ſir Philip, who expreſſes his indignation, ſtill attending to his dancing. He pulls the maſk in a paſſion from Lucinda's face, and is pleaſed to find it was not his wife, that was conſenting to his diſgrace. Wiſely, Bellfield and Hortenſia then enter; Careleſs loſes both miſtreſſes, who give themſelves away before his face, as a puniſhment for his want of ſincerity and ſecrecy in love. He continues blabbing his future ſchemes to the laſt, amidſt the laughter of the company, and, after being reconciled to ſir Philip, concludes the piece with declaring, that he has the ſatisfaction to feel himſelf above all narrow ſelfiſh deſigns, and that he is upon the whole, *No one's enemy, except his own.*

Remarks.

THE new comedy called *No one's Enemy but his own*, written by Mr. Murphy, is founded on a *petite piece* of Voltaire's called *L'Indiſeret*, tending to expoſe the weakneſs, and imbecility of a man who betrays his moſt important ſecrets. The French piece conſiſts but of one act, which Mr. Murphy has extended to three. We cannot think that the fable hath received much benefit from being thus wire-drawn, nor that the Engliſh artiſt hath ſhewn any ſuperior workmanſhip, in thus converting a French watch into an Engliſh jack. The principal character is indeed ſuch an one as might be carried with great ſucceſs through five acts; but as the preſent author hath added very little incident to what he found in Voltaire, it becomes rather inſipid in three; nor is it by any means juſt, according to the preſent draught of him, to call ſuch a man *no one's enemy but his own*, as he wantonly and maliciouſly traduces the character of a young lady, and attempts the virtue of his friend's wife. There is ſome humour in the idea of the character of ſir *Philip Figurein*, an old Gentleman, who, though paſt ſixty, yet cannot be brought to imagine that his dancing days are over. Upon the whole we cannot think the fable very happily contrived, nor the characters very well ſuſtained; the dialogue, however, is in general eaſy and flowing, and not void of wit and pleaſantry.

An Account of the Farce called What we muſt all come to.

The Characters *are*,

Mr. Drugget,	Mr. Shuter.
Sir Charles Racket,	Mr. Dyer.
Lovelace,	Mr. Cuſhing.
Woodly,	Mr. White.
Mrs. Drugget,	Mrs. Pitt.
Dimity	Mrs. Green.
Lady Racket,	Miſs Elliot
Miſs Nancy Drugget,	Miſs Hallam.

MR. Drugget having acquired an immenſe fortune by trade, had retired from buſineſs, and lived at a houſe, on the London road, about three miles from London. His wife having a love for perſons of rank, had perſuaded him to give his elder daughter to ſir Charles Racket, a young baronet, and was for his marrying his youngeſt, Nancy, to Mr. Lovelace, another man of faſhion. Mr. Drugget agreed with his wife, tho' he had formerly encouraged Mr. Woodly, who had juſt diſguſted him, by finding fault with his houſe and gardens, which was Drugget's ſole delight, tho' managed with a moſt ridiculous falſe taſte. Miſs Nancy, however, was of another ſentiment, and loved Woodly. Mrs. Dimity, the maid, to circumvent Lovelace, adviſes him to perſuade Mr. Drugget not to cut his two large yew trees into the figure of the two giants in Guildhall. This puts him in a paſſion with Lovelace; when ſir Charles and his lady coming down to ſee their father, they, for a while, are very fond till they quarrel about his having led a club at whiſt when, ſhe inſiſted, he ſhould have led a diamond. The quarrrel riſes ſo high, that he upbraids her with her low birth, and leavee her, declaring he will never live with her more, and orders his horſes to be put to. This

This throws the family into great diſorder, and his telling Drugget that he had found her out, makes the old folks think ſhe had been falſe to him; till, after, ſome ſcenes of confuſion, he acquits her of that; and when it is found they quarrelled on account of a card, the old folk treat it as the greateſt trifle, and perſuade them to a reconciliation, which is effected, but broken again by the ſame cauſe. Drugget then ſeeing the folly of marrying his daughter to a perſon of high life, gives miſs Nancy to Mr. Woodly, and ſays, that quarrels in the married ſtate is *what we muſt all come to.*

This piece did not meet with applauſe, as indeed it did not ſeem to deſerve it The ſubject is intirely borrowed from the deſcription of a ſale of a ſet of evergreens in the Spectator; and the account of a citizen's box, in the Connoiſſeur.

REMARKS.

AS to this ſecond piece, by Mr. Murphy, the very title, *What we muſt all come to*, is a kind of libel on the married ſtate, inſinuating, that the eternal ſquabbles, and violent altercations of married perſons, about the mereſt trifles, are, in all caſes, and with all couples, as certain as death and quarter-day. The characters of ſir William Racket and his lady are, we think, plainly borrowed from the Flutters in the Diſcovery; but the copies are infinitely inferior to their originals. Upon the whole, this farce ſeems to be a crude and haſty performance; but we cannot but commend the ſenſibility, as well as prudence of the author, for having immediately withdrawn a piece which did ſo little honour to his genius and reputation.

The authors of the preſent age ſeem to have revived the old affectation of quaint titles to their pieces, ſuch as, "All in the Wrong, The Deuce is in Him, No one's Enemy but his own, What we muſt all come to, &c." We muſt confeſs, that we cannot diſcover the wit and humour of all this.

AGRICULTURE being not only neceſſary, but of great advantage, when it is well underſtood and induſtriouſly practiſed, every thing new and ingenious upon that ſubject deſerves conſideration; therefore we ſhall give our readers the following extracts from the famous Mon. *Duhamel's Elements of Agriculture*, lately tranſlated and publiſhed here.

Book I. *Chap.* 2. *Sect.* 4. *Obſervations on the Extenſion of Roots.*

"1. ANIMALS not being fixed to one ſpot, may go in ſearch of food, wherever they think they can find it. To a number of ſhell-fiſh fixed to the rocks covered by the ſea, food is brought by the water. But as plants are not capable of a progreſſive motion, they have received an equivalent from the great Author of Nature, ſince annuals, by ſcattering here and there their ſeeds, are moved to ſpots where the earth is not drained of the juices they require. Some plants, ſuch as the wild Cucumber, and the Balſamine, caſt their ſeeds to ſome diſtance, by means of an elaſtic motion in their fruit. Other plants, the ſeeds of which are furniſhed with wings, or tufts, are wafted to a great diſtance by the wind. Bulbous roots and creeping plants renew themſelves by ſubſtances placed ſometimes above, ſometimes below, and often at the head of the plants that produce them; and theſe ſubſtances, by this means, are ſurrounded with a ſoil new to them. Finally, trees and perennial plants, by the lengthening of their ſmall roots, reach the earth they have not yet exhauſted.

2. We ſhould deviate then from the order of nature, in ſowing wheat every year in the ſame land. On the contrary, we comply with it in ſowing wheat in land reſted for a year, which time is wholly taken up in tilling it. This will in a proper place be explained.

3. Some trees and plants extend their roots much farther than others; which ſhews that ſome plants take up a greater ſpace of ground, and ſhould be ſowed or planted thinner, than others.

4. I have already remarked, that the extremities of the roots extend very far. Tho' I avoid giving details of the experiments to be met with in the Treatiſe of Huſbandry, and in the Phyſical Treatiſe of Trees, I cannot, however forbear mentioning an experiment of Mr. Tull's, reſpecting the extenſion of hairy, or capillary roots.

A Carrot, or Turnep, for example, which ſeems to have only one large taproot, furniſhed with ſome filaments, ſends forth nevertheleſs, according to Mr. Tull, its capillary, or hairy roots to a conſiderable diſtance.

To be convinced of this, a field ſhould be pitched on, which has not been ploughed of a long time, and a triangular piece of ground ſhould be dug like A, B, C, See the Plate fig. 1. forty feet long from A, to D, and twelve feet wide from B, to C, terminating in a point at the end A. There ſhould then be ſown in the length A D, twenty ſeeds of the large kind of Turnep, and care ſhould be taken to ſtir the earth frequently in this ſpot. When the Turneps have attained there full growth, if that which is at the point A is the ſmalleſt, and they are gradually larger till you come to E, where the prepared bed is Two feet wide, it may be concluded, that the roots of theſe Turneps have on every ſide extended themſelves to one foot diſtance from their center. If, on the contrary, the Turneps were nearly of the ſame ſize from E to D, there will be room to believe that the roots have not extended themſelves above one foot on every ſide from their Center *.

This is a very ready way to find how far any plant extends its roots. It nevertheleſs does

* *We have corrected this paragraph from Mr. Tull's Huſbandry.*

does nor prove that the ſize depends abſolutely on the length of the roots; for as dried earth partakes of the moiſture of the adjacent earth that is wet, it may be concluded, that as the Turneps near E had the advantage of a large fallow unoccupied by any other plant, the earth which ſurrounded them received moiſture from the adjacent earth as faſt as it dried.

Book II. *Chap*, 1. *Sect*, 1. *Of breaking up of Woodlands.*

WOOD was formerly ſo plentiful that they did not take the trouble to fell it. When they were inclined to bring a piece of Wood-land to tillage, they ſet it on fire; and imagined that the aſhes ſupplied the land with a quantity of good manure; but this manner of going to work, did not prevent their being obliged to draw up the ſtumps and to fill up the holes they left; in fact they were obliged to grub up and level the land.

At preſent, wood is ſo ſcarce, that we carefully preſerve that on the ſurface of the ground grub up the ſtumps, and there is often a great advantage in digging the roots out of the ground.

The holes that are obliged to be made in drawing out the ſtumps and roots give an excellent preparation to the land; inſomuch that when it is levelled, it is only neceſſary to give it one good plowing in autumn. The winter froſts kill the weeds, and break the clods ſo that, after a ſecond plowing in the ſpring, theſe lands may be ſown with ſpring-corn, and a good crop expected; for the trees not having impoveriſhed the ſurface, but rather enriched it with their leaves, a conſiderable produce may be hoped for during a number of years.

A ſmall piece of land that had been in Wood yielded me, for above twenty years together, very good crops of wheat and oats. It is true this land was particularly proper for wheat; and that it would have ſooner been impoveriſhed if it had not been ſo good.

Good crops are always to be had from ſtubbed up woods, and paſtures newly broke up; theſe advantages are to be ſparingly uſed, for woods and paſtures are always in themſelves of value. Whenever it is found advantageous to raiſe certain trees; Apple-trees in cyder countries; Walnut-trees for oil; black, or wild Cherry-trees, for hoops, &c. they ſhould always be on the ſides of paths and ditches; in a word, on the borders of the fields: If they are planted within the land their number ſhould be ſmall; and they ſhould be lopped, that their ſhade may not hurt the corn.

Sect. II. *Of Heaths, Paſtures, and Meadows,*

PASTURES and Meadows are lands covered with graſs. Heaths are lands that produce nothing but Broom, Bull ruſhes, Fern-Heath, Brambles, a few Junipers, and other kinds of Bruſh-wood.

It is beſt to burn this traſh, not only becauſe their aſhes meliorate the earth, but farther, becauſe the fire prevents the roots from ſhooting, and deſtroys almoſt all the ſeeds, which would certainly have ſprouted. It ſometimes alſo kills a number of inſects.

The beſt time to burn heaths is towards the end of the ſummer, when the graſs is dried up; but great care muſt be taken that the fire does not extend itſelf farther than is neceſſary; for above two thouſand acres of Wood-land have at one time been burnt and deſtroyed by the fire communicating from one piece of land to another, occaſioned by the drineſs of the graſs.

Theſe precautions conſiſt chiefly in carefully removing all the graſs, from the ſide on which it is ſuſpected the fire may ſpread, and forming a kind of border to prevent its communication. The graſs cut from thence ſhould be ſpread on the quarter intended to be burnt, where, after lying a few days to dry, it ſerves to kindle the fire.

Beſides this precaution, calm weather ſhould be choſen, that the wind may not bear the flames to the Wood-lands. Then by kindling the fire next the part to be preſerved, it ſtill gets at a greater diſtance as faſt as it burns the Heath. It muſt be carefully watched, whilſt burning, to prevent accidents; to kindle it afreſh if it ſhould go out; or extinguiſh it in caſe it ſpreads too far. If notwithſtanding theſe precautions, the fire ſpreads towards the parts intended to be preſerved, its progreſs may be ſtopped by water, if it is within reach. But the ſureſt way is to make a ditch or trench; for, by throwing the earth of the ditch on the ſide next the fire, it covers the graſs and prevents the fire from ſpreading. I ſhall on this occaſion remark, that earth is as efficacious, and frequently more ſo than water in ſtopping the progreſs of fire.

When the whole ſurface of the Heath is burnt, the roots of Junipers, Hollies, Box-trees, and other ſhrubs, that would interrupt the plowing, muſt be grubbed up with mattocks; it is then neceſſary to wait till the earth is moiſtened by the autumnal rains, when it is to be plowed in large furrows with a ſtrong common plow; and being once more plowed in the ſpring, it may be ſowed with oats. The ſecond year it ſhould have three good plowings, and the third it will be in a condition to bear a good crop of Wheat. But it muſt be by mere dint of plowing that the Heath, the Dwarf Elder, and ſome other plants can be kept under; for it is very difficult, if not abſolutely impoſſible, to extirpate them. The winter plowings will kill the roots expoſed to the froſt, and the ſummer plowings ſuch as may be expoſed to the heat of the ſun.

In ſeveral heath countries, the method of burning differs, and is leſs ſubject to accidents.

1. They cut the large plants, the Thorns or Broom, and ſell them, or ſpread them in the yards and highways to make dung.

2. The

AGRICULTURE.

Fig. 3. a a a

Fig. 4. b b b

Fig. 6. c d

Fig. 5. a c d b

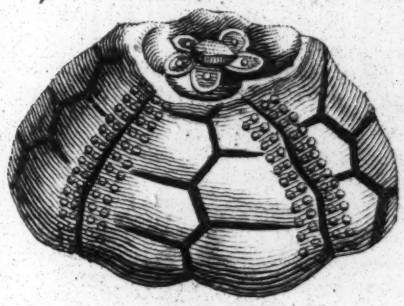
Fig. 2.

A E B D C Fig. 1.

Fig. 7.

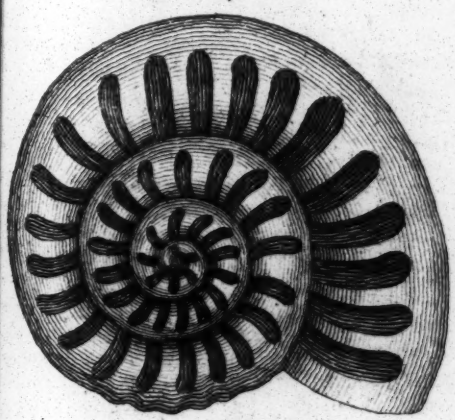
NATURAL HISTORY.

Porcupine Stone.

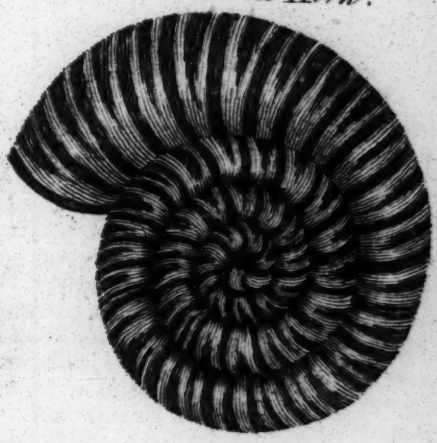


Sea Urchin.

Ophiomorphite.



Ammons Horn.



10
45
FEB

2. They take up the ſtumps, and diſpoſe them in heaps in quincunx order, mixed with bruſh-wood.

3. They pare the whole ſpot, raiſing the turf with a large bent inſtrument (See the Plate, Fig. 2.) called a Cobbing Hoe; this they term cobbing it. This work raiſes almoſt all the ſmall Broom, and other plants that were left before. We ſhall treat more at large on this ſubject in the next ſection.

M. de Villeſavin breaks up heaths after another manner. When he has taken up the ſhrubs he traverſes the whole ſpot with a very ſtrong three coultered plow, without a ſhare. This plow drawn by four or five yoke of oxen, cuts thro' very large roots, and tears up a great number of others. Women who follow it, pull the roots from the earth, and, tying them up in bundles, they are burnt on the ſpot. When the field is thus cut lengthways, the ſame thing is done croſsways, the women ſtill attending to their work. The field is by this means in a ſhort time, and at a ſmall expence, brought into a condition to receive a common plow. Two plowings are enough for the firſt crop, conſiſting of oats, and the following year wheat may be ſown.

Sect. III. *Of untilled lands, and the manner of breaking them up.*

UNDER this head are comprehended Saintfoin, Lucern, Clover, and, in general, all paſtures deſigned to be put in tillage for ſowing. It alſo comprehends certain lands that are only put in tillage every eight or ten years, whether they are too poor to be always in crop, or that the country is not ſufficiently inhabited to till the land.

With reſpect to paſtures of all kinds, they are generally content with well plowing them. But as lands that have been long at reſt become very hard, it is impoſſible the plow can enter them till they are ſoftened by the autumnal rains.

This plowing, which ſhould be done with a ſtrong common plow, of courſe forms a multitude of large clods, which are broken by the winter-froſts and rains; ſo that when the ſpring is not too wet, a ſecond plowing well-timed brings it into ſufficient tilth to receive oats; but wheat muſt not be ſowed, till, by repeated plowings, the land is fine enough to receive that plant, which requires more nouriſhment than oats.

They are much ſooner brought in order by firſt cutting them with a three-coultered plow; but it need not be ſo ſtrong as that uſed by M. de Villeſavin in breaking up heaths. With reſpect to lands that are only tilled every eight or ten years, it is cuſtomary to burn them, that the fire may ſeparate their parts, and the aſhes of the leaves and roots, in ſome meaſure, fertiliſe them. This then is the manner of doing it, or the true method of cobbing lands.

Some ſtrong labourers, having each a curious hoe with a broad thin iron, raiſe the whole ſurface of the land in turfs as regularly ſhaped as poſſible *a a a*, (See the Plate, Fig. 3.) ſo ordering it, that they may be eight or ten inches ſquare, and about three thick.

When the turfs are looſened, ſome women follow, and ſet them one againſt the other ridge-ways, like *b b b* (See the Plate, Fig. 4.) placing the graſs within-ſide.

In fine weather, the air, which affects the turfs on all ſides, dries them in two days, enough to be raiſed into kilns and burnt.

To make theſe kilns, a kind of cylindrical tower *a b*, from eighteen to twenty inches diameter *c d*, is raiſed in the work; (See the Plate, Fig. 5.) as the wall of this little tower is made with turfs, its thickneſs muſt be determined by the ſize of them; but in raiſing it the graſs-ſide of the turf is laid undermoſt, and on the north-ſide is a door of nine or ten inches wide, to let the air in and kindle the fire.

Over the door they put a piece of wood as thick as ones arm, by way of lintel.

The inſide is then filled with ſmall dry wood, mixed with a little ſtraw, ſome leaves and bruſhwood, gathered on the land; the kiln is then finiſhed, by making with the ſame turf an arched-roof, like an oven, in which bread is baked. The ſize of theſe kilns is, of ſome conſequence; the chief advantage of large kilns is, that they conſume leſs wood. But, 1. The turf and the aſhes muſt be carried a great way. 2. When the kilns are very high, it often happens that by the time the upper part is properly burnt, the lower part is reduced to a brick and rendered unfit to fertiliſe the land: and if the bottom is in proper order, the top is not enough burnt. 3. As the ſpots in which the kilns are made, are always moſt enriched, the greater number of the kilns there are, the more muſt it be for the good of the land. So that it is beſt to make them of a moderate ſize, as above ſpecified.

Before the roof is intirely cloſed, the wood in the kiln is kindled; then the door is haſtily cloſed with turf, and the opening *e*, (See the Plate, Fig. 6.) which was left at the top of the kiln is cloſed alſo, care being taken to place turfs where the ſmoke comes out too abundantly; after the ſame manner in which the charcoal burners manage their kilns; for without this precaution the wood would conſume too faſt, and the earth would not be ſufficiently burnt.

If the kilns were covered with earth, all the ſpaces being too cloſely ſtopped, the fire would be ſtifled; but as turf is uſed, and the graſs always laid undermoſt, there is a ſufficient quantity of air to keep in the fire.

This work is done in the hotteſt months of the year.

When all the kilns are made, the field ſeems covered with little hemiſpherical haycocks, ranged in quincunx order, at about ten or twelve feet diſtance one from the other (See the Plate, Fig. 7.) But the kilns muſt be

watched till the earth appears burnt; turfs muſt be put where the fire breaks thro'; ſuch kilns new raiſed as are thrown down by the force of the fire; and the fire rekindled where it goes entirely out.

When the earth ſeems to be on fire, the kilns require no farther care; for even rain, which before this time would have been hurtful, will not prevent the clods from burning. So that the kilns may be left to go out of themſelves.

In about twenty-four or twenty-eight hours, when the fire is extinguiſhed all the clods are reduced to powder; except a few on the outſide, which ſometimes remain quite hollow, becauſe they are not enough expoſed to the action of the fire: and it is on this account we would not recommend too large kilns; becauſe the walls, being proportionably thicker, the outſide earth would not be ſufficiently burnt whilſt that within would be too much ſo; for if it was to be burnt after the manner of bricks, it would not be proper for vegetation. When the kilns are grown cool they wait till the weather is inclinable to rain that the aſhes may not be blown away; they then ſpread the burnt earth as even as poſſible, leaving none on the ſpots where the kilns ſtood, which, nevertheleſs, bear finer corn than the reſt of the field. On this account they only leave in thoſe ſpots the unburnt turfs.

A ſlight plowing is immediately given to the field to mingle the burnt with the ſuperficial earth; but more dependence is placed on the ſucceeding plowings.

If the firſt plowing can be finiſhed in June, and it is followed by rain, ſome profit may immediately be had from the land by ſowing Millet, Radiſhes, or Turneps; and Rye or Wheat may, nevertheleſs, be ſown the ſucceeding autumn. However, it is beſt not to take this firſt crop, as there will be more time to prepare the land properly for Wheat.

Many chuſe rather to ſow Rye than Wheat becauſe the firſt crops being very ſtrong, Wheat is more apt to be laid than Rye.

Some do not ſpread the burnt earth till juſt before they give the laſt plowing for wheat, only plowing well the land betwixt the kilns, which they are careful to ſet in a ſtraight line, that the plow may have a free way. But this is a bad method: for, as Wheat is always ſubject to be laid the firſt year on this land, the burnt earth had better be ſpread early, that part of its heat may evaporate, and the whole land be well plowed: for it is of great ſervice that the burnt earth ſhould be thoroughly mixed with that which is unburnt.

It muſt be allowed that this is a very expenſive way of breaking up lands, becauſe it is all done by manual labour, and conſumes a great deal of wood: but it is very profitable; for by this alone land is brought into better tilth than by many plowings.

I believe, nevertheleſs, that burning lands impoveriſhes them at the long run. The aſhes of the vegetables may give them a temporary fertility; but part of the earth is burnt in brick, and entirely loſes its vegetative quality. I have burnt land in which were no roots, and it did not produce better, nor more grain than what was ſowed in the common way. It is always obſerved that lands, which have been ſeveral times burnt, become very light; which may be attributed to the earth burnt and converted to a brick.

HAVING been prevailed upon to give our readers a compendium of Natural Hiſtory and Philoſophy, with engravings of the moſt curious productions in the Animal, Vegetable and Mineral kingdoms, we ſhall preſent them with ſuch Plates as are firſt got ready, reſerving to ourſelves, by proper references, to connect, in one ſeries, whatever may thus be ſcattered thro' our collection. The preceeding plate contains four of the moſt curious Foſſile petrified Bodies, viz.

1. The PORCUPINE STONE is a foſſile petrification, reſembling a ſhell fiſh, of the ſofter cruſtaceous kind, in ſubſtance and hardneſs like a pebble and of a ſomewhat yellow colour. It is divided at firſt by five nearly ſtrait lines, projecting out on each ſide a double row of points, aſcending from a protuberant centre in the baſis of the ſtone, to another of the ſame ſhape at the top, which is foliated round like a roſe. It is alſo ſubdivided by five other indented lines, which terminate before they come to the centre making the ſpaces between them appear pentagonal, or rather like ſome kinds of Tortoiſe ſhells. Of theſe Porcupine ſtones there are ſeveral ſorts, particularly, The SEA URCHIN, which is of a whitiſh-aſh colour outwardly; but on the inſide it appears like a hard black flint, covered over with thin glittering plates, placed edge wiſe, which compoſe uniform eminences and depreſſions, with waved and tranſverſe lines, their baſes which are plain and ſmooth are beſet, as it were, with ſerpents or lizards tails. Under the outer cruſt is a coat of flint, beneath which they are ſofter, and they are of the ſhape of an Hemiſphere. They are found in great plenty in the iſland of Malta. 2. AMMON'S HORN (CORNU AMMONIS) ſo called from its ſimilitude to the Horns of Rams, which uſed to be conſecrated in the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in the Deſarts of Libya. Theſe ſtones were formerly taken to be petrified ſerpents and ſeveral authors have confounded them with the Nautilus, whereas there is a very remarkable difference between them. Plenty of foſſile ſtones are found in Oxfordſhire, of different colours, ſhapes and ſizes; but always ſo curled up, that the place of the head is in the circumference, and the tail in the middle of the ſtone. Some are ſmall with protu-

rant parts, almoſt round, others are broader and more depreſſed; but the lines in both are waved and extended nearly from the centre, to a ſingle edged ridge on the back of the ſtone. They are adorned with a ſhining braſs coloured coat, on which account Pliny ſays Ammon's horn is reckoned amongſt the moſt precious gems of Ethiopia. The OPHIOMORPHITES nearly reſembles the Ammon's horn and are ſo called from their reſemblance to ſerpents rolled up; ſome are ſoft; but others conſiſt of a hard bluiſh ſtone, and they alſo differ, in their lines and furrows. They have been found in Oxfordſhire of 4 and 8 inches in diameter and one which was 11 inches over and of the weight of 17 lb.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, Jan. 20.

THIS day the right hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, waited on his majeſty and being introduced to his majeſty by earl Gower, lord chamberlain, made their compliments in the following addreſs, which was ſpoke by James Eyre, Eſq; the recorder.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

GRaciouſly to accept our ſincere and dutiful congratulations on the marriage of your majeſty's eldeſt ſiſter, her royal highneſs the princeſs Auguſta, with his moſt ſerene highneſs the hereditary prince of Brunſwick Lunenburgh. It was with the utmoſt joy and ſatisfaction, that we ſaw your majeſty's wiſdom yield to the propoſals for an alliance with a proteſtant family ſo illuſtrious; and that a lady, whoſe amiable character is not more exalted by the dignity of her high birth than her private virtues, was deſtined to be the happy partner of a prince, whoſe eminent and diſtinguiſhed ſervices, during a ſucceſsful and glorious war, will ever be remembered by every friend of true religion and public liberty.

Your majeſty's faithful citizens of London have ſeen, with gratitude, the conſtitution of this country, ſettled and eſtabliſhed by our great deliverer king William, maintained and improved by the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick; and, therefore, they cannot ſufficiently applaud your majeſty's great wiſdom and goodneſs in further ſtrengthening it by this happy alliance.

May this marriage anſwer your majeſty's warmeſt wiſhes and expectations; and may the prince and princeſs be bleſſed with an offſpring truly worthy of ſo royal and illuſtrious a deſcent!

Permit us to aſſure your majeſty of our firm attachment to your majeſty's ſacred perſon and government; and of our conſtant endeavours, within our ſphere, to contribute to the happineſs and proſperity of your majeſty's reign.

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer.

"My lord and Gentlemen,

I Return you my thanks for your dutiful congratulations on the marriage of my ſiſter the princeſs Auguſta with the hereditary prince of Brunſwick-Lunenburgh; and am glad that this happy alliance gives ſuch general ſatisfaction.

I receive, with pleaſure, your aſſurances of duty and affection to my perſon and government. The city of London may always depend on my favour and protection."

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

Afterwards they waited, at Leiceſter-houſe, on her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales; and made their compliments of congratulation, as follow:

Madam,

THE lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, beg leave to congratulate your royal highneſs on the marriage of your eldeſt daughter, her royal highneſs the princeſs Auguſta, with his moſt ſerene highneſs the hereditary prince of Brunſwick-Lunenburgh.

The eminent virtues and exalted merit of the princeſs have juſtly endeared her to all his majeſty's faithful ſubjects: Her union with a proteſtant family, diſtinguiſhed in the defence of the liberties of Europe, is at once a pleaſing and moſt intereſting ſubject to the friends of civil and religious liberty.

May this union be the ſource of every domeſtic felicity to this illuſtrious pair; and may your royal highneſs long live to enjoy the moſt permanent ſatisfaction from this alliance.

To which addreſs her royal highneſs was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

"My lord and gentlemen,

I Heartily thank you for this new proof of your attention and regard for me and my family, upon occaſion of this happy event."

They had the honour to kiſs her royal highneſs's hand.

They then went to Savile houſe, and waited on his moſt ſerene highneſs the hereditary prince of Brunſwick-Lunenburgh, and made their compliments of congratulation which were as follow:

SIR,

THE lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, embrace this joyful occaſion of paying to your moſt ſerene highneſs our warmeſt compliments of congratulation on your auſpicious nuptials with the moſt virtuous and amiable princeſs, her royal highneſs the princeſs Auguſta,

We eſteem it our happineſs that we have an opportunity of teſtifying to your ſerene highneſs our ſentiments of obligation and gratitude to the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick; and to your ſerene highneſs in particular, for the eminent ſervices which this country has derived from your great valour, and diſtinguiſhed conduct in the courſe of the late glorious and ſucceſsful war.

May your ſerene highneſs long live to enjoy, in peace, the glory you have acquired in arms; and may your moſt amiable conſort crown your wiſhes with a race of princes to emulate your virtues, and extend your name and family to the remoteſt times.

To which his ſerene highneſs was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

"My lord mayor and gentlemen,

I Return you thanks for this mark of your attention, and regard for me."

They then returned to Leiceſter-houſe, and waited on her royal and ſerene highneſs the princeſs of Brunſwick-Lunenburgh; and made their compliments of congratulation, in the following terms:

Madam,

THE lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, hereby beg your royal highneſs's permiſſion to preſent our warmeſt congratulations upon your royal highneſs's auſpicious marriage with his moſt ſerene highneſs the hereditary prince of Brunſwick-Lunenburgh.

This alliance with a prince ſo highly accompliſhed, ſo early diſtinguiſhed for his heroic valour and martial conduct, and whoſe eminent ſervices in the courſe of a glorious war, have juſtly endeared him to this country, we conſider as a freſh inſtance of the wiſdom of our gracious ſovereign, of his affection for your royal highneſs, and of his regard to the liberties of Europe, and the proteſtant intereſt.

Nothing could allay our concern at the thoughts of being deprived of the preſence of a princeſs adorned with every virtue and accompliſhment, beloved and admired by all his majeſty's ſubjects, but the pleaſing proſpect we have of her enjoying all the happineſs which ſhe ſo juſtly deſerves.

We moſt ſincerely wiſh long life and health to your royal highneſs and your illuſtrious conſort, and that heaven will crown your mutual affections with a race of princes formed by your inſtructions and example.

And we beg leave to aſſure your royal highneſs, that neither time or diſtance can efface the ſentiments of eſteem and veneration which we have long entertained for your royal highneſs.

To which her royal and ſerene highneſs was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

"My lord and gentlemen,

I Moſt heartily thank you for this mark of your attention and regard, and I look upon it as a proof of your duty and affection to the king."

They had the honour to kiſs her royal and ſerene highneſs's Hand.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

Written in Earl TILNEY'S CHINESE TEMPLE, *at* Wanſtead.

THO' from high Richmond's brow is ſpy'd
Thames rolling down in royal pride,
'Mid groves, and lawns, that grace his ſhores,
Fanes, caſtles, palaces, and tow'rs,
Think not amiſs of this retreat,
A calm, ſequeſter'd, ſylvan ſeat.
Here ſilence ſpreads the rural plain,
And only birds diſturb her reign;
Here from the hermit's thoughtful dome
The mind, unbent, may ſweetly roam,
Survey the neighbouring bowery ſhade,
The woody hill, and ſloping mead,
The ſcatter'd farms where peace is found,
The ſmiling vales with plenty crown'd;
Where little Rodon, ſtrange to ſong,
In ſoft meanders ſports along,
And in his courſe he doth diſpenſe
An emblem of benevolence.

INSCRIPTION *for the* HERMITAGE.

FROM buſy ſtrife, and carking care,
Ambition wan, and pallid fear,
To bliſs of body, bliſs of mind,
Who ſeeks the path? Who ſeeks to find?
You who would at our fountain draw,
Attend an happy hermit's law:
"Let thought and deed from reaſon flow,
A conſcience calm is heaven below;
Prune airy wants, the wealth moſt true
Is when we make a little do;
Call temp'rance in, and healthful toil,
Then ſoft content will ſpread its ſmile,
Conduct thro' youth to happy age
And fit you for the hermitage."

To James Laroche, *Jun. Eſq; on his Marriage with Mrs.* Archbould.

INDULGENT to your hopes, lo! now is given,
A matchleſs fair! the choiceſt gift of heav'n!
Tho' fortune bleſs'd you with her ſmiles before,
And gave you richly of her bounteous ſtore;
Yet all her favours unſubſtantial prove,
Without the bleſſings of connubial love.
Ah happy ſtate! Where friendſhip's lovely name,
Conſpires with truth, to fan love's ſacred flame!
That

That ſtate is yours, 'tis Hymen's richeſt gem,
For love's fair flow'rs beſt thrive on friend-
ſhip's ſtem. [tie,
May you (now heav'n has ſeal'd the nuptial
Ne'er feel a painful thought, or anxious ſigh;
But may your coming hours propitious prove,
Replete with bliſs, rich fruit of mutual love.
Hail happy pair! On whom the virtues
ſmile,
May halcyon days, ſtill all your cares beguile,
May all the graces, all your ſteps approve,
And crown your bliſs, with never fading love.
Briſtol, Dec. 9, 1763. R. Collings.

TIME's ADDRESS *to the* LADIES.

This Imitation of Tasso, is moſt humbly inſcribed to Miſs. E. Randolph, of James River, in Virginia,
By her, &c.
Rob. Bolling, jun.

Donne, voi, che ſuperbe
Di Giovanezza e di Belta n' andate, &c.

YE Fair, with youth and beauty vain,
Who Cytherea's laws diſdain,
Still conqu'ring on, unconquer'd ſtill,
You ſhall, yes you, my finger feel.
The trophies of thoſe lovely eyes,
Will ſhortly, girls, become my prize.
Your heavenly charms and honour'd pride
Will be, poor things, my prize beſide.
Yes: tremble at my name; for know,
I'm Time, your lord and greateſt foe,
Who, flying, do you greater ill
Than Venus can, do what ſhe will.
E'en while I ſpeak from thoſe fine eyes
Leſs keen the languid lightning flies;
The ringlets from your treſſes fall,
The roſes leave your cheeks, and all
That warm'd each ſighing youth before,
Seem ruins of your charms—no more.
You little mind, that, day and night,
On rapid wings I take my flight, ——
Oh heedleſs! For with me decay
Your ſhining fame and pride of ſway:
And, with them, each terreſtrial thing,
Nay e'en yourſelves are on my wing.
But why, ah me! why do I ſtay,
Neglectful of my daily way?
Come, tell me then; for I muſt go,
Say, what avails it, that you ſhew
Such coolneſs to the nuptial fire,
Which nature and kind heaven inſpire;
If ſoon and long you will regret,
Too late the ſelf-impos'd deceit?
The hour will come, it comes apace,
Which gives me victory o'er each grace,
That ſhines in ev'ry roſy face.
Then Love from his delightful throne,
Your ſprightly eyes, I will pull down:
And rigid Age, oppreſs'd with pain,
Inſtead of ſportive Love, ſhall reign.
Repentance, 'ſtead of lofty Pride
Shall in your humbled minds reſide,
Which, like a looking glaſs, will ſhew
What once you were, and what are now:
And ſhew and mark the void between
What is your ſtate, what might have been.
But I will torments more than theſe,
Your cuſtoms alter, as I pleaſe;
For know, the jocund dance and ſong
To ſlaves of mine no more belong.
Nor do my ſlaves (attend ye fair)
Rich, flowing robes and jewels wear:
But ev'ry thing, briſk, airy, gay,
(For 'tis my will) they caſt away.
As he, whom ſudden cares oppreſs,
His feature changes, and his dreſs.
Theſe killing truths- theſe I foretell:
Ye frigid ſpinſters mark 'em well.—
How ſwift your fleeting beauty fades,
What endleſs ills await old maids:
And ceaſe, at length, that high diſdain,
You mark to Cupid's golden chain.
Ah haſte!—And I will haſte me too,
My ſtated journey to purſue.
Up, Seaſons, up: Hours, Days and Nights,
My fleet attendants, wing your flights.
Reſume your courſe, where'er you fly,
Your wonted courſe of victory.

THE CHOICE.

Sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima debiſcat.
Virg.

If I do wed,
G-d ſtrike me dead! Lauderdale.

CIRCE has a daughter fair,
With an air,
Might excite the latent fire
Of deſire,
In a youth, more cold than I.
Once old Circe bluſhing came,
With a hem;
Here, ſir! you may Betſy wed:
But I ſaid,
Sweating moſt confoundedly,
Doubt not, madam, that I wou'd
If I cou'd;
But ſo 'tis, I know not how,
That I vow,
Ten to one, had rather die.

Prometheus.

TO MY WIFE.

Non con piu nodi i fleſſuoſi acanti
Le colonne circondano e le travi,
Di quelli, con che noi legammo ſtretti
E colli, e fianchi, e braccia, e gambe, e petti.
Arioſto.

I.

DEAR Polly, yes: My days with thee,
Will paſs in ſweet ſerenity.
Such harmleſs pleaſures muſt await
An union, form'd by mutual love,
As taſtes the little, conſtant dove,
Delighted with his faithful mate;
And ſuch as never reach the great.

II.

II.

A building, in appearance mean,
A cottage, ſmall indeed, but clean,
May oft more real bliſs contain
Than princes rich in miſery,
Within their palaces e'er ſee,
Who cannot with their millions gain
A ſingle moment's truce with pain.

III.

Then bleſs with me, dear girl, the chain,
That, after all, unites us twain:
And let our thanks ſo ardent riſe,
(Inſpir'd by ſuch amazing love)
To frowning erſt, now ſmiling Jove,
That children of more icy ſkies,
Shall ſee our tranſports with ſurprize.

Virginia, June 6, 1763. R. B.

A REBUS.

A Letter in the alphabet;
Another letter tagg'd to it;
Then to another add one more;
Then join another to the four.
Theſe well combin'd, O! martyr'd Phœbus,
Will ſhew your utmoſt ſcorn— A Rebus.

NEMO.

To Mr. NATH. HONE, *Miniature Painter.*

——— *ineſt ſua gratia parvis.* *

CONSCIOUS, that nature's wiſdom ſhines,
All perfect in her leaſt Deſigns,
Contracting Hone eſſays the part
To make the maxim hold—in art.
Though juſt to ev'ry line and feature,
See how he robs us of our ſtature!
He'll frame us ſhortly in a nut,
They'll call us dwarfs at Lilliput;
And wonder where our arch acquaintance
Got microſcopic eyes to paint us!
Nay ſhould they read, in field or trench,
Of Engliſh troops deſtroying French,
They'll aſk their learned, in a trice,
If *French* be Lilliput for *lice*:
Whence 'ſtead of men to hue and hack'em,
We bade our Engliſh taylors crack'em,
In ſhort they'll ſtrut erect, their features,
And count themſelves gigantic creatures.
Yet Hone, thy pencil's magic lore,
By ſhrinking beauty points it more.
As, warm'd by Sol's diffuſive blaze,
We burn from his concenter'd rays.
Yet who'd conceive, that did not ſee't,
A ſmile, ſo ſmall, could be ſo ſweet!
Or who would dread ev'n Scarſdale's eyes,
In ſuch diminiſh'd Orbs and ſize,
Did not each ſelf-experienc'd peeper
Confeſs, theſe ſmaller rays ſink deeper.
Then for your warriors tall and brown,
How readily he takes them down!
Yet ſends them off as pleas'd as can be,
With all the eaſe; the glow of Granby.
—But after all—this idol-maker,
This everlaſting likeneſs-taker,
Who owns the decalogue divine,
Admits, or keeps (at moſt) but nine.
I've heard him praiſe the Roman Lares;
He makes his ſitters worſhip fairies.
And tho' it mayn't be fair or civil
To ſwear he'd ev'n portray the devil;
O'er an enamell'd plate or ſhell,
From which the inſect ſeem'd to ſwell,
Perch'd on a flow'r, I chanc'd to ſpy
A moſt deceptive curious fly;
And, I remember, did abhor it,
Leſt † Belzebub had ſitten for it.—
Theſe facts ſo plain, ſo clearly ſtated,
I wiſh to hear it well debated,
If this celeſtial age and nation
Shall vote their longer toleration.
At leaſt, dear painter, we intreat,
You'll think of bold Prometheus' fate;
Nor aim at ſtealing life and vigour,
For each exact mimetic figure:
Shrewd ſigns of which the connoiſſeurs
Diſcern in moſt attempts of yours;
Hinting their doubts, in terms obſcure,
On *forging minds in miniature.*
Yon' coquette's glance includes her tricks,
That dwarf's abſorb'd in politicks:
We ſee this beauty's fate was bard;
Then here's a belle, and there's a bard;
She plans a conqueſt, he a rhyme,
And as they grow, they'll love in time.
I meant a card; and, to be ſure,
It ought to be in miniature;
But! what a length of hobbling rhymes
Have dinn'd me with their jangling chimes!
I did not purpoſe half ſo many—
—Here, prithee paper, take a penny;
Speeding my compliments and ſervice
To—*ineſt ſua gratia parvis.*

PROLOGUE

TO NO ONE'S ENEMY BUT HIS OWN.
Spoken by Mr. SMITH.

BOLD was the man, and fenc'd in ev'ry part
With oak, and ten-fold braſs about the heart,
To build a play who tortur'd firſt his brain,
And then dar'd launch it on this ſtormy main.
What though, at firſt, he ſpreads his little ſails
To heav'n indulgent and propitious gales,
As the land gradual leſſens to his eye
He finds a troubled ſea, and low'ring ſky:
Envy, detraction, calumny, and ſpite,
Raiſe a worſe ſtorm than when the winds unite.
Around his bark, in many a dang'rous ſhoal,
Thoſe monſters of the deep, the critics, prowl:
"She's a weak veſſel, for theſe ſeas unfit,
And has on board her not a ſpice of wit:
She's French-built too; of foreign make, they cry,
Like geeſe ſtill cackling that the Gauls are nigh.

* *Small objects have their peculiar graces.*
† *This word, in the original, ſignifies, prince of the flies.*

If thrown on rocks by the hoarſe daſhing wave,
Th'unhappy crew no hand is ſtretch'd to ſave;
But round the wreck, like Moors, with furious joy,
The witlings croud—to murder and deſtroy;
Theſe are known dangers; and, ſtill full as certain,
The bard meets other ills behind the curtain.
Little you think, ere yet you fix his fate,
What previous miſchiefs there in ambuſh wait;
What plagues ariſe from all the mimic throng:
"My part's too ſhort;—and, ſir, my part's too long."
This calls for incident; that repartee,
"Down the back-ſtairs pen an eſcape for me.
Give me a ladder, Mr. Bayes, of rope;
I love to wear the breeches, and elope;
Something for me the groundlings ears to ſplit:
Write a dark cloſet, or a fainting fit;
Fix Woodward in ſome whimſical diſgrace:
Or be facetious with Ned Shuter's face."
This is our way; and yet our bard to-night
Removes each obſtacle, and ſprings to light.
Some ſcenes, we hope, he brings, to nature true;
Some gleams of humour, and a moral too;
But no ſtrange monſters offers to your view;
No forms, groteſque and wild, are here at ſtrife;
He boaſts an etching from the real life;
Exerts his efforts in a poliſh'd age,
To drive the Smithfield muſes from the ſtage;
By eaſy dialogue would win your praiſe,
And, on fair decency graft all his bays.

EPILOGUE
To WHAT WE MUST ALL COME TO.

Spoken by Miſs ELLIOTT.

WHAT we muſt all come to?—What-come to what?
Muſt broils and quarrels be the marriage lot?
If that's the wiſe, deep meaning of our poet,
The man's a fool; a blockhead? and I'll ſhow it.
What could induce him in an age ſo nice—
So fam'd for virtue, ſo refin'd from vice,
To form a plan ſo trivial, falſe and low?
As if a belle could quarrel with a beau,
As if there were—in theſe thrice happy days,
One who from nature, or from reaſon ſtrays!
There's no croſs huſband now; no wrangling wife,—
The man is downright ignorant of life.
'Tis the millennium this—devoid of guile,
Fair gentle truth, and white-rob'd candour ſmile.
From every breaſt the ſordid love of gold
Is baniſh'd quite—no boroughs now are ſold!
Pray tell me, ſirs—(for I don't know I vow)
Pray—is there ſuch a thing as gaming now?
Do peers make laws againſt that giant vice,
And then, at Arthur's, break them in a trice?
No—no—our lives are virtuous all, auſtere and hard!
Pray, ladies,—do you ever ſee a card?
Thoſe empty boxes ſhew you don't love plays;
The managers, poor ſouls! Get nothing now-a days.
If here you come—by chance—but once a week,
The pit can witneſs that you never ſpeak!
Penſive attention ſits with decent mien;
No paint, no naked ſhoulders to be ſeen!
And yet this grave, this moral, pious age,
May learn one uſeful leſſon from the ſtage.
Shun ſtrife, ye fair, and once a conteſt o'er,
Wake to a blaze the dying flame no more—
From fierce debate fly all the tender loves,
And Venus cries, "Coachman,—put too my doves:"
The genial bed no blooming grace prepares,
"And every day becomes a day of cares."

As a Specimen of Mr. Churchill's DUELLIST *we have ſelected the following Character, which is the third he draws in that Poem.*

——————————"*A Third*
By birth a lord; O ſacred word!
O word moſt ſacred, whence men get
A privilege to run in debt.
Whence they, at large exemption claim
From ſatire, and her ſervant ſhame;
Whence they, depriv'd of all her force,
Forbid bold truth to hold her courſe.
Conſult his perſon, dreſs, and air,
He ſeems, which ſtrangers well might ſwear,
The maſter, or by *Courteſy*,
The captain of a colliery.
Look at his viſage, and agree
Half-hang'd he ſeems, juſt from the tree
Eſcap'd; a rope may ſometimes break,
Or men be cut down by miſtake.
He hath not virtue (in the ſchool
Of vice bred up) to live by rule;
Nor hath he ſenſe (which none can doubt
Who know the man) to live without.
His life is a continued ſcene
Of all that's infamous and mean;
He knows not change, unleſs grown nice
And delicate, from vice to vice;
Nature deſign'd him, in a rage,
To be the Wharton of his age,
But having given all the ſin,
Forgot to put the virtues in.
To run a horſe, to make a match,
To revel deep, to roar a catch,
To knock a tott'ring watchman down,
To ſweat a woman of the town,
By fits to keep the peace, or break it,
In turn to give a pox or take it,
He is, in faith moſt excellent,
And, in the word's moſt full intent,
A true choice ſpirit we admit;
With wits a fool, with fools a wit;

Hear

Hear him but talk, and you will ſwear
Obſcenity herſelf was there;
And that Prophaneneſs had made choice,
By way of trump, to uſe his voice;
That, in all mean and low things great,
He had been bred at Billingſgate,
And that, aſcending to the earth
Before the ſeaſon of his birth,
Blaſphemy, making way and room,
Had mark'd him in his mother's womb;
Too honeſt (for the worſt of men
In forms are honeſt now and then)
Not to have in the uſual way,
His bills ſent in; too great, to pay;
Too proud, to ſpeak to, if he meets
The honeſt tradeſman whom he cheats;
Too infamous to hath a friend,
Too bad for bad men to commend,
Or good to name; beneath whoſe weight
Earth groans, who hath been ſpar'd by fate
Only to ſhew, on mercy's plan,
How far and long God bears with man."

Written on the Author's Arrival in Ireland.

THO' torn from all my bleeding heart held dear,
From all that's lovely, all that's good confin'd:
In abſence doom'd to drop the ſilent tear,
And ſigh, unconſcious, to the paſſing wind:
Tho' 'twixt my love and me loud waters roll,
And ocean often ſwells his briny tide;
Yet ſeas nor hills can ſep'rate ſoul from ſoul,
Nor leagues and miles two willing hearts divide.
Weak is that flame which abſence can remove,
Some lawleſs offſpring of untam'd deſire—
Abſence gives fuel to a gen'rous love,
And gently fans the never dying fire.
Queen-ſtreet, Golden ſquare.

SONG.

In What we muſt all come to.

TO dance, and to dreſs, and to flaunt it about,
To run to park, play, to aſſembly and rout,
To wander for ever in whim's giddy maze,
And one poor hair torture a million of ways;
To put, at the glaſs, ev'ry feature to ſchool,
And practiſe their art on each fop and each fool,
Of one thing to think, and another to tell;
Theſe, theſe are the manners of each giddy belle.
To ſmile, and to ſimper, white teeth to diſplay;
The time in gay follies to trifle away;
Againſt ev'ry virtue the boſom to ſteel,
And only of dreſs the anxieties feel;
To be at Eve's ear, the inſidious decoy,
The pleaſure ne'er taſte, yet the miſchief enjoy,
To boaſt of ſoft raptures they never can know,
Theſe theſe are the manners of each giddy beau.

A PASTORAL DIALOGUE,

Sung by Mr. Beard *and Miſs* Hallam, *on the 19th, when their Majeſties and the Prince and Princeſs of* Brunſwick *were at* Covent Garden *Theatre.*

COLIN.

HARK! Hark! O'er the plains what glad tumults we hear!
How gay all the nymphs and the ſhepherds appear!
With myrtles and roſes new deck'd are the bowers,
And every buſh bears a garland of flowers.
I can't, for my life, what it means underſtand;
There's ſome rural feſtival ſurely at hand!
Nor harveſt nor ſheep ſhearing, now can take place—
But Phillis will tell me the truth of the caſe.

PHILLIS.

The truth, honeſt lad!—Why you ſhou'd know,
What rites are prepar'd in the village below;
Where gallant young Thyrſis, ſo fam'd and ador'd,
Weds Daphne, the ſiſter of Corin, our lord
That Daphne, whoſe beauty, good-nature, and eaſe,
All fancies can ſtrike, and all judgments can pleaſe:
That Corin—but praiſe muſt the matter give o'er,
You know what he is, and I need ſay no more.

COLIN.

Young Thyrſis too claims, all that honour can lend;
His countrymen's glory, their champion and friend;
Tho' ſuch ſlight memorials ſcarce ſpeaks his deſerts;
And truſt me his name is engrav'd on their hearts.

PHILLIS.

But hence to the bridal, behold how they throng;
Each ſhepherd conducting his ſweetheart along:
The joyous occaſion, all nature inſpires
With tender affections, and chearful deſires.

DUETTO.

Ye pow'rs, that o'er conjugal union preſide,
All-gracious look down on the bridegroom, and bride:
That beauty and virtue, and valour may ſhine
In a race, like themſelves, with no end to the line!
Let honour, and glory, and riches and praiſe,
Unceaſing attend them thro numerous days:
And while in a palace fate fixes their lot,
Oh! May they live eaſy as thoſe in a cot.

SEMI-CHORUS of NYMPHS.

While the dancers are winding the wreath of Flowers about the bridegroom and Bride.

Faſt the blooming virgin tie.
No thorns beneath the roſes lie.

SEMI-CHORUS of SWAINS.

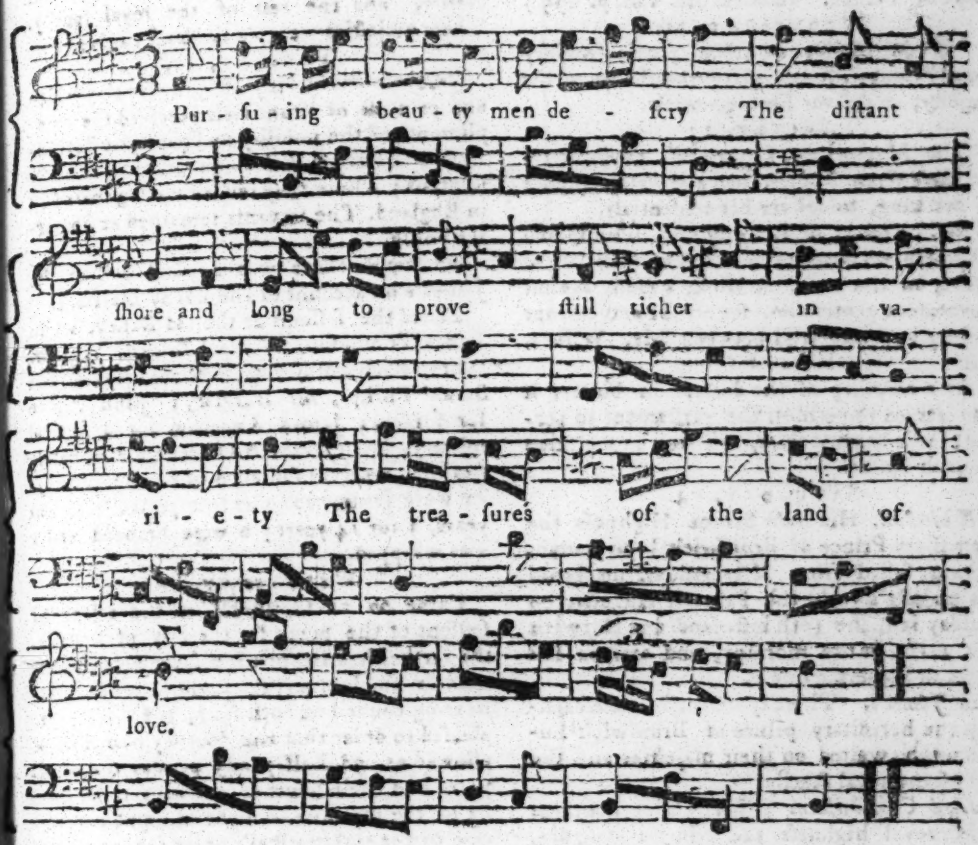
Round the hero ſwiftly move!
Glory bind to ſacred love.

GRAND CHORUS *as the dance concludes.*

Bleſs'd for ever may they be!
Ever bound, yet ever free!

A NEW

FEMALE ADVICE.

A NEW SONG.

II.

We women like weak Indians trade,
Inviting from our golden coaſt
The wand'ring rovers to our land;
But ſhe who trades with them is loſt.

III.

With humble vows they firſt begin,
Stealing unſeen into the heart;
But by poſſeſſion ſettled in
They quickly act another part.

IV.

For beads and baubles we reſign,
In ignorance our ſhining ſtore,
Diſcover nature's richeſt mine,
And yet the tyrants will have more.

V.

Ye fair take heed, forbear to try
How men can court, or you be won;
For love is but diſcovery,
When that is made, the pleaſure's done.

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

MONDAY, Jan. 2.

BARLOW Trecothick, Eſq; was choſen alderman of Vinty ward, in the room of alderman Blount, deceaſed.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

Samuel Turner, Eſq; alderman of Tower ward, was elected one of the Sheriffs of this city, &c. in the room of alderman Blount, deceaſed.

SATURDAY, 7.

A houſe fell down, in the back road, Iſlington.

TUESDAY, 10.

The Earl of Holderneſs India-man, captain Brook, outward bound, ran aſhore on the

the main, about three miles from Deal. The captain and crew where ſaved.

The committee of Canada merchants waited on the earl of Hallifax, who aſſured them the earl of Hertford ſhould make proper repreſentations, relative to their bills, at the court of France. (See our laſt Vol. p. 695.)

WEDNESDAY, 11.

M. de Mello, miniſter plenipotentiary from Portugal, had a private audience of his majeſty, to deliver his credentials.

FRIDAY, 13

The Marquis de Carraccioli, envoy extraordinary from Naples, had a private audience of the king, to deliver his credentials.

Mr. Aſhley, of Ludgate hill, illuminated his houſe on occaſion of a bill of Indictment found, on the 12th, at Hicke's Hall, againſt an eminent gentleman, for wilful and corrupt perjury in a late trial between Mr. Wilkes, &c.

At a meeting of the dealers in butter, it was agreed to petition the parliament to permit, for a limited time, the free importation of Iriſh butter.

SATURDAY, 14.

Whitehall. His moſt Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick Lunenburgh, having ſailed from Helvoetſluys, on board his majeſty's yacht the Princeſs Auguſta, on tueſday laſt, the 10th inſt. landed at Harwich the 12th, in the morning, and arrived laſt night at Somerſet houſe.

St James's. This day his moſt ſerene highneſs the hereditary prince of Brunſwick Lunenburgh waited on their majeſties and the reſt of the royal family.

Lord Chamberlains Office. The marriage of her royal highneſs the princeſs Auguſta, with his moſt ſerene highneſs the hereditary prince of Brunſwick Lunenburgh, is appointed to be ſolemnized at St. James's, on Monday next the 16th inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the evening; at which time none but Peers and Peereſſes, Peers eldeſt ſons and Peers daughters, Privy Counſellors, and their wives, and foreign miniſters, are to be admitted.

In the morning a violent ſtorm blew from W. S. W. which did infinite damage throughout theſe kingdoms. Houſes and chimneys were blown down, trees torn up by their roots, and great hurt done to the ſhipping in the river, and on the coaſts. At the height of the ſtorm a dreadful fire broke out, near Hyde Park corner, which conſumed 7 houſes, and ſeveral houſes met with the ſame calamity in Ratcliff highway.

MONDAY, 16.

St. James's. This evening the ceremony of the marriage of her royal highneſs the princeſs Auguſta with his moſt ſerene highneſs the hereditary prince of Brunſwick Lunenburgh, was performed in the great council chamber by his grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

After the ceremony of the nuptials, their ſerene and royal highneſſes remained at St. James's till nine, and then repaired to Leiceſter houſe, where a grand ſupper was prepared; at which were preſent their majeſties, the princeſs dowager, princes William, and Henry, and the reſt of the royal family. Their majeſties went away about twelve.

TUESDAY, 17,

Their ſerene and royal highneſſes the prince and princeſs of Brunſwick received the compliments of the nobility and gentry at Saville-houſe, Leiceſter fields, on account of their nuptials; where they reſided during their ſtay in England. The ſervants remained at Somerſet houſe.

At night there was a grand ball at St. James's on account of the happy marriage.

Ended the ſeſſions at the old Bailey, when James Thompſon, William Brown, William Billet, Richard Bevas, Richard Jarves, and Sarah Philips, for Burglary; John Prince for forgery; James Anderſon for a footpad robbery, and Elizabeth Oſborne for privately ſtealing, received ſentence of death: Thirty-ſix were ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years, 1 for 14 years; 2 were branded and 1 was whipped.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

Came on at Guildhall, at the adjourned ſeſſions of the peace for the city of London, the farther hearing of the diſpute between the maſters and journeymen taylors, when, after hearing council on both ſides, the Court were pleaſed to order that the journeymen ſhall be allowed 2s. 7d half-penny per day the whole year, and their hours of working to be from ſix in the morning to eight at night: but in caſe of the earl marſhal's order for a general mourning, to be allowed five ſhillings per day to a limited time.

THURSDAY, 19.

In the evening the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, paid a viſit to the royal ſociety, of which he had been elected a member.

His ſerene highneſs during his ſtay, alſo viſited the Britiſh Muſeum, St. Paul's, the Tower, Weſtminſter abbey, &c. &c. and the duke of Cumberland, Mr. Pitt, the duke of Newcaſtle and many others of the nobility and gentry, being generally attended by the marquis of Granby.

FRIDAY, 20.

The houſe of Lords preſented their congratulations to their majeſties and the princeſs Dowager, on the late happy marriage.

A new writ was ordered for the election of a member for Ayleſbury, in the room of John Wilkes, Eſq; who was expelled the houſe of Commons. [See Wilkes, in the Index to our laſt Volume.]

The Lord Mayor, aldermen and commons of London, preſented their Addreſſes on the

Mar-

Hereditary Princess of Brunswick & Lunenburg.
The Illustrious Princess AUGUSTA.
Brunswick & Lunenburg.
The most Serene Hedw. Charlotta Princess of

10
45
FEB

Marriage of the prince of Brunſwick and the princeſs Auguſta.

SATURDAY, 21.

The crowd was ſo great at the Opera-houſe, to ſee the hereditary prince, that the coaches of the quality could not come near the door, which obliged the ladies to get out and walk to the houſe. Four parts in five of the number of genteel perſons were obliged to go back again, after being in the moſt imminent danger of being cruſhed to death. During the time of the crowd, there were quarrels and ſwords drawn by the gentlemen who endeavoured to get up; the ſhrieks of the ladies were very pitiful; a great many caps, ruffles, handkerchiefs, ear-rings, aprons and cloaks, were loſt and great numbers of people fainted away.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

His majeſty went to the houſe of Peers, in the uſual ſtate, attended by his grace the duke of Rutland and the earl of Eglington, and gave the royal aſſent to a bill for naturalizing his ſerene highneſs the prince of Brunſwick; to a bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion; to a bill for enclofing lands, commons &c. in the county of Lincoln; and to ſeveral other bills.

The prince of Brunſwick went in the next coach to his majeſty, and was in the houſe of lords during his majeſty's ſtay there; after which he returned to Leiceſter houſe to dinner, where her highneſs the princeſs of Brunſwick had remained all the morning, taking leave of the ladies of quality, her intimates, with the greateſt tenderneſs and fortitude; and in the intervals was frequently at the windows, near one of which ſhe breakfaſted, that the people might have an opportunity of ſeeing her as much as poſſible before ſhe was ſeparated from them, perhaps for ever, all of whom ſympathized with her highneſs. Her highneſs opened the window more than once to take leave of ſome ladies who were in the windows of Saville-houſe, to whom ſhe very tenderly called out 'good by'ye', and then ran back.

Their highneſſes ſat down to dinner about two o'clock, with the princes William Henry, and Henry Frederick, and ſeveral lords and ladies of quality; and about a quarter paſt three o'clock their highneſſes took leave of the company; when the prince on the people's expreſſing their ardent wiſhes for their highneſſes happineſs and proſperity, returned his prayers for the ſucceſs of the Britiſh nation, for which, he ſaid, he had, already bled, and would again, with pleaſure, on any future occaſion. Their highneſſes then deſcended the ſtairs to their coaches, amidſt an innumerable crowd of ſpectators, who were waiting for their laſt farewel of their amiable princeſs. His highneſs, attended by three gentlemen, went down firſt to get into the coach, but that being the coach appointed for the princeſs, they waited at the bottom of the ſtairs while his royal highneſs prince William Henry handed the princeſs into her coach, who was accompanied by lady Suſan Stuart, and two noblemen. The prince of Brunſwick, with his attendants, went in the next coach; the princes William Henry and Henry Frederick went next in a poſt-chaiſe and four; and laſt went two noblemen, in another poſt-chaiſe and four; attended by many ſervants on horſeback, but no guards. They went through the back gate, and took their route through Tottenham-court and the city road to Whitechapel, for the ſeat of lord Abercorn, at Witham in Eſſex, where they arrived in ſafety by eight o'clock at night and where a grand entertainment was provided for their highneſſes. Many of the nobility, of both ſexes went before, to ſpend the evening with their highneſſes at his lordſhip's.

Her royal highneſs the princeſs of Brunſwick was dreſſed in the German faſhion, in a ſcarlet ſilk, buttoned before, ſleeves down to her wriſts, and with a ſack behind. The prince was dreſſed in blue and gold, having changed the dreſs that he went to the houſe of lords in, which was a rich gold and ſilver ſilk, with an orange coloured ribbon and ſtar, the ornament of the order of the black eagle of Pruſſia.

[The morning after the marriage of the princeſs of Brunſwick, the nurſe, who had the care of her royal highneſs in her infancy, waited on his highneſs the prince of Brunſwick with the firſt pair of ſhoes her highneſs wore, for which he made her a preſent of 100 guineas.

It is ſaid that the king made her royal highneſs a preſent of a diamond necklace worth 30,000l. the queen, of a gold watch of exquiſite workmanſhip, ſet with diamonds. The princeſs dowager of a rich diamond ſtomacher: The princeſs Amelia of a caſket of jewels worth 80,000l. and the duke of Cumberland, of a ſett of jewels for the hair of 20,000l. value.]

The fine paintings of the Cartoons by Raphael, are brought from the palace of Hampton-court to the queen's houſe in St James's-Park, and are put up in the great ſaloon there; the grand cove and ceiling of which are ſuperbly enriched with various ornaments, highly finiſhed, and moſt of them heightened with gold, deſigned and painted by Mr. Oram, of his majeſty's board of works; as likewiſe the valuable paintings upon the queen's grand ſtair-caſe, are cleaned, and chiefly repainted, with the addition of an entire new painting of architecture in perſpective, upon the great ſcreen leading from the ſtair-caſe to the ſaloon, painted by the ſame maſter.

Various melancholy accounts have been received of the loſs and damage of ſhips at ſea and on our coaſts during this month; robberies, with many daring and audacious circumſtances, notwithſtanding the vigilance of the magiſtracy, have been committed in town and country;

ſharpers

ſharpers have buſily exerciſed their various ſtratagems, and murders have been the conſequence of paſſion, reſentment and luſt.

The rains and floods, this month, have done exceſſive damage all over the kingdom, produced inepreſſible diſtreſs to individuals, and ſeveral lives have been loſt. Four hundred ſheep were drowned in the meadows and marſhes near Colcheſter. Many places in Surry, Worceſterſhire, and Shropſhire, were laid under water and much cattle drowned: Lincolnſhire has ſuffered extremely. and many hundred ſheep, &c. have periſhed, The ſame melancholy accounts have been received from Yorkſhire, particularly of the devaſtations in the neighbourhood of Yarm and Hull: the banks between Wiſbeach and Whittleſea in Cambridgeſhire were broke in many places and the roaring of the water thro' the breaches was heard at a mile diſtance, and from the city of Peterborough to Wiſbeach, there was not an acre of ground, to the amount of 20,000, that was not covered with water, ſo that it had the appearance of a ſea. In ſhort, the havock made by theſe floods is not to be credited, and happy ſhall we be, if it does not increaſe the price of grain and the other neceſſaries of life which have for ſome weeks been ſold at a very dear rate. Scotland and Ireland have not eſcaped this terrible ſcourge, and in many parts of Germany, the flat country has been laid under water, and the breaking of the dykes in ſeveral places of Holland has done incredible miſchief. To be more particular in the relation of this dreadful calamity would take up whole pages of our magazine. (*See the Foreign Affairs.*)

Extract from the Harleian *MSS. No.* 6824, *Folio* 90.

"Saturday, June 26, 1724. I was at the funeral of the Rev. Mr. Foard, curate of Marybone. The rev. Mr. Thomas Riddle, who was curate of St. Giles in the Fields, and ſince lecturer, gave the following account; that on one certain ſunday, he (Mr. Riddle) performed the following duties:

"In the morning. Married ſix couple; then read the whole prayers, and preached; after that churched ſix women.

"In the afternoon. Read prayers, and preached; chriſtened thirty two children; ſix at home, the reſt at the font; buried thirteen corpſes, and read the diſtinct ſervice over each of them ſeperately; and this done by nine at night.

"It was then mentioned by another clergyman, that he had a paper given him to pray, *for the accompliſhment of a young woman's deſires.*"

The following is recommended as a Preſervative from the Rot in Sheep at this time.

BRUISE a quantity of rue leaves well, and preſs out the juice; to which add an equal weight of ſalt. When ſheep are in danger of being rotten, give them a table-ſpoonful of this mixture once a week. It ſhould always be given to new-bought ſheep, as it will keep them well if they are in danger; if not, it will do them no harm.

The ſeat of ſir Jonathan Cope, at Bruern, in Oxfordſhire, has been conſumed by fire.

A Farm houſe has been conſumed by fire, near Diſs in Norfolk.

Dublin, Jan. 3. His excellency the lord lieut having been pleaſed to give the ſum of one hundred pounds, for the encouragement of compoſition in Trinity college, Dublin, the provoſt and ſenior fellows have reſolved to diſtribute the ſaid ſum into four premiums, for the four beſt exerciſes in Latin or Engliſh, either in proſe or verſe (in proportion to their reſpective merits.) The ſubject propoſed is *The conqueſt of Canada.* Candidates are to ſend copies of their ſeveral compoſitions to the provoſt and each of the ſenior fellows, on or before the 25th day of March next.

Dublin, Jan. 16. Yeſterday the guild and corporation of merchants of Dublin, 600 members being preſent, unanimouſly voted the freedom of the ſaid guild, in a gold box, to lord chief juſtice Pratt. The ſame day the corporation of barber ſurgeons likewiſe voted his lordſhip their freedom.

Dublin-caſtle, Jan. 16. His majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed, as a mark of his royal acceptance of the good and laudable ſervices performed by Charles Coote of Cootehill, in Cavan, Eſq; in the late tumultuous and illegal inſurrections in the northern parts of Ireland, to nominate him to be one of the knights companions of the moſt honourable order of the Bath; and his majeſty having been pleaſed to ſignify his royal pleaſure, that the lord lieutenant of Ireland ſhould inveſt him with the enſigns of the ſaid order, and that the ſaid inveſtiture ſhould be performed in ſuch public and diſtinguiſhed manner, as might both ſhew the reſpect due to the king's order, and be a teſtimony of his majeſty's ſenſe of the merit of the gentleman on whom that ſignal mark of his royal favour was to be conferred; the ceremony was performed this day, at his majeſty's caſtle in Dublin.

Charles-Town, Nov. 23. We have the pleaſure to inform the publick that as happy an iſſue has attended the congreſs at Auguſta as could be expected or even hoped for; every thing was conducted with harmony, caution, and decorum, and yet an uncommon diſpatch was uſed by all parties to whom the Buſineſs was intruſted. The Chickeſaws, we hear, remain ſteady in their aſſurances of friendſhip, which this province in particular has had repeated proofs of. The Choctaws declared, that as they were in alliance with the Chickeſaws they were deſirous of being regarded

regarded with them as the king's children, and, to deſerve his protection and favour which they requeſted, made offers of undertaking, in proof of their ſincerity, any thing that was required of them. The Creeks, who were ſuppoſed to be the worſt diſpoſed, were in fact, the leaſt friendly; yet aſſurances were not wanting on their parts, to perſuade the governors and the ſuperintendant that their future behaviour would be amicable, and in return for the amneſty, which, in the king's name, was promiſed them, they made a voluntary offer of augmenting the Georgia boundaries. The Cherokees ſeemed very pacifick, as well in their talks to the governors, as towards the Creeks, who treated them, however, with a good deal of indifference. The Catabaws are ſatisfied with thier former boundaries, part of which has been run, and have been promiſed that it ſhall be forthwith completed. The proportion of the preſents, we hear, was determined by the governors and ſuperintendant, and the delivery only left ſolely to him.

Extract of a Letter from Mobile, Oct. 27.

"On the 20th inſt. the Britiſh troops took poſſeſſion of this place. Moſt of the French inhabitants it's thought will remain, if they are indulged with a civil government. The French are greatly in arrears to the Indians, and, 'tis ſaid, the governor of New Orleans is to have a meeting with them here, in about three weeks, in order to ſettle matters."

Addreſſes on the peace have been preſented from the iſland of Jamaica, and from the borough of Colcheſter, on the grant of a new charter.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Would adviſe the perſon who complains of ulcers in the bladder and urethra, in your Magazine for December laſt (p.) to the following courſe, for three or four months, to be perſiſted in, if even a ſlight ſpitting comes on, avoiding cold and griping food.

Boil an ounce and a half of large fat figs ſliced, with the third of an ounce of new linſeeds, in a quart of water for about 10 or 15 minutes, then ſtrain off the liquor, and add a Wincheſter pint of cows milk; let this be his common drink, with the addition of a little wine, if accuſtomed to generous liquors; but not till after dinner. Take two of the following pills night and morning; his apothecary will prepare them.

℞ *Mercur. Alkalizat.* ʒiſs.
Mercur. D. ſexies Sublimat. ʒſs.
gr. vj.
Cons. Cynosbat. Q. S. miſcet divide in Pil. xxiv.

B.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

SEEING in the London Magazine for Dec. laſt, a caſe ſubmitted to your phyſical readers, in behalf of a perſon troubled with ulcers in the bladder with its painful concomitants, I, in tenderneſs to my fellow creatures, take the liberty to mention what I know has been tried with ſucceſs.

Firſt, a Calomel pill going to bed, next morning a doſe of Manna and Salts, to be worked off with barley water; ſtay 2 days and then repeat the ſame; afterwards leave the Calomel Pill, and take three doſes of Manna and Salts in ſix or ſeven days; afterwards he muſt take Lenitive Electuary morning and evening, compoſed of Almond Soap, Sal Prunella, Salt Petre, Balſam of Camadin, drinking after it three ſpoonfulls of a mixture of the ſame balſam, and ſome Elix. Salutis in a ſolution of Gum Arabick.

He muſt never drink beer, ale, wine or cyder, but the following emulſion with the Mixture.

Two oz. of Eringo roots, Ditto of Althea roots boil'd in a quart to a pint of water, 30 blanched Almonds pulp'd into it, and half an ounce of Cinnamon water ſweetened with ſyrup of Althea.

He never muſt eat any thing, ſalt, ſour or ſpirited: His execiſe muſt be gentle, never violent, and his food of the ſimpleſt and moſt innocent ſort, otherwiſe the diſorder will return. Make no ſupper, but go to bed in ſeaſon.

A FRIEND TO ALL.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Have conſidered the phyſical caſe, addreſſed to your medical readers in your Magazine for laſt month with due attention, and deſire the patient's acceptance of the following directions:

℞ *Spermatis Ceti. Vit. Ov. gs. ſolut.* ℈j.
Aquæ Briſtolenſis ʒij.
Ol. Amygd. ʒij.
Syr. E. Mecanio ʒij. *m. f. Hauſtus.*

This draught to be taken every night at bed time; and the next morning four ſpoonfuls of the following mixture warm.

℞ *Ol. Amygd.*
Mellis deſpumat a a ʒvj.
Aquæ Hordei. ʒij
Aqæ Ntc. Moſsh. ʒij. *miſce.*

The patient's body may be kept open from time to time by a ſolution of a proper doſe of Manna, either in warm barley water or whey

whey: And to check the violence of the Teneſmus, a proper quantity of a ſtrong decoction of white Poppy Heads, being thrown in by way of clyſter, will be beneficial. This courſe to be followed during the violence of the diſeaſe; in the intervals I would recommend the following.

℞ *Pulv. E. Tragacanth. Comf.* ʒij.

Divide this into twelve doſes, of which let the patient take one every morning and evening, out of a ſpoonful of Briſtol water warm, drinking upon it half a pint of the ſame. The patient ſhould always keep his body duly ſoluble, reſolutely abſtain from ſalt or high ſeaſoned meats, and uſe as much moderate exerciſe as the nature and circumſtances of his caſe will admit.

With his meals Briſtol water ſeems to be the moſt proper liquor; Mead is likewiſe a profitable drink in this caſe, and during the ſummer months a draught of freſh whey ſweetned with honey, and drank every morning for a conſtancy will, though a ſimple one, prove no contemptible remedy.

I have known this method when duly followed, to be attended with good ſucceſs in a like caſe, and therefore do heartily recommend it to the patient with this encouragement, that it will undoubtedly palliate the ſymptoms, and by perſeverance, may perhaps, in time, produce an effect much more conſiderable.

If this advice ſhould properly ſucceed, I think it a debt due both to me and to the publick, to have it communicated through your very uſeful magazine.

I am, Sir, your conſtant reader,

I. R.

Dorſetſhire Jan. 25, 1764.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 5. GEORGE Ekins Eſq; was married to Miſs Springham a 10,cool. fortune—24. John Hill Eſq; to Miſs Coe.

Lately. David Robert Mitchell, Eſq; to Miſs Aſcough —John Parker Eſq; member for Devon, to Miſs Hort—Rev. Mr Heathcote, to Miſs Diggle.

Jan. 4. The Lady of John Yorke, Eſq; was delivered of a daughter—24 Lady of Col. Grant, of a daughter.

Lately. Lady Brabazon, of a daughter—Lady of Edward Laſcelles, Eſq; of a ſon—Lady of William Henry Lyttelton, Eſq; governor of Jamaica, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

JAN. 2. Benj. Saunders, Eſq; a ſenior alderman of Glouceſter—Ralph Robinſon, of Ormſby, in Yorkſhire, Eſq;—5. Henry Price, Eſq; ſon in law of the late Dr. Halley—6. George Hungerford, of Wiltſhire, Eſq;—8. The moſt noble James duke of Athol, baron Strange, lord of Man and the Iſles &c. &c. aged 74. He is ſucceeded in his Scotch titles and eſtate by his nephew the hon. John Murray, and in his barony of Strange and lordſhip of Man, by his daughter, lady Charlotte Murray, wife of the ſaid hon. John Murray, now duke of Athol—9. Sir John Ruthertord, of Rutherford, and Alexander Haldane, of Lanerk, in North Britain, Eſqrs;—11. William Popple, of Ormond ſtreet, Eſq;—Mr. Deputy Bridgeman, of Port-ſpoken ward—11. Sir Juſtus Dennis Beck, bart. the title is extinct—Rev. Dr. Purnel, warden of New College, Oxford—17. right hon. Hamilton earl of Corke and Orrery, in Ireland, and Baron Boyle, of Merſton in Eſſex, ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his brother the hon. Edmund Boyle, now earl of Corke, &c.

Lately. Lady Viſcounteſs Liſburne—James Tyrrwhitt, of Theobald's row, Eſq;—Edw. Clarke Pariſh, of Walthamſtow, Eſq;—Richard Hardwicke of Spilſby, in Lincolnſhire, Eſq; who left 100, 000 l. to the Duke of Ancaſter—Capt. Lampriere, late of the Centaur man of war—William Naſh, of Hoddeſdon, in Hertfordſhire, Eſq;—Hon. Mrs Cecil, relict of a late biſhop of Bangor—Richard Woolley, of Wood-hall, in Shropſhire, Eſq;—Chriſtopher Haughton, of Hatton, in Staffordſhire, Eſq;—Right hon. Nicholas, viſcount Loftus, of Ireland, ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon the hon. Nicholas, now viſc. Loftus—Benj. Cox, of Mile-end green, Eſq;—Geo. Jackſon, Eſq; an eminent merchant at Leghorn—Lady Gaſcoigne, mother of Sir Thomas—Mr. Blount, father of the late alderman Blount—Mary Blagrave, of Oxford, aged 106—Mrs. Barker, of Kingſland road, aged 100—Mrs. Lane, of Norton, in Glouceſterſhire, aged 107—Mr. Geo. Wallace, at Paris, aged 112—Major Thompſon, of Duroure's regiment, at St Vincent's

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Geo. Blackburn, M.A. was preſented to the Vicarage of Bucknell, in Devonſhire—Mr. Lukin, to the rectory of Felbrig, in Norfolk—Mr. Joyce to the vicarage of Dewſby in Northamptonſhire—Mr. Bell, to the rectory of Burleigh, upon Severn, in Worceſterſhire—Mr Aſhton, was choſen fellow of the Old church, Manchester.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable the Reverend Mr. Saltern, to hold the rectories of Dolton and Monkleigh, Devon—Mr. Benſon, to hold the rectories of Great Chart and Harble-down, Kent—Mr. Gabel, to hold the rectory of Wotton, in Oxfordſhire, with the rectory of Blunſdon, Wilts,

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 21. A grant of the dignity of a baronet, has been conferred on William Horton, of Chaderton, in Lancaſhire, Eſq; and his heirs male—Alſo on Geo. Bridges Rodney, Eſq; vice admiral of the Blue—Thomas Hanway, Eſq; is promoted to be a commiſſioner of the navy—Andrew Elliot, Eſq; is appointed receiver of the revenues (cuſtoms excepted) at New York.

From the reſt of the Papers.

THE earl of Marchmont is appointed keeper of the great ſeal, in Scotland, in the room of the late duke of Athol.—John Holden Eſq; ſurgeon of Greenwich hoſpital—Mr. juſtice Yates, was called to the degree of a ſerjeant at law.

ALTERATIONS *in the* LIST *of* PARLIAMENT.

AYLESBURY. Anthony Bacon, Eſq; in the room of John Wilkes, Eſq; expelled the houſe.

Argyleſhire. Lord William Campbell, in the room of Dougal Campbell, Eſq; promoted.

Stirlingſhire. Capt. Campbell, re-elected on promotion.

Weſtmoreland. John Robinſon, Eſq; in the room of Robert Lowther, Eſq; promoted.

B—NKR—PTS.

GEORGE Doneaſter, of Nottingham, Grocer.
Charles Evans, of Rotherhith, Ship Chandler.
Gabriel Griffith and Robert Roſs, of Whitehaven, Grazers and copartners.
James Walker, of London, Merchant,
John Holme of Carliſle, Scrivener.
Joſeph Holding, of Fleetſtreet, Tobacconiſt.
William Touſey, of Fenchurchſtreet, Hoſier.
John Wilkinſon, of Whitehaven, Merchant.
John Atkinſon, of Liverpoole, Merchant.
John Younger of Whitehaven, Merchant.
Timothy Bennet, of Norwich, dealer.
Thomas Maynard, of Cateaton ſtreet, Merchant.
William Wilſon of Stepney, Twine-Spinner.
James Forbes, of Size Lane, Merchant.
Rich. and W. Harle, of Eaſt-Smithfield, Grocers.
John Roſs of Dock-head, Brewer.
Francis Smith, of London, and Robert Knox, of Dublin, merchants and partners.

BILLS of Mortality, from Dec. 27, 1763 to Jan. 24, 1764.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males	716	1372	Males	1009	2051
Females	656		Females	1042	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years		696	Within the Walls		129
Between 2 and 5		199	Witho. the walls		549
5 and 10	—	53	Mid. and Surry		1037
10 and 20	—	68	City&Sub. Weſt.		336
20 and 30	—	154			2051
30 and 40	—	174			
40 and 50	—	226			
50 and 60	—	176	Weekly, Jan.	3,	585
60 and 70	—	155		10,	462
70 and 80	—	98		17,	499
80 and 90	—	49		24,	505
90 and 100	—	3			2051
		2051			

Wheaten peck loaf, wt. 17 lb. 6 oz. 1s, 11d.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE, *for* January, 1764.

DIVINITY.

MR. Hartley's Paradiſe reſtored; or Teſtimony to the Doctrine of the bleſſed Millennium, pr. 5s. Richardſon.

Shewen's Counſel to the chriſtian traveller, pr. 1s. Hinde.

Harwood's oration on Chriſt's Nativity &c. pr. 1s. Henderſon.

Potter's Viſitation charge, pr. 6d. Rivington.

PHYSIC, &c.

Every man his own phyſician: By John Theobald, M. D. prr 1s. 6d. Griffin.

Cloſsy's Obſervations on ſome of the diſeaſes of the human body, pr. 3s. Kearſley.

A letter on the indelicate practices, of Men-Midwives, pr. 1s. R. Davis.

CHRONOLOGY, &c.

The Chronolger perpetual, pr. 12s. 6d. Biſhop.

Fournier's treatiſe on the Theory and practice of perſpective. Nourſe.

Waddington's ſupplement to his Treatiſe on the Longitude, pr. 2s. Nourſe.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY.

Mortimer's new hiſtory of England, No. 1. pr. 6d. Wilſon and Fell.

Glas's hiſtory of the diſcovery and conqueſt of the Canary Iſlands. pr. 15s. Dodſley.

Two extracts from Polybius, &c. By William Hampton, pr. 3s. Dodſley.

Life of Judge Holt, pr. 2s. 6d. Worral.

POETICAL.

Churchill's Duelliſt, pr. 2s. 6d. Flexney, (See p. 47.)

Elements of Rhetoric and Poetry, pr. 1s. Dodſley,

An Epiſtle to the irreverend Mr. C—C— pr. 1s. Nicoll.

No one's Enemy but his own, pr. 1s. 6d. Vaillant. (See p. 36.)

Garrateer. Hinxman.

The Chearful Songſter, pr. 1s. Bulkeley.

The Britiſh Coffee-houſe, pr. 1s. 6d. Flexney.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

BY the laſt mails we have diſmal accounts of the damage occaſioned by the floods &c. as follows:

Hague, Jan. 13. The waters continue very high in theſe parts, and the dykes have burſt in ſeveral places, ſo that a great part of Guelderland and Overyſſel is overflowed. This province has, by the abovementioned circumſtances, hitherto eſcaped, but is very far from being out of danger,

Amſterdam, Jan. 9. The waters of the Rhine have broke their banks in Dutch Guelders, and the country of Cleves, and deluged ſeveral villages above Arnheim, Great part of the diſtrict of Beruwe is under water. If the Leck, a branch of the Rhine, ſhould break down its bank on the ſide of Viana, as it is feared it may, a great part of South Holland will be overflowed.

Hanau,

Hanau, Jan. 10. The fourteen mills upon the Rhine near Mentz have been all carried away ſome by the wind, and the others by the force of the waters.

Franckfort, Jan. 12. The overflowing of the Fulda has made great devaſtation in the neighbourhood of Caſſel. The ambaſſador from Cologn, who was coming hither to aſſiſt at the congreſs, has been obliged to ſtop at Coblentz by the overflowing of the Rhine.

Bruſſels, Jan. 16. The Scheld has riſen ſo high on the ſide of Termonde, as to overflow a Dyke, and has laid the villages of Moes and Zell entirely under water. The firſt has ſuffered the moſt. The inhabitants are ſaved; but near all the houſes have been waſhed away; and the cattle, as well as the fruits of the earth, are all loſt.

Hamburgh, Jan. 10. The great quantities of rain and ſnow, that have fallen lately in theſe countries, have rendered the roads almoſt impracticable, and occaſioned the inundation of ſeveral rivers. Two mails from France are ſtopt by the overflowing of the Weſer. Four are due from the empire, and two from Holland. The marquiſs Pignatelli, late the catholic king's envoy to the king of Denmark, is ſtopt here by the bad weather.

Copenhagen, Jan. 6. After the ſtormy weather, a froſt has at laſt ſet in. The 4th inſtant, and yeſterday, there was a prodigious fall of ſnow here; and from Ronigſbergh in Norway we have advice, that on the 23d of December the ſnow was between four and five ells deep in that town, and eight ells deep in the adjacent foreſts.

Liege, Jan. 2. On Saturday arrived here a courier, diſpatched from Rome the 20th paſt, with the news of the conſiſtory's having rejected prince Clement of Saxony's requeſt, and confirmed the election of count Outremont. The votum of the conſiſtory was conceived in theſe words: *Conſtare electionem Comitis ab Oultremont, eademque eſſe confirmandam.* On this occaſion bonfires were made, the cannon was fired, and *long live prince Outremont* was the common cry throughout the whole city all night, and ſtill continues.

Paris, Dec. 19. The judgment pronounced againſt ſeveral of our officers employed in Canada, and who miſbehaved there, is made public; moſt of them are condemned to baniſhment for a certain time, ſome more, ſome leſs; except the ſieur Bigot, intendant of that province, whoſe baniſhment is made perpetual. They are moreover condemned to make reſtitution of ſeveral ſums in proportion to the frauds they have been found guilty of: the ſieur Bigot is to reſtore 4,500,000 livres; the ſieur Varin, director of the Marine at Montreal, 800,600; M. Bread, Comptroller of the marine, 300,000; M. Cadet, Purveyor-general of the army 6,000,000. Pennyſiant, Maurin, and Corpion, commiſſaries under Cadet, 600,000 each; Eſtabe and Martel, keepers of magazines, the former 30,000, and the latter 200,000; the commandant, Laudriere, 5 00; Dechainaux, ſecretary to the intendant Bigot, 30,000. In all 12,965,000 livres.

And we are told from Paris Jan, 13, that moſt of theſe officers had then already paid their fines; ſo that if the people have been cheated, the public at leaſt have got ſome compenſation.

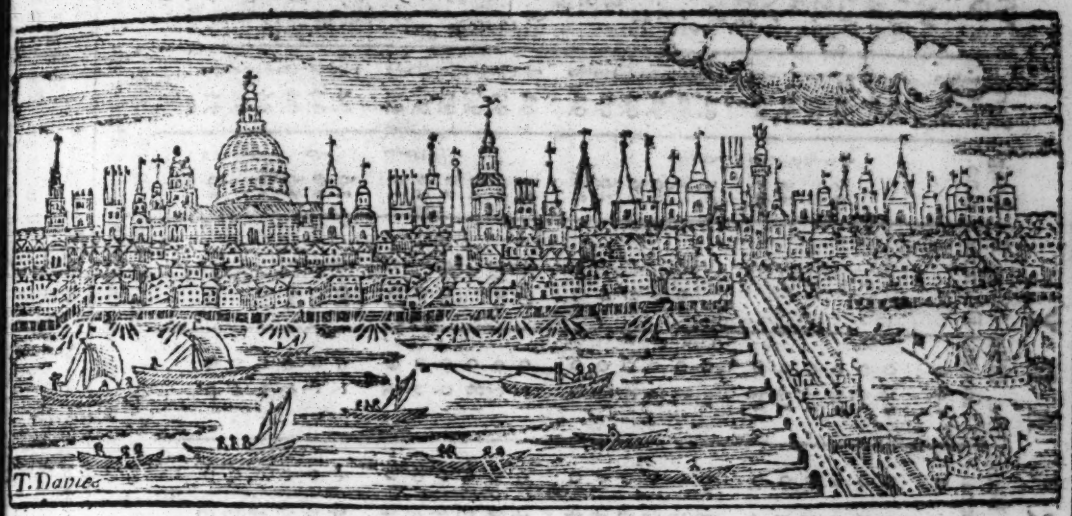
Paris, Dec. 13. The archbiſhop of Paris publiſhed lately a mandate, or paſtoral letter to the people of his dioceſe, in which were ſome expreſſions in favour of the jeſuits. The parliament of Paris being informed thereof, complained of it to the king, as a ſeditious writing. His majeſty bid them apply to the archbiſhop, that he might call it in. The prelate refuſed. The parliament complained again to the king, who finding the archbiſhop inflexible, baniſhed him to his abbey of Conflans.

Paris. Jan. 6. On the 30th paſt the firſt preſident of the parliament went to Verſailles, to inform the king, that next day the parliament, in preſence of the princes of the blood and the peers, would proceed to examine heads of accuſation ſent by the parliament of Toulouſe againſt the duke of Fitz-James, and to know whether his majeſty would pleaſe to be preſent. The parliament met accordingly, but the king did not appear: however, in the heat of the debate, a meſſage was brought from his majeſty, declaring, that as the ſaid duke repreſented his perſon in the province of Languedoc, he avocated to himſelf and his council the deciſion of this affair; permitting his parliament, however, to make proper repreſentations to him on this ſubject. This meſſage being taken into conſideration, it was reſolved to nominate a committee, conſiſting of the princeſs of the blood, four peers and ſixty members of parliament, to prepare repreſentations on this matter.

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1763. *p.* 676.

*** *The favour of the Rev. Mr. P's Letters is thankfully acknowledged, and as ſoon as a ſett of engravings are got ready, they will be diſpatched to him for the purpoſe he mentions. His other propoſal will be conſidered. Many of our obliging correſpondents productions are received, in proſe and verſe, which will have all due regard paid to their merit. The letter ſigned* Dubioſus *and* A Proteſtant Diſſenter *will be conſidered.*

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For FEBRUARY, 1764.

Letter to the Proprietors of East India Stock from Lord Clive 59—63
Anecdote of Schalken, a painter 63
Advice to Farmers and Gardeners ibid.
Brief Account of Ireland 64
The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c. &c. 65—71
Account of the Spanish Fishery on the Coast of Barbary 71—74
English Convents oppressive and injurious to human Nature, &c. 74—76
Machines and Inventions approved of by the Academy of Sciences 76
Method of hunting the Elephant 77
General Observations on the Hottentots 78
Characters of the American French, the Caribbees and Negroes, in the French Islands 78—80
Description of the first Roman Triumvirate 80
Method of hunting the Buffaloe 81
And of hunting the Bear 82—84
A Mistake in dressing Wounds corrected 85
Remedy for Ulcers in the Bladder, &c. 86
Caution to Purchasers of Estates 87
Of charitable Institutions, &c. 88
Of engrossing and forestalling ibid.
Informat. of the Plague in Dalmatia 89
An impartial and succinct History of the Origin and Progress of the late War 90—93
Curious Remarks on Tillage 93—95
Memoirs of Sir John Vanbrugh 95
Anecdotes of a famous miniature Painter 96
Curious Methods of taking Rats alive, &c. 97—99
Virtues of Sage. By Dr. Hill 99—101
POETICAL ESSAYS 101—104
Advice to Ladies afflicted with cancerous Complaints 104
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 106
Marriages and Births; Deaths 110
Ecclesiastical Preferments ibid.
Promotions Civil and Military ibid.
Monthly Bills of Mortality ibid.
Bankrupts, Course of Exchange ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS ibid.
Catalogue of Books 112
Stocks, Grain; Wind and Weather 58

WITH

A NEW AND ACCURATE WHOLE SHEET MAP OF IRELAND,

Divided into its Provinces and Counties,

And most curiously engraved by KITCHIN.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster-Row;

Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound, or stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. *in* FEBRUARY.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consol.	3½ per C. 1756.	3½ per C. 1758	4 per C. consol.	4 per C. Navy	4 per C. 1763	In. Bonds præm.	Exc. Bills Discount	Navy B Discount	Long Ann.	Scrip. 1763.	Wind at Deal.	Weath at Lond
28					83 ⅛	84 ⅛	83 ⅞			94 ½	90 ⅝	90 ⅝	2 0	15 0	11		92 ½	S.	rain
29	Sunday																	S.W.bW.	rain
30		156 ½			83	84 ⅛	83 ⅞			94 ⅜	90 ⅝	90 ⅝	3 0	15 0	11		92 ⅛	S. W.	rain
31	113 ½	156 ½			83	84 ⅛	83 ¾			94 ⅜	90 ⅝	90 ⅝	2 0	15 0	11		92	W.	rain
1	113 ½	157 ⅛	93 ¼	84 ¼		84 ⅛	84		88 ¼	94 ½	90 ⅝	90 ¾	2 0	14 0		25 ⅝	92	W.S W.	rain
2	113	160				84 ⅛	84			94 ½	91	90 ¾	3 0	14 0	11	25 ⅝	92	W. S. W.	rain
3	113 ½	159 ¼		84		84 ⅛	84		88 ¼	94 ⅝	91	90 ⅞	3 0	14 0		25 ⅝	92	W.	rain
4					83	84 ⅛	83 ⅞			94 ½	90 ⅞	90 ⅞	4 0	13 0		25 ⅞	92 ⅜	W.	rain
5	Sunday																	S.W.	rain
6	113 ½	156		83 ½		83 ⅞	83 ⅜		88 ¼	94 ⅜	90 ⅞	90 ¾	3 0	11 0		25 ⅞	92 ¾	S. W.	rain
7	113 ½	158			82 ¾	84	83 ⅝	86	88 ⅛	94 ⅜	90 ⅞	90 ¾	5 0	8 0	10 ¾	25 ⅞	92 ⅛	S. W.	rain
8		157		83 ½		83 ¾	83 ⅝		87 ½	94 ½	91	90 ⅞	3 0	8 0	11	26	92 ⅛	S S. W.	rain
9	113 ½	156 ½			83	83 ¾	83 ⅝	85 ¼		94 ⅜	91	90 ⅞	4 0	8 0	10 ¾	26	92 ⅛	N. W.	rain
10		157		83 ¾		83 ⅞	83 ⅝		87 ⅞	94 ⅜	91	90 ⅞	3 0	8 0	10 ¾	26	92 ⅛	S.	frost
11	113 ⅜	159			83	83 ⅞	83 ¼		87 ⅞	94 ½	91 ⅛	90 ⅞	4 0	8 0	10 ¾	26	92 ⅞	S.	rain
12	Sunday																	W.	rain
13		158 ¾	93	83 ⅞		84	83 ¾		87 ⅞	94 ⅛	91 ⅛	91	4 0	7 0	10 ¼	26	93 ⅛	S. W	fine
14	114	159			83	84 ⅛	83 ⅞	85 ½		94 ⅛	91	91 ⅛	5 0	7 0	10 ¼	26	93	S. W.	rain
15		158 ¼		83 ⅞		84 ¼	84 ⅛		88	94 ¾	91	91 ⅛	3 0	8 0		26	93	S. W.	fine
16	114	159			83 ¼	84 ¼	83 ⅞	86 ¼		94 ¾	91	91 ¾	3 0	9 0	10 ½	26	93 ⅛	W. N.W.	fine
17	114	159	93 ¼	84 ⅜	83 ⅜	84 ⅛	84 ⅛		88 ⅛	94 ⅞	92 ¼	92 ⅛	3 0	9 0	10 ¼	26 ⅛	94 ⅛	S. S. W.	fine
18		159	½		83 ⅜	84 ⅛	84 ⅛			95 ⅛	92 ½	92 ¼	4 0	9 0	10 ¼	26 ⅛	94 ¼	S. W.	fine
19	Sunday																	S. W.	fine
20	114 ¼	158 ¾		84 ¼		84 ¼	84 ¼		88 ¼	95	92 ⅜	92 ⅛	4 0	7 0	10 ¼	26	94 ⅛	W.NW.	mist
21	114 ½	153	94	84 ⅝	83 ⅝	84 ⅛	84 ¼	87	88 ⅛	95	92	92 ⅜	4 0	7 0	10 ¼	26 ⅛	94 ⅛	N. N. E.	fair
22	115	158 ¼	93 ¾	84 ⅝	83 ½	84 ⅛	84 ¼			95	92 ½	92 ⅜	4 0	7 0	10	26	94 ⅛	N. N E.	fair
23	115 ½	159			83 ½	84 ⅛	84 ¼			95	92 ¾	92 ⅜	4 0	7 0	10	26	94 ¼	N. N. E.	rain
24	116	159	94			84 ⅛	84 ⅜			95	92 ¾	92 ½	3 0	6 0			94 ½	N. E.	rain
25		159			83 ⅝	84 ¼	84 ⅜			95 ⅛	92 ¾	92 ⅝	3 0	6 0	10 ¼	26 ⅛	94 ⅝	N. E.	snow
26	Sunday																	N. E.	snow

CHARLES CORBET, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office keeper,
facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Blanks and Prizes are bought and sold.

Mark-Lane Exchange	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat 28s odd to 34s	10l to 10l 5s ld.	9l to 11 12s load	7l 0s to 8l 10s.	9l 0s od load	10l. 15s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qu	4s 8d buſhel	4s 6d buſhel	Hay per load 50 to 60
Barley 16s to 24s od	18s to 23s od qu	15s to 30s qr	25s to 26 6d qr	17s to 19 qr	18s to 22 qr	14s to 17	16s to 18 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 4d	Straw from 36s. to 42
				17s 9d to 19	15s to 16 od	10s to 24	15s to 15 6d	2s to 2s 4d	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Coals 42s. per chald.
									2s 6d to 2s 8d	Hops 2l. to 2l. 6s.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1764.

MANY of our readers will, doubtleſs, be curious to know ſomething of the contents of *the letter* lately publiſhed, *to the proprietors of the Eaſt-India ſtock from lord* Clive, therefore we ſhall inform them, that his lordſhip firſt gives a very ſhort, and a very modeſt account of his conduct in India; thenhe anſwers all the objections that have lately been made againſt it by ſome anonymous writers in our news papers here at home; and laſtly he conſiders the reaſons given for putting a ſtop to the payment of the rents of his eſtate in India, as follows:

"And here I muſt acquaint the proprietors, that the rents of my jaghire were regularly paid during the time I was in Bengal, and, ſince my return, have been received by my attornies in Bengal, and remitted by them to me, as the ſhips ſailed from thence, in bills on the company here, which were always regularly paid without objection, until May laſt, when, on the ſhips going out for Bengal, which were the firſt that went out, after the election, on that voyage, I was given to underſtand, that orders had been ſent to ſtop the payment of my jaghire. I applied to the court of directors for a copy of thoſe orders, but that was refuſed; however, I afterwards came to the knowledge of them. They are to the following purport: "With reſpect to the jaghire given by the late Nabob, Jaffier Ally Khan, to lord Clive, ariſing out of lands granted by the ſaid Nabob to the company, we direct, thatyou do not pay any further ſums to the attornies of lord Clive on the account; and we further direct, that whatever ſhall ariſe in future from the ſaid jaghire, be carried to our credit. You are to cauſe exact accounts to be made out and tranſmitted to us, not only of what ſhall ſo come into our caſh, but alſo of the ſums lord Clive's attornies have already received on the ſame account, together with the dates of the ſeveral payments. His lordſhip's pretenſions to the ſaid jaghire will be ſettled here."

And Mr. Sulivan, by a letter wrote at the ſame time by him to the preſident at Calcutta, informed him, "That all cordiality being at an end with lord Clive, the court of directors had ſtopped payment of his jaghire; a meaſure which would have taken place years ago, had it not been for him (Mr. Sulivan); and that on this head the ſaid preſident was to obey every order, which he might receive from the court of directors; and that more was not, nor muſt be, expected of him."

I ſhall not troublethe proprietors with any obſervations on this order and letter, they will ſufficiently ſpeak for themſelves; but ſhall only remark, that I muſt think it extremely hard to be deprived of my property becauſe I cannot agree with the preſent court of directors.

But the company having paid my jaghire ſo long without any objection, and even now not claiming any right thereto themſelves, nor pretending to ſay that any one elſe does; under ſuch circumſtances one might be at a loſs to conceive what foundation in reaſon there could be for the directors ſending ſuch orders to Bengal. But, on inquiry into the matter, the reaſons aſſigned appear to be four.

1ſt. That the Mogul is ſovereign of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, and proprietor of all the lands within thoſe provinces: and that the rents granted to me are the antient imperial rents reſerved and payable to the emperor; and that therefore the Nabob could not grant or alienate the ſame from the imperial crown; and that the company may be called to an account by the emperor for what they have paid to me.

Nor is that all the company ſeem to expect, but that I am accountable to them for what I have received.

2dly. That ſuppoſe the Nabob had a right to alienate thoſe rents, ſuch alienation could exiſt no longer than the Nabob who granted the ſame continued in his government, and that ſuch alienation was not binding on his ſucceſſor; and as Meer Jaffier had been depoſed, the grant became of no effect.

3dly. That my acceptance of the dignity of an omrah, or title of honour, (which honour they doubt my having had, although they have a copy of the patent in their cuſtody) was contrary to my duty to the company, as I might be obliged, by ſuch acceptance, to aſſiſt the mogul and the nabob in war, even againſt the company.

And laſtly, for fear theſe reaſons ſhould fail them, then comes a fourth; which is, that ſuppoſe I have a right, that even then I have no remedy in England, but muſt reſort to the court of the mayor of Calcutta, or to the courts of the emperor at Delhi, or the court of the nabob.

As to the firſt, it may be proper to obſerve, that, upon the original foundation of the mogul empire, all the lands, like thoſe in England, were in the crown, who granted the rents, in the nature of fee-farm rents in England: theſe lands were, and now are, called Calſa Lands, or lands belonging to the crown; the rents whereof were, for ſeveral years, received by officers appointed, within the provinces, by the emperor, for that purpoſe; and the nabobs, who were then viceroys to the mogul, had penſions aſſigned them to maintain their courts, and ſupport their governments: but, for a great number of years paſt, that method has been changed, and inſtead of penſions, the emperors allotted to the nabobs large quantities of land within the provinces, to be diſpoſed of and managed for their own benefit; and theſe lands were, and now are, called Jaghire lands, and for which no taxes are paid: and as to the reſt of the lands within the provinces, the nabobs farmed the ſame of the mogul at a certain yearly ſum.

This alteration being received into the mogul government, it became immaterial to the mogul what the nabobs did with the rents; the yearly ſum ſtipulated was all he expected, and that they were obliged to pay; ſo that all the rents, and alſo the lands that produced them, were under the power of the nabobs, who might and did diſpoſe of them as they thought fit, and out of them conferred favours on whom they pleaſed. The nabobs granted zemindaries or leaſes of all the lands from time to time at their pleaſure, or as occaſion required; and in this ſtate the conſtitution and uſage of the mogul empire ſtood at the death of Aurengzebe.

After the death of Aurengzebe, the nabobs began to aſſume ſovereign authority, and the invaſion of the Perſians, before taken notice of, rendered that ſovereignty abſolute; and the nabobs do now, and have for many years, exerciſed all thoſe ſovereign rights, regarding the lands and revenues of the provinces, which the mogul emperors ever had.

It is under the authority of the nabob, the company now hold their zemindary in the lands ſubject to my jaghire; it is under the ſame authority, they now hold by treaty with the nabob Coſſin Cawn large diſtricts of country, producing near 600,000l. a year to them, without paying any rent at all, notwithſtanding thoſe lands are calſa or imperial lands, and would, in caſe the original conſtitution of the mogul empire exiſted, be ſubject to the payment of the antient reſerved rents to the great mogul, to a very large amount; it is well known that there are numbers of jaghires in the province of Bengal, granted by former nabobs, that have ſubſiſted for ſeveral generations.

Yet as to my jaghire, they now at once alledge it was an illegal act in Meer Jaffier, and at the ſame time admit that the company are in the enjoyment of all the lands granted to them by the nabob Coſſin Cawn, without paying or being ſubject to any rent at all; and that the grant from Coſſin Cawn to them, both of the lands and ancient rents, is valid and effectual: this ſeems a contradiction not eaſily to be reconciled. But for a moment, let us ſuppoſe that the fears the company entertained at that inſtant, of being accountable to the great mogul, might have obſcured the light which the compariſon of things alone would have diſcovered, and that the mogul ſhould hereafter

hereafter recover the antient dominion of his empire; it muſt then be obſerved, that the annual tribute ſtipulated to be paid by the nabob on his confirmation, is in fact the ſame annual ſum formerly reſerved and paid by the nabobs for the farm of the rents and lands within the provinces. Can it then be ſuppoſed that the Mogul would require both the revenues of the lands, and alſo the annual ſum ſtipulated to be paid by the nabob, in lieu of thoſe revenues? It might, with ſome degree of probability, have been ſaid, that he might, according to the conſtitution of the empire, call the nabobs, who might then be conſidered as his Viceroys, to an account for all the annual tribute remaining due to them: But to ſay the company would be anſwerable to the Mogul for the rents paid by them to me, is an inconſiſtency equal to the former, and not to be reconciled to reaſon or the nature of things: And even to furniſh themſelves with this pretence, bad as it is, they muſt have had a very extraordinary foreſight; and I ſhould be glad to have been informed of the period when ſuch a reckoning was likely to take place.

I have before taken notice of the preſent circumſtances of the Mogul, and by what means a prince, under his circumſtances, or even ſuppoſing him in as good a ſituation as his predeceſſors for ſeveral years have been, could recover the dominion of large and powerful provinces, which had long ſhaken off his authority, I am really at a loſs to gueſs. But, to remove any doubt the proprietors may entertain concerning the power and dominion of the Great Mogul in Bengal, or the ſovereign authority of the Nabob, I will repeat the account given by your directors of thoſe meaſures, under their hands to his Majeſty, in the year 1762, in a memorial preſented by them relative to the tranſactions with the Dutch, which account is in the following words:

"By the ancient conſtitution of the Mogul Empire, of which the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, are a part, the Nabob or Soubah of thoſe provinces was nothing more than the Mogul's Viceroy, yet, for many years paſt, as the ſtrength of that conſtitution has been gradually declining, the Soubahs of theſe and other provinces have been in like gradation aſſuming an independance of the Court of Delhi, and the ſhock which the empire received, or rather the ſubverſion of it, for it has never recovered, nor probably ever will, from the irruption of the Perſians under Nadir Shah, has ſo far confirmed that independance, that the relation between the Nabob and the Mogul, is at preſent little more than nominal. The Nabob makes war or peace without the privity of the Mogul, and though there appear ſtill ſome remains of the old conſtitution in the ſucceſſion to the Nabobſhip, yet in fact that ſucceſſion is never regulated by the Mogul's appointment, though the perſon in poſſeſſion is generally deſirous of fortifying a diſputed title by the Mogul's confirmation, which the court of Delhi, conſcious of its inability to interpoſe more ſubſtantially, and deſirous of retaining an appearance of ſuperiority, readily grants. The Nabob of Bengal is therefore *de facto*, whatever he may be *de jure*, a ſovereign prince, or at worſt, not a viceroy, but a tributary to the Mogul: there being ſome kind of tribute ſtill conſidered as due, from theſe provinces to the Mogul, though it rarely, if ever, finds its way to Delhi." It appears by the director's letters, that the Dutch, as well as we, conſider him in this light.

I muſt obſerve, that the Dutch, in order to give ſome colour for their complaints againſt the company, made uſe of the following allegation, *viz.* "The Mogul is ſovereign of the country, and we derive from him, under repeated phirmaunds, a right to a free navigation from thence to other places; and this right we cannot be deprived of, without infringing the phirmaunds of the Great Mogul, which the Nabob, who is only governor of a province, is not authorized to do."

And it was in anſwer to this allegation the declaration above mentioned was made by your directors, who now find themſelves under the fatal neceſſity, on behalf of the company, of making uſe of the ſame reaſons for juſtifying their conduct towards me, as the Dutch made uſe of to juſtify theirs towards the company.

As to the 2d reaſon aſſigned by your directors, it might, perhaps, have been well for the proprietors, had it never been in their power to have employed it.

it. But as it is aſſigned as ſuch, I will anſwer it as I would have done, at the time it was offered by them, without any regard to what has happened, ſince that may have deprived them of the uſe they at firſt propoſed from it.

There are numbers of inſtances of Jaghires now ſubſiſting, that have been granted by former Nabobs: there are many, even on the company's own lands, of which the directors might have been informed by the proper officer appointed for ſurveying thoſe lands, who is now in England; and they might alſo have been informed, that there were many Jaghires granted by the Nabobs Surajah Dowla and Meer Jaffier alſo exiſting. But enquiry here, ſeemed not neceſſary; the directors at once boldly affirm, my Jaghire to be determined by the removal of Meer Jaffier from the throne, ſince the grant did not, as they alledge, bind his ſucceſſor; without the leaſt conſideration of the natural inference ſuch an aſſertion might produce.

I have before taken notice, that his Majeſty's arms, and thoſe of the company, by the revolution brought about whilſt I was the commander in chief, acquired the great power and influence the company enjoyed in Bengal, when I left that country; and that that power after I came away, was made uſe of to depoſe the prince who ſat on the throne whilſt I was there, and, to eſtabliſh Mahomed Coſſin Cawn in his ſtead. It is under theſe circumſtances, that the directors make uſe of the 2d reaſon. Now to give that reaſon its utmoſt latitude, it can amount to no more than an admiſſion from the company, that I had once a good right to require from them the payment of my Jaghire: but that this right is now defeated by a ſubſequent act, entirely effected by their own agents abroad. The weight and juſtice of this argument I leave to your conſiderations.

Before I quit this head, I muſt beg leave to take notice of the forms agreed on between the company, and Mahomed Coſſin Cawn, which may be ſeen in the Appendix, and by which it will appear, that Meer Jaffier was to remain Nabob to all purpoſes, except the executive part of the government, which was to be the province of the new Nabob. This being the baſis of that revolution, if it may be ſo called, it will appear, that the Nabob, Meer Jaffier ſtill remained Nabob of Bengal; and it is well known, that he did till lately, reſide at the company's factory, at Calcutta, in princely ſtate; and even ſuppoſing my Jaghire to be good no longer than the reign of the perſon who granted it, it would be ſtill ſubſiſting. However, your directors do now in effect declare, that they will retain my Jaghire for the benefit of the Great Mogul (who would receive it, as Coſſin Ally would readily give any directions touching that matter the directors think proper to ſuggeſt to him) and that, in prejudice to me and their country; though they at the ſame time are influenced to retain the rents of the lands granted to them, not only by Coſſin Cawn, but alſo by the Nabob Meer Jaffier, in prejudice to the Great Mogul.

As to the 3d reaſon; here I muſt beg leave to obſerve, that the titles of honour uſed in Europe, are unknown to the Indians; their titles of honour are diſtinguiſhed only by a number of Azaras, or one thouſand, from two to ten thouſand horſe, which is the higheſt, and was the title of the ſon of the Great Mogul: the number of ſix thouſand, expreſſes the dignity of an Omra, but not any leſs number; and the equipage of the perſon on whom ſuch honours are beſtowed, are proportioned by the uſage of the country to his rank. Hence it will appear, that of neceſſity, no perſon can be ennobled in India, unleſs the rank and number he is appointed to, be expreſſed in the patent; and this is a mere compliment, which does not lay an obligation on the part of the perſon receiving ſuch honour, to render to the Mogul any ſervices whatſoever; and to affirm the contrary, it muſt be preſumed that the Nabob, in the preſent caſe, applied to the Mogul to take me into his ſervice: who, in ſuch ſervice, might (if the emperor meant to recover the ancient dominion of his empire, or the payment of his annual tribute) be employed againſt the Nabob himſelf, if military ſervices were to be rendered to the Mogul; which would be an abſurdity to ſuppoſe.

But the true intent of the honour, was no more than a perſonal favour to me, and to give me rank amongſt the princes and great men of that country; and may have been of ſervice to you in my negotiations and tranſ-

actions

actions with them. Monſieur Dupleix, the commander in chief of the French forces in India, obtained a title of honour, inferior to mine, and had ſeveral Jaghires granted him by the Nabob of the Decan in lands, ceded to the French company, which he enjoyed for ſeveral years after he returned to Europe, and indeed until the lands, upon which the Jaghires were granted, were taken from the French. And Monſieur Dupleix conſidered his title of honour, as an advantage to the French in thoſe parts.

As to the 4th reaſon, it is well known, was I obliged to purſue my remedy in the Mayor's court, that the judges of that court are dependants upon the company: the appeal lies to their preſident and council, nay the perſon employed on my behalf, muſt be dependant on the company. As to my reſorting to the courts of the emperor or the Nabob, no mandate or proceſs from any ſuch could be inforced againſt the company; and were theſe reaſons to prevail, every avenue to juſtice would be blocked up, and I ſhould enjoy the ſatisfaction in my own mind, of having a right to what I now demand, without any remedy to obtain it."

And he concludes with ſome obſervations on the company's affairs at the time they loſt Bengal, and ſince they regained it.

Anecdote of Schalken, *a Painter, who came to* England *in the Reign of King* William. *From Mr.* Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting.*

SCHALKEN was born at Dort in 1643. His father placed him firſt with Solomon van Hoogſtraten, and afterwards with Gerard Dou, from whom he caught a great delicacy in finiſhing; but his chief practice was to paint candle-lights. He placed the object and a candle in a dark room; and looking through a ſmall hole, painted by day-light, what he ſaw in the dark chamber. Sometimes he drew portraits and came with that view to England, but found the buſineſs too much engroſſed by Kneller, Cloſterman, and others. Yet he once drew king William; but as the piece was to be by candle-light, he gave his majeſty the candle to hold, till the tallow ran down upon his fingers. As if to juſtify this ill-breeding, he drew his own picture in the ſame ſituation. Delicacy was no part of his character—having drawn a lady who was marked with the ſmall-pox, but had handſome hands, ſhe aſked him, when the face was finiſhed, if ſhe muſt not ſit for her hands, "No, replied Schalken, I always draw them from my houſe-maid."

To the Gentlemen, Farmers and Gardeners in the neighbourhood of London.

YOU will obſerve, if you look at the fruit trees, apples, pears, and medlars, ſome foreſt trees, the oak and dwarf-maple eſpecially, the white and black-thorn in the hedges, a kind of little tufts or knots, balls, reſembling, at firſt ſight, withered leaves, twiſted by a cobweb, about the uppermoſt twigs and branches.

Theſe contain a vaſt number of little black eggs, of an inſect that will hatch in the ſpring, and ſwarms of caterpillars will eat up every thing within their reach; no cold, no wet prevents their increaſe and propagation. The oaks they injure prodigiouſly; the white thorn they devour, and deſtroy the plant: Apples and pears ſuffer as much as any thing. Againſt theſe enemies it becomes you to riſe up; or your hedges your plantations, and your fruits will ſuffer exceedingly. They did ſo laſt year, though very wet and cold, and if the enſuing ſummer ſhould be hot and dry, your loſſes will be irreparable.

The method I propoſe to take in my own grounds, is to order all the twigs or ſhoots to be cut off from every tree or buſh on which theſe neſts of inſects appear; to be collected together and burnt; and this as ſoon as the weather will permit.

It is an affair of much conſequence to you, and I hope will not paſs unregarded: to clear my own premiſes of ſuch a dreadful enemy, is of little conſequence, unleſs you likewiſe do the ſame in yours. The progeny is numerous, their ravages great, and their propagation infinite.

I addreſs myſelf chiefly to you gentlemen in the neighbourhood of London, becauſe I am moſt converſant about the metropolis; the miſchief may have ſpread to other places; it is eaſily known, and may as eaſily be remedied.

One cannot, without concern, behold the young ſhoots of the thorn in every quickſet hedge, and the laſt year's ſhoot of the oak eſpecially, beſet with the rudiments of theſe deſtroyers. Suffer me to prevail on you to

be

be earneſt in your endeavours to extirpate ſo dreadful an enemy; the expence will be little; children, old people, the infirm, may be ſet to collect theſe neſts of robbers at ſo much per hundred, and you'll ſave the expence in the growth of your hedges, your fruit, and plantations. I am, &c. N. L.

A brief Account of Ireland, *with a new* MAP *of that Kingdom.*

IRELAND is an iſland ſurrounded by the Britiſh Ocean, and is ſituated further weſt than any other iſland in Europe. It is diſtant from England about 40 leagues in the wideſt, and 20 in the narroweſt part. Scotland lies to the N. E. of it, at the diſtance of 10 leagues, and France to the S.E. at the diſtance of 86 leagues. From Holyhead, in North Wales, to Dublin the diſtance is but 20 leagues. The length of Ireland from north to ſouth is near 300 miles, and its breadth from eaſt to weſt, where broadeſt, about 150. In compaſs it is about 850 miles, allowing for the windings of the coaſt. It contains near 10000000 of Iriſh acres (which may be near 17000000 Engliſh acres); of which the highways, rivers, bogs, loughs, lakes, and ſhrubs are imagined to take up about 1000500; of coarſe or unprofitable land 1000500, and of good meadow, arable, and paſture 7000500. The inhabitants may be computed at about 2000000; ſo that Ireland is ſtill under peopled.

This kingdom is divided into four provinces, Ulſter, Leinſter, Connaught and Munſter, and theſe are ſubdivided into 32 counties, 260 baronies, and 2293 pariſhes. The province of Ulſter takes in the northern part of Ireland, and is in circumference about 420 miles. It contains the counties of Donnegal or Tyrconnel, Antrim, Farmanagh, Derry and Down, all bordering upon the ocean; and Cavan, Monaghan, Ardmagh and Tyrone, within land. The chief town of this province is Londonderry, and there are therein ſix biſhops ſees, viz. Raphoe, Derry, Down, Clogher, Dromore and Kilmore, beſides the primacy, Ardmagh. It has 10 market towns, 29 boroughs which ſend members to parliament, and 365 pariſhes. Leinſter, comprehends the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, Lowth, Meath, and Wexford, on the eaſtern coaſt; Carlow, Weſtmeath, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Queen's County, and Longford. Its circumference is about 270 miles. The chief city is Dublin, which is the well-known capital of the kingdom, and it contains beſide 15 market towns and 53 boroughs. In it are the ſees of Dublin, Meath, Kildare, Fernes, and Oſſory, and 858 pariſhes. Connaught contains the counties of Mayo, Galway, Sligo, bordering on the ocean, and Roſcommon and Leitrim within land. Its circumference is about 400 miles, and the principal town Galway; beſides which are only ſix others, it being the moſt uncultivated and deſart part of Ireland. It has the epiſcopal ſees of Tuam, Clonfert, Elphin and Killala, 10 boroughs which ſend members to parliament, and 330 pariſhes. Munſter comprehends the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, Clare, Kerry, Waterford and Cork, and is about 450 miles in circumference. Its principal city is Cork, beſides which it hath 4 market towns, 26 boroughs, which ſend members to parliament, and 740 pariſhes. It has one archbiſhop's and five biſhops ſees, viz. Caſhel, Waterford, Cork, Cloyn, Limerick, and Killaloe. "Theſe four provinces," ſays Dr. Warner, "taken together, make up a kingdom, appendant to Great Britain, which, for the ſize of it, abounds as much with every thing that is neceſſary for profit, or for pleaſure, as any country under heaven. It muſt be owned, indeed, that Providence, and what with great abſurdity we call Nature, hath been very bountiful to this iſland, and if it is not cultivated and improved ſo much as it may, and ought to be, we know where the fault muſt lie." Notwithſtanding the climate of Ireland is ſomewhat northerly, above 55° of latitude, yet the air is very temperate. The cold is moderate in winter, and the heat of ſummer is very tolerable. Ireland is naturally very fruitful, and well watered with ſprings, brooks, and rivers; the principal of the latter are, the Shannon, Sack, Sure, Broadwater, Cork, Kinſale, Oure, Barrow, Slane, Liffey, Boyne, Bann and Blackwater. [For large accounts of its government, trade, natural productions, &c. &c. &c. See *Ireland*, *Killarney*, in the GENERAL INDEX to our firſt twenty-ſeven volumes, and the former article, &c. &c. in the Indexes to our ſucceſſive volumes.]

The

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 25, 1762, *being the ſecond Seſſion of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain; *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 12.

THE war being now over, and peace, to all appearance, firmly eſtabliſhed, at leaſt for ſome few years to come, the reducing of our military, both by ſea and land, was reſolved on, therefore on the tenth of March it was ordered that leave be given to bring in a bill to enable ſuch officers, mariners, and ſoldiers, as have been in the land or ſea ſervice, or in the marines, ſince the 22d year of his late majeſty king George the 2d, to exerciſe trades; and that Mr. ſecretary at war, Mr. Thomas Townſhend, junior, aud Mr. Grenville, do prepare, and bring in the ſame. The bill was accordingly preſented to the houſe by Mr. ſecretary at war on the 14th, and being a ſort of cuſtomary bill, which for many years has been paſſed at the end of every war, it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion; tho' an objection might have been made to its being extended back for ſo many years before the commencement of the laſt war, eſpecially as it extended to the wives and children of ſoldiers, as well as the ſoldiers themſelves.

For underſtanding what I have ſaid, it will be neceſſary to give the ſubſtance of the act, the preamble of which recited that divers officers, mariners, ſoldiers, and marines, who ſerved in the late wars, are men that uſed trades, others that were apprentices to trades, who had not ſerved out their times, and others, who by their own induſtry, have made themſelves apt and fit for trades; and that many of them, the wars being now ended, would willingly employ themſelves in thoſe trades they were formerly accuſtomed to, or which they are apt or able to follow, for geting their living, but may be hindred from exerciſing thoſe trades in certain cities and corporations, and other places within this kingdom becauſe of certain by-laws and cuſtoms of thoſe places, and of the ſtatute of 5 Eliz. prohibiting the uſe of certain trades by any perſon who hath not ſerved as an apprentice thereto for ſeven years, for remedy whereof it is enacted, that all ſuch officers, &c. who have been at any time employed in the ſervice of his late or preſent majeſty, ſince the 29th of November, 1748, and have not ſince deſerted, and alſo the wives and children of ſuch; may ſet up and exerciſe ſuch trades as they are apt and able for, in any town or place within Great-Britain and Ireland, without any lett or moleſtation by reaſon thereof, nor ſhall they during the time they exerciſe the ſame, be removeable, to the place of their laſt legal ſettlement, by virtue of the laws relating to the poor, until they become actually chargeable to the pariſh; and if ſued or indicted for exerciſing ſuch trade, upon making it appear to the court, that they are by this act intitled, they are to have double coſts. 2d, That any two juſtices of the peace for the county or place, may ſummon ſuch officer, &c, and adminiſter an oath to them, concerning the place of their laſt legal ſettlement, of which they are to have an atteſted copy, which copy ſhall be admitted as evidence as to ſuch laſt legal ſettlement, without obliging them to take a new oath, if again ſummoned, but of this they are to leave a copy, if required. 3d, That this act ſhall not intitle any one to ſell wine or other liquors within either of the two univerſities, without a licence from the vice-chancellor.

This is the ſubſtance of the act, and it extends to a much greater number of perſons than any ſuch former act ever did; for the firſt act of this kind that appears in our ſtatute books, was that of 12 Charles II. chap. 16. which extended only to thoſe officers and ſoldiers who were under the command of the captain general, on the 25th of April, 1660, and had not ſince deſerted the ſervice, or refuſed to take the oaths of ſupremacy and allegiance. This act did not therefore extend to near ſuch a number of perſons, even ſuppoſing that the number of men then in actual ſervice had been as numerous as thoſe that were in actual ſervice in the beginning of 1763, or that had been in the ſervice at any time ſince the 24th of November, 1748; nor was the privilege then granted near ſo extenſive as now; for

by that act the ſoldiers that had been apprentices, and had not ſerved out their time, were only indulged with the like immunities as if they had; and as to all others they were intitled to exerciſe their trades, only in the towns and places, within the ſeveral counties where they were born.

By that act, therefore, there was but a very ſmall incroachment made upon the privileges of our corporations; and we cannot wonder at the parliament's agreeing to it, conſidering how fond the tories were of getting rid of an army that had been raiſed under a whig adminiſtration, and conſidering that among all the true whigs of thoſe days it was an eſtabliſhed principle, that the keeping up of an army in time of peace, was abſolutely inconſiſtent with our conſtitution: —With or without the conſent of parliament was a ſalvo or condition that had never then been thought of:—If it had the tories, perhaps, in the honey moon of the reſtoration, would have made uſe of it; and if they had got the conſent of parliament but for one year, they would probably have got the ſame conſent for the next, and for every following year, as nothing can contribute more effectually for preſerving, as well as obtaining, a miniſterial majority in parliament, than a ſtanding army abſolutely depending upon the crown for their preferment as well as their commiſſions. But the honour of inventing this ſalvo was reſerved for thoſe who were the heads of the whig party at the time of the revolution: They then ſaw themſelves in a fair way of getting a king, who, they thought, would be entirely governed by them and would grant no royal favours, but to ſuch as they ſhould recommend; and therefore they took care to get this ſalvo inſerted in what they then called a declaration of our antient rights and liberties; becauſe they knew, that the prince of Orange (as every ſovereign prince ever will) was fond of keeping up a ſtanding army, and foreſaw that in order to preſerve his favour, they would be obliged to conſent to it. But as to what they expected of the future king, they ſoon found themſelves diſappointed; for as ſoon as king William had got the diadem ſettled upon his head, and the exerciſe of the regal power ſolely lodged in him, he rightly and bravely reſolved, that he would govern, inſtead of being governed by any particular ſet of men in the kingdom, becauſe from that moment he conſidered, and was in honour and duty bound to conſider himſelf, as king of England, and not as king of any ſect or party in the kingdom.

This was certainly a right reſolution, and ſuch as every king ought to adopt from the moment he is advanced to the throne; but it often made him uneaſy during the reſt of his reign; for many of the diſappointed whigs having joined the country party in parliament, they in ſome meaſure forced him firſt to paſs the triennial bill, and at laſt, in the 11th year of his reign, to make a great reduction in his army; upon which occaſion it became now again neceſſary to think of ſome method for enabling the diſbanded ſoldiers to provide for themſelves; for this purpoſe a new bill was brought in and paſſed, for giving them the freedom of all our corporations, in the ſame manner as by the above mentioned law made after the reſtoration; but it was made a little more extenſive, for it extended to all officers and ſoldiers that had been in his majeſty's ſervice at any time ſince his acceſſion, and had not deſerted, with a very proper clauſe for freeing all ſuch common ſoldiers, for three years, from arreſts, and their ſtock of tools from being ſeized, diſtrained, or taken in execution, for any debt owing by them when firſt liſted.

Again, at the end of the war in Q. Anne's reign, the ſame meaſure was reſolved on for enabling all officers and ſoldiers that had been in the queen's ſervice, and had not deſerted, to provide for their future ſubſiſtence, in the ſame manner as before; and in this act the abovementioned clauſe in favour of the two univerſities was firſt inſerted, and has been re-enacted in every ſuch act ſince paſſed: And alſo another new clauſe was added in favour of common ſoldiers, by which it was enacted, that when money ſhould be iſſued for the pay of any regiment, troop, or company, to any colonel, or other perſon, and he ſhould not have paid it where it ought, but ſhould die before it was paid, his executors, or adminiſtrators ſhould be charged therewith, preferably to any other debts whatſoever, out of the deceaſed's effects, excepting ſuch ſtoppages, as might

might be made according to the rules and regulations of war.

From the death of Queen Anne, though our continental connection, which enſued upon her death, involved us in ſeveral broils, and occaſioned ſome hoſtilities by ſea, which contributed towards preventing our being able to pay off any great part of the national debt that was due, or to aboliſh, or leſſen any of the taxes we were charged with, at the death of that princeſs; yet we had no war of any continuance until the year 1739, when the war began againſt Spain, and ſoon after, by the death of the emperor Charles VI. and the ambition of the king of Pruſſia, united with the infidelity of France, became general over the greateſt part of Europe. This war continued until the year 1748, when a peace, or rather a few years truce, was concluded, by what was ridiculouſly called the definitive treaty of Aix-la-chapelle; and although many people foreſaw that the peace could be of no long continuance, as none of the moſt important diſputes between Spain and us were ſo much as mentioned in the treaty, nor any of the conteſted boundaries between France and us in America ſettled, yet our miniſters reſolved not only to diſband all the additional troops, but to diſcharge all the additional ſeamen, we had raiſed during the war, which made it now again neceſſary to think of ſome method to enable our diſbanded ſoldiers to provide for themſelves; and as the war had laſted ſo long that moſt of the landmen and young lads taken into the ſea ſervice by our coaſters and foreign traders, were now become able and expert ſeamen, it could not be ſuppoſed that all the ſeamen, then in being, could find employment at ſea, therefore it became neceſſary to enable them, likewiſe, to provide for themſelves at land.

For both theſe purpoſes no method could be thought of, but that which had been ſo often before adopted, with reſpect to the diſbanded ſoldiers; but it now became neceſſary to make the act every way more extenſive than it ever was before; and, therefore, by the preamble of this new law it was recited, that divers officers, mariners and ſoldiers, who ſerved in the late wars, would willingly employ themſelves in thoſe trades they were formerly accuſtomed to, or able to follow, but might be hindered in certain cities, corporations, and other places, by certain by-laws and cuſtoms of thoſe places, and by the ſtatute 5 Eliz. prohibiting the uſe of certain trades, by perſons who had not ſerved as apprentices to ſuch trades for ſeven years: For remedy whereof it was enacted, that all ſuch officers, mariners, and ſoldiers, as had been employed in his majeſty's ſervice, ſince his acceſſion to the throne, and had not deſerted the ſaid ſervice, might ſet up and exerciſe ſuch trades as they were apt for, in any town or place within Great-Britain and Ireland, without lett or moleſtation.

In this act, as well as in all the former, it was provided that if ſuch officer, &c. ſhould be proſecuted for exerciſing any trade, and acquitted, or the plaintiff non-ſuited, he ſhould have double coſts; but neither the beforementioned clauſe for freeing common ſoldiers, and their ſtock in tools from being arreſted or ſeized for debt, nor that for giving them and the officers a preference to other creditors, was now revived, though I muſt think that both were very proper; for the act could be of little ſervice to a working mechanic, if his poor little ſtock of tools could be preſently ſeized for a debt he had contracted before he liſted: By the old and humane laws of England, the utenſils or inſtruments of a man's trade or profeſſion could not be diſtrained even for rent; becauſe it was by them he got his daily bread; but now, it ſeems, he may in an inſtant be deprived of his daily bread, if he cannot pay a debt of ten ſhillings. If this be a maxim of trade, there muſt be a difference between trade and chriſtianity; for I am ſure it is not a maxim of chriſtianity: But I do not think it can be a maxim of trade; becauſe a labouring man muſt always be of more benefit to trade than an idle man; therefore I cannot ſee why this clauſe ought not to have been revived in favour of poor ſoldiers, and if a colonel, captain, or agent, ſhould receive from the pay office the money due to any regiment, troop, or company, he receives it as truſtee for them: It is not his money: It is their money: It would be unjuſt to divide it, or any part of it, among his creditors; and if our laws, as they ſtand at preſent, would authorize ſuch

injuſtice, the other clauſe ought to have been revived, in order to prevent it for the future.

But by giving an abſtract of theſe laws for enabling diſbanded ſoldiers to provide for themſelves, I did not intend to find fault with them: My intention was only to ſhew, how much this precedent has been improved and extended ſince it was firſt introduced, in order to ſhew how cautious we ought to be of introducing any precedent that may, by improvement or extenſion have a bad tendency. Whether this precedent has had, or can have a bad tendency is a queſtion that admits of very great doubt, becauſe many gentlemen are of opinion, that the privilege enjoyed by moſt of our corporations, of not admitting any man, who is not a freeman of their corporation to follow any trade or mercantile buſineſs within the ſame, either as a maſter or journeyman, is of very bad conſequence both to themſelves, and to the publick in general, as it enables both maſters and journeymen to combine together, the former in endeavouring to reduce the rate of wages lower than the current price of the neceſſaries of life can admit of, and the latter in endeavouring to raiſe the rate of wages much higher than ſuch price can require; and it enables the rich maſters in every ſort of buſineſs to combine in raiſing or keeping up the price of the commodities they deal in, both to the merchant exporter, and to the home conſumer. Theſe practices, and the difficulty and expence ſtrangers find in getting themſelves admitted freemen, often enables ſome market town in the neighbourhood to rival them in their trade, and at laſt to ruin their corporation, ſo that the maſter of the moſt reputed inn comes to be the chief magiſtrate, and his hoſtler begins to be a man of ſome conſequence in that corporation, eſpecially if it be a parliament city or borough.

This they ſay, has already been the fate of ſome of our boroughs, and may ſoon be the fate of ſome of our cities; for when trade begins to travel from one place to another, or even from one county to another, it is very difficult to ſtop her journey, and ſtill more difficult to procure her return; from whence they argue, that it would be a favour done to our cities and boroughs themſelves, as well as to the nation in general, to lay every corporation in the kingdom open, to any man that would pay a ſmall fee for his admiſſion; not higher than any journeyman might afford to pay. And as to the ſtatute of the 5th of Queen Elizabeth, which enacts, that none which hath not ſerved as an apprentice ſeven years in any art or myſtery now uſed, ſhall uſe the ſame, or ſet any other to work therein, which hath not ſo ſerved out that time, in pain to forfeit 40s. for every month; they ſay, that daily experience ſhews how inconvenient it is to trade; for how often have we a vexatious ſuit brought againſt a tradeſman, againſt whoſe ſkill or honeſty in the art or myſtery he uſes no objection can be made, but only this, of his not having ſerved an apprenticeſhip in that art or myſtery, when in truth the real cauſe of the action is on account of his working or ſelling cheaper, or his being a more compleat maſter of his buſineſs, than moſt of thoſe that have ſerved an apprenticeſhip of ſeven years in the ſame buſineſs. The parents of the poor, we know, chuſe trades for their children, as the parents of the rich chuſe wives and huſbands for theirs, not on account of any liking or inclination the child has for the trade they chuſe for him, but on account of ſome whim, ſome conveniency, or ſome intereſt of their own. The child muſt ſerve out his time to that trade, by good luck it is not, like the wife or huſband, for life, though this law has endeavoured to make it ſo, but during that whole time, he is perhaps applying every ſpare hour to ſome other art or myſtery, for which he has naturally a fine genius and a ſtrong inclination, and by the time his apprenticeſhip is expired, he has probably acquired ſo much inſight into that art or myſtery, as makes him an uſeful ſervant to a maſter in that buſineſs, where he ſoon compleats himſelf in the knowledge or practice of what his genius leads him to, and which he has found an opportunity to make himſelf compleatly maſter of: Why ſhould we by law render it impoſſible for a man to follow the buſineſs which his genius leads him to? Such men are more apt to improve any ſort of manufacture, and to acquire it a great character, than thoſe that have been bred to it in the common routine of an apprenticeſhip, without any particular turn to that buſineſs more than to any other

other; and the misfortune is, that it is againſt ſuch men that the force of this law is moſt generally directed, becauſe their ſuperior merit excites the envy of their rivals in the trade, which in trade, as well as every other rivalſhip makes their rivals take every advantage for preventing their ſucceſs: But ſurely the law ought not to countenance, much leſs furniſh the means for the indulgence of ſuch a paſſion.

On the other hand, it is argued in favour of the freedom of corporations, that the ſale of our manufactures of all ſorts at the foreign markets, depends upon the character they have acquired, perhaps more than upon their intrinſic value or low price; for the foreign merchant, who buys large quantities of them for the retail trade in his own country, has not time to examine narrowly into the quality and quantity of every piece he purchaſes: He buys them becauſe they are Engliſh, perhaps becauſe they come from ſuch a city, corporation, or county in England, and depends upon their being of the ſame quality and quantity with thoſe uſually brought from thence. The foreign conſumer again is no judge of the intrinſic value of what he purchaſes, but having had experience of the goodneſs of ſuch an Engliſh manufacture, he buys it upon the retailer's aſſuring him that it is an Engliſh manufacture of the ſame ſort with what he has had experience of, on which account he prefers it, though he might have, at a leſs price, a manufacture of the ſame kind, but made in ſome other country. This is ſo well known to the manufacturers and mechanicks of other countries, that they endeavour to imitate our manufactures as near as they can, and to paſs them off as being truly Engliſh: Nay, with regard to our watches, the watchmakers of Geneva, and ſome other parts beyond ſea, have gone ſo far as to put upon their watches the very name of ſome of the moſt famous watchmakers in London.

What has this general good character of our manufactures been owing to, but the power which the magiſtrates of our cities and corporations have over their freemen, and the care they have hitherto taken to diſcourage or proſecute any freeman that ſhould be concerned in the making up, or in the ſale of any ſort of cheating manufacture. If you ſhould put it into the power of every man that pleaſed to make himſelf a freeman of any city or corporation he pleaſed, it would be impoſſible for our magiſtrates to take any ſuch care, the conſequence of which would be, that many cheating ſorts of manufactures would be ſent abroad, whereby all our manufactures would ſoon loſe the character they have acquired, and would perhaps gain ſuch a bad character, as would prevent their being ſold at any foreign market. We know how we are, we know what has been the conſequence of the regulations we are now under, but we cannot know what may be the conſequence of ſuch a general new regulation, as that of aboliſhing the freedom of all our cities and corporations. Whilſt we are well, do not let us, like a Hypocondriack, run the riſk of deſtroying ourſelves by aiming to be better.

As to combinations amongſt maſters or journeymen, we ſeldom hear of any among the former, among the latter we often do, but we hear of them as often in counties and market towns as in corporations: Wherever, or amongſt whomſoever ſuch combinations happen, they are againſt law, and if they are not puniſhed, it is the fault of thoſe whoſe duty it is to detect and proſecute. And as to the ſtatute of the 5th of queen Elizabeth, it was made in a reign famous for wiſdom and public ſpirit. Every law made in that reign deſerves the moſt ſerious conſideration before it is altered, much leſs aboliſhed. With reſpect to every ſort of manual labour or bodily exerciſe it is well known, that people become the more dextrous and adroit at it, the more early in life they begin the practice; this probably was the reaſon for making a ſeven years apprenticeſhip neceſſary, that parents might be induced to put their children out to ſome trade whilſt they were young; and that our maſters of every ſort of manufactures might always be able to find journeymen or workmen of dexterity of hand, or agility of body, according as the nature of the manufacture might require: This it is that has brought our manufactures to ſuch perfection as make them ſought after all over the known world: and to continue them in the ſame perfection, this is now as neceſſary as it was in the reign of queen Elizabeth; therefore the law ought not to be aboliſhed; but ſome method may be contrived for intitling a man to uſe a trade,

a trade, to which he has never ſerved apprentice, if he can ſhew, that he has made himſelf expert, and compleat maſter of the buſineſs he propoſes to follow.

Thus it appears that the queſtion relating to the freedom of coporations, and likewiſe that relating to the ſtatute of the 5th Elizabeth, are queſtions of a very doubtful nature: If both theſe regulations be neceſſary for ſupporting our trade and manufactures in their preſent flouriſhing condition, it muſt be allowed, that the encroachment firſt made upon them preſently after the reſtoration was a bad precedent, and that the oftener it is repeated, or the farther it is extended, it is ſo much the worſe. I ſay, firſt made upon them, becauſe, though the ſtatute of 5 Elizabeth was not expreſsly mentioned in the ſaid act 12 of Charles II. yet the former was by the latter tacitly repealed ſo far as related to the officers and ſoldiers included in that act. But whatever may be ſaid of this precedent with regard to our trade and manufactures, I will ſay, it is now become a good precedent for the recruiting ſervice in time of war, eſpecially if by proclamation all men ſhould be indulged with the privilege of liſting to ſerve only until the end of the war; for numbers of tradeſmen and mechanics may be induced to liſt, by the hopes of having the freedom of all the cities and corporations in Britain and Ireland laid open to them, as ſoon as the war is ended; and this benefit to the recruiting ſervice may hereafter be of ſome weight, in preſerving the privilege of our corporations, as well as the privilege of thoſe who have ſerved out the whole time of their ſeven years apprenticeſhip to any trade or employment mentioned in the ſaid ſtatute of the 5th of queen Elizabeth, at leaſt ſo far as never to be incroached on, but for the benefit of ſoldiers, marines, and mariners, diſbanded at the end of a war.

For explaining the next act I am to give an account of, I muſt take notice, that ſo long ſince as the 19th of Henry VII. that is to ſay in the year 1504, a law was made by which it was enacted, that none ſhall bring, or cauſe to be brought, into England, any ſilk wrought, by itſelf or with other ſtuff, out of England, in ribbons, laces, girdles, cauls, corſes, tiſſues, or points, in pain to forfeit the ſame, or the value thereof, to be divided between the king and ſeiſor or proſecutor. This act, which had no other title but that of, ſilk-works, was formerly, it ſeems, ſufficient to prevent the importation of any of theſe ſorts of foreign manufacture, becauſe there was ſo little to be got by a clandeſtine importation, that the ſole riſk of forfeiting the goods was ſufficient for deterring people from making the attempt, even with reſpect to theſe ſorts of goods which may be ſtowed in ſo little room, and conſequently ſo eaſily concealed and ſmuggled into the retailer's ſhop, where they could not be ſeized, becauſe it was ſeldom poſſible to prove their being foreign manufacture. But of late years the multitude and weight of our taxes has ſo raiſed the price of every ſort of home manufacture, above what a foreign manufacture of the ſame kind may be bought for, and the profit to be got by ſmuggling has been thereby ſo much increaſed, that the riſk of having the goods ſeized and forfeited before they could be lodged in the retailer's ſhop, was become not at all ſufficient for deterring people from attempting to ſmuggle theſe ſorts of goods; and as the goods, when ſeized were not to be deſtroyed or re-exported but ſold here at home by the king's officers, ſuch quantities of them were clandeſtinely imported and ſold here at home, that we were in great danger of entirely loſing this ſort of home manufacture.

For this reaſon Mr. Bagot, on the 11th of March, ſtood up, and moved, that the ſaid act of the 19th of Henry the VIIth might be read, and the ſame being read accordingly, he moved, that leave might be given to bring in a bill, for explaining, amending, and rendering more effectual the ſaid act; which was ordered accordingly, and that he, together with ſir Roger Newdigate, Mr. Archer, the lord Grey, ſir Charles Mordaunt, Mr. ſerjeant Hewett, and ſir William Beauchamp Proctor, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame.

May 22d the bill was preſented to the houſe by ſir Charles Mordaunt, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, which it was on the 29th, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe, after which, as the bill was abſolutely neceſſary for the preſervation of that branch of our home manufacture, though it contained a new incroachment

incroachment upon our conſtitution, it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and without any oppoſition, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

An Account of the Spaniſh *Fiſhery on the Coaſt of* Barbary.

From Mr. Glaſs's *Hiſtory of the* Canary Iſlands.

"THE number of veſſels employed in this fiſhery amount to about 30; they are from 15 to 50 tons burthen; the ſmalleſt carry 15 men, and the largeſt 30. They are all built in the iſlands, and navigated by the natives. Two of theſe belong to the iſland of Palma, four to Tenerife, and the reſt to Canaria. Porto de Luz, in that iſland, is the place from whence they ſail for the coaſt.

The method of fitting out a bark for the fiſhery is this: The owners furniſh a veſſel for the voyage, and put on board her a quantity of ſalt ſufficient to cure the fiſh, with bread enough to ſerve the crew the whole voyage. Each man carries his own fiſhing-tackle, which conſiſts of a few lines, hooks, a a little braſs wire, a knife for cutting open the fiſh, and one or two ſtout fiſhing-rods. If any of the crew carry wine, brandy, oil, vinegar, pepper, onions, &c. it muſt be at his own expence, for the owners furniſh no proviſion but bread. The nett ſum ariſing from the ſale of the fiſh, after deducting the expence of the ſalt and bread beforementioned, is divided into ſhares, a certain number of which are allowed to the owners for their expence in fitting out the veſſel; the reſt are divided among the crew, according to merit: An able fiſherman has one ſhare; a boy landman, or one not experienced in the fiſhery, half a ſhare, or a quarter, according to his abilities. The patron or maſter of the bark ſhares equally with the able fiſhermen, and the owners allow him alſo one ſhare out of their's, for his trouble in taking care of the bark.

The place on the coaſt of Barbary where they go to fiſh, is according to the ſeaſon of the year. This fiſhery is bounded on the north by the ſouthern extremity of Mount Atlas, or by the latitude of 29 degrees north; and on the ſouth by Cape Blanco, in the latitude of 20 degrees 30 minutes north: The whole length of the ſea-coaſt ſo bounded is about 600 miles. In all this extenſive tract there is no town, village, or ſettled habitation; the few wandering Arabs who frequent this part of the world live in tents, and have neither boats, barks, nor canoes: The king of Morocco's cruiſers never venture ſo far to the ſouthward; for were they to attempt ſuch a thing, it is not probable they would be able to find the way back to their own country, ſo that the Canarians have nothing to fear from that quarter. In the ſpring-ſeaſon the fiſhermen go on the coaſt to the northward, but in the autumn and winter to the ſouthward; becauſe in the ſpring the fiſh frequent the coaſts to the northward, and afterwards go gradually along the ſhore to the ſouthward.

The firſt thing the fiſhermen ſet about when they arrive on the coaſt, is to catch bait; this is done in the ſame manner as we do trouts with a fly, only with this difference, that the rod is thrice as thick as ours, and not tapered away ſo much towards the point. The line is made of ſix ſmall braſs wires, twiſted together; the hook is about five inches long, and is not bearded; the ſhaft is leaded ſo as it may lie horizontally on the ſurface of the water; and the hook is covered with a fiſh's ſkin, except from where it bends, to the point; then getting within a quarter or half a mile of the ſhore, they carry ſo much ſail as to cauſe the bark to run at the rate of four miles an hour, when two or three men throw their lines over the ſtern and let the hooks drag along the ſurface of the water: The fiſh, taking the hooks for ſmall fiſh, ſnap at them, and, when hooked, the fiſhermen ſwing them into the barks with their rods. The Canarians call theſe fiſh taſſarte: They have no ſcales, and are ſhaped like mackarel, but as large as ſalmon; they are exceeding voracions and ſwallow all the hook, notwithſtanding its being ſo large if it was bearded, there could be no ſuch thing as extracting it without cutting open the fiſh: I have ſeen three men in the ſtern of a bark catch an hundred and fifty taſſerte in half an hour. It ſometimes happens that a bark will complete her lading with theſe fiſh only. Another ſort of fiſh, which theſe people call anhoua, is taken in the ſame manner; this is ſomething

thing bigger than a large mackerel, and ſerves as well as the taſſerte for bait. There is another ſort of bait called Cavallos, or little horſe-mackerel, which is ſhaped like a mackerel, but ſomething more flat and broad; it is about a ſpan long, and is catched with an angling rod and line with a very ſmall hook, baited with almoſt any thing that comes to hand. When a bark has got a ſufficient ſtock of bait, ſhe leaves her boat, with five or ſix men, near the ſhore, to catch taſſarte and anhoua, and runs out to ſea a good diſtance off, until ſhe gets into fifteen, twenty, thirty, forty, or perhaps fifty or ſixty fathoms depth of water, where ſhe anchors, and all the crew heave their lines and hooks overboard, baited with taſſarte, anhoua, &c. and fiſh for Samas, or bream as we call them, and for Cherney, or Cod. The lines are all leaded, in order to cauſe the hooks to ſink near to the bottom of the ſea, where theſe fiſh ſwim. When a bark is ſo fortunate as to meet with fine weather, and is well provided with bait, ſhe will be able to complete her cargo in four days. This I have often had opportunity to obſerve. But as the trade or north-eaſt wind commonly blows freſh on that coaſt, the barks only anchor in the offing about mid-day, when there is a lull between the land and ſea-breeze; and when this laſt-mentioned wind begins to blow freſh, they weigh their anchors, ſtand in to ſhore, and come to an anchor in ſome bay, or under a head land, and then the crew fall to work, clean and ſalt the fiſh which they catched that day. By the time this is done, it is about five or ſix o'clock in the evening, when they go to dinner or ſupper, for they make but one meal the whole day, which they cook in the following manner. In every bark the crew has a long flat ſtone for a hearth, upon which they kindle a fire, and hang a large kettle over it, in which they boil ſome fiſh; they then take a platter, and put ſome broken biſcuit in it, with onions ſhred ſmall, to this they add ſome pepper and vinegar, and then pour in the broth of the fiſh: No ſort of ſoup or broth is more delicious than this. After having eaten of this excellent ſoup, they finiſh their meal with roaſted fiſh, for they throw the boiled fiſh, of which the ſoup was made, into the ſea. Soon after this repaſt, every man looks about for the moſt commodious place where to fall aſleep, for no bedding are made uſe of in theſe veſſels. About five or ſix in the morning they get up, leave the boat near the ſhore, weigh anchor and ſtand out to ſea as before, and never taſte victuals before the ſame time next evening. No man who knows the toil, fatigue, cold, and heat which theſe fiſhermen undergo, will ever charge the Spaniards with lazineſs.

The method of curing theſe fiſh is this: They cut them open, clean and waſh them thoroughly, chop off their heads and fins, and pile them up to drain off the water; after which they are ſalted, and ſtowed in bulk in the hold. But becauſe they do not, like the French who fiſh on the banks of Newfoundland, waſh their fiſh a ſecond time and re-ſalt them, they will not keep above ſix weeks or two months.

It is ſtrange to think that the Spaniards ſhould want to ſhare the Newfoundland fiſhery with the Engliſh, when they have one much better at their own doors; I ſay better, for the weather here, and every thing elſe, concurs to make it the beſt fiſhery in the univerſe. What can be a ſtronger proof of this than the Moors on the continent drying and curing all their fiſh without ſalt, or by any other proceſs than expoſing them to the ſun beams? For the pure wholeſome air of that climate, and the ſtrong northerly wind which almoſt conſtantly prevails on this coaſt, totally prevents putrefaction, provided the fiſh are ſpilt open, well waſhed, and expoſed to the ſun until they are perfectly dry.

As theſe veſſels ſeldom go to fiſh on any part of the coaſt of Barbary, to the windward of the iſlands, and are obliged to ply againſt the freſh northerly winds which almoſt continually prevail there, they are conſtructed in ſuch a manner that they hold a good wind, as it is termed in the ſea-language, being very ſharp fore and aft, and full and flat in the middle. They are rigged brigantines, and carry a large flying fore-top-ſail, but in general no main-top-ſail, nor ſtay-ſails; they all carry large ſprit-ſails, but no jibbs. I have known theſe barks to beat to windward from Cape Blanco to Grand Canaria in twelve days, though the diſtance is above four hundred miles. Their method of plying to windward is this

They

They weigh about ſix or ſeven o'clock in the morning and ſtand off to ſea, with the land-wind, until noon, when they put about, and ſtand in ſhore, with the ſea-breeze; when they come cloſe in with it, they either anchor for the night, or make ſhort tacks until day-light, when they ſtand out to ſea, till noon, as before. The difference between the land and ſea-breezes on this coaſt is generally four points, and they both blow a freſh top-ſail gale. When they get ten or fifteen leagues to the windward of Cape Bazador, they ſtand over for the iſland of Gran Canaria; if the wind happens then to beat north-eaſt, they fetch the port of Gando, on the ſouth-eaſt part of that iſland; but if the wind is at north-north-eaſt, they only fetch the calms, into which they puſh, and there ſoon find a ſouth-weſt wind to carry them cloſe to Canaria, from whence the greater part of them go to Santa Cruz, and Port Orotava, to diſcharge their cargoes; the reſt go to Palmas in Canaria, and to Santa Cruz, in the iſland of Palma. They do not ſtop at theſe places to ſell the fiſh, but leave them with their agents, to ſell them at leiſure and to the beſt advantage. The common price is three half pence per pound, of thirty-two ounces, which is the weight here uſed for fleſh and fiſh; ſometimes they are ſold for a penny, and never higher than two-pence. The regidores, or Cavildo, in the iſlands, always regulate the price.

Inſtead of encouraging this moſt uſeful and profitable branch, the magiſtrates in theſe iſlands take every method to hurt it; for they moſt impolitically fix a price on the fiſh, and clog the trade with fooliſh and unreaſonable duties, beſides forbidding the fiſhermen to have any dealing or intercourſe with the Moors on the coaſt where they go to fiſh; which is a very great hardſhip on them, as they are often obliged, when they meet with bad weather, to go aſhore there for fuel and water. However they privately correſpond with them, to their mutual advantage; for the Canarians give to the inhabitants of the Deſart old ropes, which the latter untwiſt and ſpin into yarn or twine for making fiſhing-nets; they alſo give them bread, onions, potatoes, and fruits of many kinds: in return for which the Moors allow them to take wood and water on their coaſt, whenever they are in want of theſe moſt neceſſary articles, and make them preſents of oſtrich-eggs and feathers. The inland Moors would puniſh their poor countrymen, who live on fiſh by the ſea-coaſt, if they knew of their correſpondence with the Canarian fiſhermen: But this does not prevent that intercourſe, as neceſſity obliges theſe people, ſo different from one another, to conform to the laws of nature, however contrary to the precepts of both their religions. But this profitable communication has lately been interrupted, as I ſhall have occaſion to obſerve in the deſcription of that part of Africa.

Theſe barks generally make eight or nine voyages in the ſpace of a year. From the middle of February to the middle of April they remain at Canaria to careen, repair, &c. becauſe at that ſeaſon of the year the fiſh are found only to the northward, where the ſhore lies almoſt ſouth-weſt-by-weſt, or weſt-ſouth-weſt, conſequently open and expoſed to the north-weſt winds, which ſometimes blow there in February, March, and April, and make that part of the coaſt to be what we call a lee-ſhore.

When I firſt frequented the coaſt of the Deſart, the Canary men went no farther to the ſouthward than Cape Barbas, in latitude twenty-two degrees north; but now they go to Cape Blanco, which lies about 30 leagues beyond it. Although the bulk of their cargoes conſiſts of large bream, yet they catch many other ſorts, viz. taſſarte, beforementioned, a delicious fiſh which taſtes like a very large and fat mackerel, but when dried cannot be diſtinguiſhed from dried ſalmon. The cod caught here is better than thoſe of Newfoundland: The anhoua is exceeding good: The corbino is a large fiſh, weighing about 30 pounds. There are beſides theſe a number of flat fiſh, with many other ſorts which I cannot deſcribe.

Although this fiſhery is capable of the greateſt improvement, yet the Engliſh have no reaſon to be apprehenſive of the Spaniards ever being able to bring it to any degree of perfection, ſo as to rival them in the Spaniſh and Italian markets: The power of the clergy in Spain is a better ſecurity to the Engliſh againſt ſuch an event than if a fleet of 100 ſail of the line were ſtationed on the coaſt

of Barbary to obſtruct the Spaniſh fiſhery."

Engliſh Convents more oppreſſive and injurious to human Nature, and more inconſiſtent with ſound Policy, than thoſe eſtabliſhed in Popiſh Countries. (Concluded from our laſt, p. 36.)

"EVERY law, and every proceſs, that is not of the nature of equity, is as certainly iniquity; as every line, that is not ſtraight, is crooked: now an equitable proceſs, that is to ſay, the being made acquainted with the true matter of complaint, or demand in civil actions, before the defendant be attached like a thief, and the being ſuffered to anſwer thereto like a free-born ſubject, is, it ſeems, too coſtly, and precious a garment for the vulgar and ordinary wear; it is a ſuit for a ſenator, and an attorney, or thoſe only, on whom they ſhall graciouſly pleaſe to beſtow this courteſy; for theſe are are all ſo much concerned for the liberties of the people, and the care of the public juſtice, that it cannot be expected of them to be at the trouble of finding bail to actions like other folks; theſe then and ſuch only as theſe ſhall, by their ſpecial privileges, think proper thus to favour, it is manifeſt, are the only *Liberi Homines* intended by the great charter beforementioned; but for all the reſt, unleſs they can inſtantly raiſe the money, or friends to redeem their captivity, even before they are ſo much as told what is the real truth of the fact, or cauſe of action, incontinently become monks of the order of St. Lazarus.

The great principle, on which the Romans pretended to found their boaſted liberties, was this ſhort political, aphoriſm, *Nulla ſit privata Lex*; let there be no ſuch thing as privilege: Now, were our conſtitution once to adopt this levelling doctrine, what muſt be the conſequence? Why the inconvenience would ſoon be felt; the law would loſe its devotees, and muſt neceſſarily undergo a ſpeedy change; attorneys, petty-foggers, ſheriffs officers, and their followers, would want their terror, and quickly ſtarve, or work for lack of laudable employment; ſpunging houſes would be deſtitute; and the ſeveral convents of England, now ſo nobly, and amply ſupplied, would be in a manner deſerted: And would not all theſe uſeful, neceſſary, and free-born ſubjects of the ſtate, together with numberleſs others, their dependants, as uſeful, neceſſary, and free-born as themſelves, then have but too good reaſon to reproach the great with that heavy charge againſt the ſcribes and phariſees, ſo loudly complained of in the 23d of St. Matthew, ver. 4? which if the reader has a mind to ſee, let him turn to, and if he be then of opinion the ſame is not much to the purpoſe, he has our free liberty to apply it wherever he ſhall judge it more ſuitable.

It is become a kind of proverbial obſervation over Europe, that November, of all the months of the year, is that in which the Engliſh moſt frequently hang and drown themſelves: Now the cauſe hereof, if the remark be in any degree juſt, muſt be in either the phyſical, or political idioſyncracy of our climate, or conſtitutions. That there is any thing particular in our climate, or any craſis in the peculiar temperament of our natural frames, which ſhould render the Engliſh more phlegmatic, ſanguine, or aduſt, in this month, than that of any other nations of the world, ſituated within the ſame compaſs of latitude, would, we imagine, be difficult to prove, or aſcertain; the account then muſt be ſought for, in the political texture of our compoſition; and here methinks, it ſhould ſeem but too obvious; for, at this ſeaſon of the year, the michaelmas term begins at Weſtminſter, and continues in its full career till towards Chriſtmas; the winter advances apace; and a goal affords no very comfortable proſpect: Again, tho' the defendant may have had the good luck to procure bail for his perſonal appearance, and, for the preſent, redeemed his body from bondage; yet, now muſt he find freſh bail above, as they call it, ſubſtantial houſekeepers, to be publickly ſworn and examined, as touching their abilities and private concerns, perhaps too, inſulted in open court, as the attorney for the plaintiff ſhall direct, an office few people are fond of undertaking for their deareſt, and moſt intimate friends; now ſhould all this have been effected, the coſts have, by this time doubled, perhaps quadrupled the debt, and the defendant, without redemption, is at the end of his rope, and nothing wanting to compl-

complete his miſery but perſonal execution! "Have patience with me and I will pay thee all," is a language unknown to our laws, which will be ſatisfied with nothing leſs then the full debt and coſt immediately, or Limbo is the word; and however by ſham-pleas, or other arts of procraſtination, he may have contrived to ſcramble through one or more of the preceding terms, the quiet reſpite of a long ſummer's vacation but ſerves the more to quicken his deſpair, and lend an edge to his deſponding purpoſes.

Some few ſeſſions ago, there was an act of parliament paſſed, to make perpetual a former temporary act, of the twelfth of the late king (viz. George I.) and the fifth of the preſent (viz. George II.) for the prevention of "frivolous and vexatious arreſts"; whereby it was provided, that no perſon ſhould be arreſted, and held to bail for any debt under the ſum of ten pounds by proceſs from any of the ſuperior courts. Now from the title, and enacting part of theſe ſtatutes, there ſhould ſeem to reſult a fair implication, that the thus arreſting, and impriſoning perſons on mean proceſs, to anſwer in ſmall debts under ten pounds, was an inconvenience intended to be removed, as a frivolous pretence for the exerciſe of vexation, cruelty, and malevolence; and when the act had once taken place, it was to be ſuppoſed, we ſhould have heard no more of monks of this order, on mean proceſs, at leaſt under ten pounds: But ſtrange Antiperiſtaſis! Alas, how are we miſtaken! The Marſhalſea, the Compters, and almoſt all the other convents in England, were ſtill as well ſupplied as ever; and were, any of our ſenators diſpoſed to convert a ſmall bett at White's, or Newmarket, to this purpoſe, he might, we will engage, for ſo trifling a ſum as about an hundred guineas, or a ſmall matter more, barring the caption fees, the fees of the governor of the houſe, and the attorney's bill of coſts, at any time redeem at leaſt forty of theſe ſame involuntary monks from their captivity.

Here again, notwithſtanding any appearance to the contrary, is the ſame laudable ſpirit of monkery preſerved: For when we come to enquire where this ſame act is to take place, the anſwer is obvious; on Bagſhot Heath, Saliſbury Plains, the New Foreſt, and, in ſhort, in every ſmall town and hamlet in England, where not more than one in twenty of the inhabitants are able either to give or procure credit for the ſum of forty ſhillings: Whereas, in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and ten miles round; in moſt of the chartered cities and trading towns, and corporations of England, where ſeven tenths of all the people of the whole nation are ſuppoſed to live, ſuch proceeding by attachment and bail is, it ſeems, neither frivolous nor vexatious; and theſe have all, or the greateſt part thereof, their monks on the ſame terms as heretofore. For, indeed, had not ſuch exemption been provided, by thoſe few ſaving and ſignificant words in the act, to wit, "Nor by proceſs out of any inferiour court for any debt under forty ſhillings;" with how good reaſon might the attorney, ſheriffs officers, and governors of theſe kind of monaſteries, with their ſeveral followers and dependants, have exclaimed with Iſaiah, "We looked for judgment, but behold oppreſſion; for righteouſneſs, but behold a cry!"

That it is altogether a miſtaken notion to ſuppoſe the forementioned acts benefit the debtor, or indeed, the ſuitors on either ſide the queſtion, is manifeſt on the leaſt reflection. We were too wiſe to imagine that to be frivolous or vexatious at Blackwater or Bagſhot on the Heath, which is not equally ſo at Knightsbridge, or Whitechappel: No, no, it is evident enough from the ſaving and exemptions in the ſtatute, who are the perſons relieved from the inconveniences and grievances attending ſuch frivolous and vexatious arreſts; for would it not vex the attorney, as well as the ſheriff's officers to the heart, to be continually at the trouble and expence of ſending a dozen or twenty miles perchance into the country, on ſuch a frivolous errand, as that of arreſting a poor cottager or labourer, and fetching him along, as they call it, for a debt of forty or fifty ſhillings only, when the fellow has not, in all likelihood, a farthing to hire a horſe, or ſpend upon the road, nor the probability of friends or money to diſcharge the caption-fees, and fees to the convent when he gets thither, much leſs to ſatisfy the attorney for his care and diligence? Whereas in cities and

corporation towns the game is at hand, and then is there little more to be conſidered, than whether it be likely to anſwer the trouble of thoſe gentlemen, before the man be ſtarved in goal.

Neminem oportet eſſe ſapientiorem Legibus, ſays Coke; and, indeed, we ſhould be very ſorry, by this comment of ours, to have miſconſtrued the wiſdom and prudence of the legiſlature, the juſtice and clemency of the laws, or the boaſted liberties of our glorious and happy conſtitution: But if, from the obſervations aforegoing, any one ſhould be tempted to think otherwiſe, we have, at leaſt the ſalvo of ſincerity for our juſtification; for the fires of Smithfield could not, in our humble apprehenſions, however they might warp our conſtancy, reflect any other ſpirit on the perview of this act, or make this kind of proceeding either intelligible, conſiſtent, or uniform, in any other light, than as thus conſidered and explained.

We have ſlid into this digreſſion, it is acknowledged, much farther than was at firſt intended; and tho' the reader may be of opinion, that theſe ſort of reflections would be more appoſite and better ſuited to a panegyrick on the happineſs and freedom of our conſtitution, or as a ſupplement to Forteſcue *De laudibus Legum Angliæ*, yet will it, however, in this place, ſerve as a ſpecimen of the high eſtimation we have conceived for the juſtice and clemency of the common law in general, when detached from the principles of equity, ſo pernicious, doubtleſs, will ſay "the Jew, the pettyfogger, the ſpecial pleader, and the caſe-quoting mechanical tongue-pad," to the free exerciſe of oppreſſion, and the liberty of the ſubject, and ſo inconſiſtent with the trade, the commerce, the luxury, and debauchery of a free and happy people, and a flouriſhing and maritime ſtate. Return we, therefore, again to the more immediate conſideration of the above programma. MISODOLUS

Machines and Inventions approved of by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, *in the Year* 1756.

THE firſt is a vice, whoſe cheeks open always parallel to each other, and are capable of being placed in any poſition, ſo that the piece of work held between them may be viewed in any light that may be neceſſary. The ſecond is a Berlin, of a new conſtruction, whoſe fore and hind wheels are of the ſame ſize; the axes of both being as high as the breaſts of the horſes. In order to prevent thoſe inconveniencies in turning which uſually attend fore-wheels ſo much larger than ordinary, the inventor hath contrived the door at the back part of the carriage, ſo that the ſhafts need not be bent down, as they are when the doors are at the ſides. By theſe means the ſhafts are almoſt ſtrait, the body of the Berlin riding between them and ſupported by the main braces, faſtened to it, about the middle; ſo that it is leſs liable to overturn; and if the horſes ſhould take fright, or be unruly the perſons in the carriage may get out without any danger of being hurt by the wheels. 3. A machine to cut files, of which we have no particulars. 4. An Hydraulic Engine, conſiſting of a tube or pipe, eleven feet long, twiſted in a ſpiral form, and ſo fixed to a wheel, that it raiſes water very commodiouſly by the revolutions of the latter. 5. A new method of raiſing the edges or borders of ſilver diſhes, &c. out of the plate itſelf, without ſoldering. 6. A new method of ſilvering braſs plates and other utenſils. This method differs entirely from that in common uſe, as the ſilver is reduced to a powder, and being applied in the form of a thick paſte, is fixed by means of fire. The academy having broken ſeveral pieces of braſs thus ſilvered, found that the ſilver had actually penetrated the body of the metal; ſo that a piece of work might even be touched up with the tool after ſilvering. The colour of the ſilver is alſo ſaid to be much better in this than in the common way, and to be much more eaſily reſtored. 7. A new method of conſtructing the head and necks of Violins, and other muſical inſtruments. In this method, metal ſcrews are ſubſtituted in the place of the wooden pegs commonly uſed. Theſe ſcrews are alſo placed nearly parallel to each other, lengthways in the neck of the inſtrument. 8. A repeating clock, which ſtrikes the hours and quarters, with only a ſingle ſtriking wheel; the inventor rejecting two thirds of the pieces contained in the ſtriking part of the ſtriking part of the ordinary repetition clocks.

Account of the Method of hunting the Elephant, from de la Caille's *Journal of a Voyage to the* Cape of Good Hope.

THE

"THE elephant is always ſought for, by the hunters, on the banks of rivers; where he is attacked in the following manner. Three horſemen, well mounted, ſet out on the expedition. Two of them ride about the plain, while a third carefully watches the elephant, as he goes to drink at the neighbouring river; when having given notice to his companions, he begins the attack, by piercing the ſide of the beaſt with his javelin, while he is drinking. On this the wounded animal immediately purſues the aggreſſor, who rides directly toward his companions on the plain: When one of them attacks the elephant in his turn, in order to divert his attention from the object of his purſuit. Accordingly the beaſt, enraged anew by a freſh wound, neglects his firſt antagoniſt, and purſues the ſecond; when the third perſon draws him off from the purſuit of the ſecond by the ſame means as the ſecond diverted him from that of the firſt. In the mean time, the poor creature loſes a vaſt quantity of blood; which the fury and agitation he is put into, cauſe to flow in great abundance. If he ſurvives theſe three attacks, the firſt hunter attacks him again; and thus is the poor beaſt engaged by their ſucceſſive aſſaults, till wearied out and ſpent with the loſs of blood, he falls to the ground. In this ſituation there is no danger in approaching this formidable animal; and ſawing off his teeth, whoſe length is proportioned to the age and ſtrength of the beaſt.

But this method of hunting the elephant, is extremely dangerous, if attempted on rough ground, as appears by the following relation. Three Dutchmen, who had lived ſome time at the Cape, and got a great deal of money by this kind of buſineſs, being about to return to their native country, had a mind to take their leave of the ſport, by one more hunt, for their diverſion. To this end they fixed on a plain which unluckily, was not ſufficiently ſecured from the mole-hills, which are very large and hollow in that country. The chace began ſucceſsfully; the ſecond hunter having given the attack, and got to ſome diſtance from the elephant, when his horſe ſtumbled at a mole-hill, and fell; giving the furious animal time to come up to him: when the latter ſeized hold of the rider with his trunk, and threw him on the ground. Then ſeizing the horſe in the ſame manner, he threw him to a conſiderable diſtance: After which returning to the diſmounted hunter, he took hold of him again, and toſſing him up in the air, caught him, as he fell upon the point of one of his tuſks, which ran fairly through his body, and thus held him empaled by the middle. In this ſituation, the ſavage animal kept him a long time, turning himſelf about, and preſenting the horrid ſpectacle to his other purſuers; at the ſame time ſeeming to take a pleaſure in the writhings, cries, and ſufferings of this unfortunate hunter."

General Obſervations reſpecting the Hottentots. *From the ſame Author.*

"THE Hottentots live much in the ſame manner as the ancient Gauls, mentioned in Cæſar's commentaries; reſiding in different hords or tribes, on the banks of rivers, and near the foreſts; where they form ſo many diſtinct villages and independent republics. By means of the rivers, the country about them is fertile in the production of thoſe roots and wild fruits on which the Hottentots in a great meaſure ſubſiſt; and the foreſts yield them the like advantages, though theſe only reſemble our ſhrubberies, their trees being ſeldom more than ſix or ſeven feet high. The Hottentot villages are all circular; the cabbins of which they are compoſed, being covered with ſkins, and ſo very low, that a man muſt either ſtoop very much, or crawl on his knees, to get into them. They ſerve, indeed, chiefly to contain proviſions, and their implements of huſbandry; the owner himſelf never occupying them unleſs when it rains: At other times, he paſſes his leiſure hours in ſleeping at the door of his hut; where he lies on his belly, and expoſes his back to the ſun and the weather; waking now and then to amuſe himſelf with ſmoaking a certain ſtrong ſcented herb, which hath much the ſame effect as our tobacco. The employment of the Hottentots is purely paſtoral; their principal and almoſt only occupation being the care of their herds of ſheep and kine. Of theſe each village hath one common herd, every inhabitant taking it in his turn to be herdſman. This charge requires a great many precautions

cautions, very different to thoſe which are taken by our herdſmen with us; beaſts of prey being much more numerous and fierce in the ſouthern parts of Africa than in Europe. Lions, indeed, are not very common there; but there are leopards, tygers, and ſeveral kinds of wolves, more deſtructive than ours, together with many other furious animals that abound in the foreſts, and occaſionally make excurſions toward the Cape, and deſtroy the tame cattle. To prevent theſe misfortunes, it is the buſineſs of the herdſman to go or ſend every day round his diſtrict, in order to diſcover if any beaſt of prey be lurking in that quarter. In which caſe, he aſſembles the whole village together, and makes his report; when a party of the ſtouteſt among them, arm themſelves with javelins and poiſoned arrows, and follows the perſon who may have diſcovered the beaſt, to the cave or covert where he is lodged *. Here they arrange themſelves in two lines; the herdſman enters the cave, and endeavours to provoke the beaſt to follow him out, where he is infallibly deſtroyed.

United among themſelves by the bonds of fraternal concord, the inhabitants of the ſame village live in conſtant peace. But they take cruel vengeance on the neighbouring tribes, on the firſt inſult that is offered them. The ſubject of their mutual complaints is generally the ſtealing of a ſheep or cow, and ſometimes only a ſuſpicion of it; the conſequences, however, are uſually very terrible, when they determine on revenge; as they take all poſſible means, after having made this determination, to make the aggreſſors ſuppoſe the injury forgotten: But no ſooner do they find their diſſimulation hath taken effect, in the ſecurity of the enemy, than they fall ſuddenly upon them, with poiſoned weapons, ſparing neither age nor ſex, but rooting up at once the whole community. Such is the method of going to war in this country.

As to the civil government of the Hottentots, the care of houſhold affairs belongs to the department of the females. The men, indeed, are the butchers, and prepare the meat for dreſſing; but the care of providing the vegetables concerns only the women. This the mother of a family ſets about in a morning, attended by ſuch of her children as are able to follow her, and carrying the reſt in her arms or on her back. In this manner ſhe ſearches the woods and river ſides, for roots, pulſe, or fruit; of which having gotten a ſufficient quantity, ſhe returns, lights a fire on a large ſtone before the cabbin, and when the victuals is dreſſed, wakes her huſband, who ſits down to his meal with the reſt of the family.

The women are cloathed with ſheep-ſkins, as well as the men; wearing the wool outwards in ſummer, and inwards during the winter. They wear one ſkin over their ſhoulders, the ends of it croſſing each other before, and leaving their necks bare; another ſkin is faſtened round their middle, and reaches down to their knees. Thoſe of them who are ambitious to pleaſe, adorn themſelves with necklaces of ſhells: For even in this country the ſex have their charms, which they endeavour to heighten by ſuch arts as are peculiar to themſelves, and would meet with little ſucceſs elſewhere. To this end they greaſe their faces, necks, and all the naked parts of their bodies with mutton ſuet, in order to make them ſhine. They braid alſo or plait their hair, to give themſelves an additional elegance. An Hottentot lady thus bedizened, hath exhauſted all the arts of her toilette; and however unfavourable nature may have been to her with regard to ſhape and ſtature, her pride is wonderfully flattered, while the ſplendour of her appearance gives her the higheſt degree of ſatisfaction."

[See our vol. for 1754, p. 224.]

Characters of the American French, *the* Caribbees, *and the* Negroes *in the* French *Iſlands. From* M. de Chanvalon's *Account of his Voyage to* Martinico, *lately publiſhed.*

"THE failings of theſe people, (the American French) are counterbalanced by many excellent good qualities, and their failings very often ariſe from the ſame princi-

* *It is to be obſerved, that the principal motive for the beaſt's leaving the foreſt being to quench his thirſt, he always lurks about the ſide of ſome river; and inſtead of returning to his former haunts, ſecretes himſelf in ſome hole or cavern in the banks of the ſtream, their*

ples from whence their virtues take their ſource. They are brave, intrepid, generous, and firmly attached to their ſovereign.

The views of nature and ſound policy, which require that no man ſhould be uſeleſs to the ſtate, are accompliſhed in theſe iſlands. Every American has a profeſſion.

In theſe countries they ſtill warmly practiſe that kind and generous hoſpitality towards all ſtrangers in general, of which hiſtory only furniſhes ſome ancient traditions in the firſt ages of mankind: Yet their benevolence and goodneſs of heart does not, in general, extend to their negroes. They are, for the moſt part, too ſevere and unfeeling with regard to them.

The Americans are accuſed of being too haſty, impatient, obſtinate and wilful. But the influence which the heat of the climate has over them, the habit of commanding ſlaves from their infancy, and of being obeyed, the fondneſs which their parents in general expreſs towards them, the licence which the manners of the country tolerate; all theſe cauſes, combined with a vigorous flow of ſpirits in the heat of youth, may account for the impatience, impetuoſity and obſtinacy of their diſpoſitions.

The ſuppleneſs of their bodies renders them fit for any kind of exerciſe, as the vivacity of their imagination qualifies them for the attainment of any kind of knowledge. But the ſame cauſe, from whence they derive theſe advantages, checks them in their progreſs towards perfection. The imagination, that faculty of the ſoul which bears no reſtraint, which always increaſes the ardor of the paſſions, renders the Americans fickle and inconſtant in their taſte. It hurries them away to the purſuit of pleaſure, and that purſuit engroſſes them totally.

Thoſe who have been ſent to receive their education in France, have given the moſt promiſing hopes of their future progreſs. But they are no ſooner advanced to the dawn of manhood, when the paſſions begin to rage, than they give up the ſciences, and renounce the belles lettres, for which nature has afforded them ſuch ſhining talents.

The American women blend an uncommon degree of vivacity and impatience, with an extreme indolence. They are haughty, reſolute, and, like the men, obſtinately bent on their own will. They are likewiſe equally jealous of the point of honour, with reſpect to perſonal valour. A woman would think herſelf diſgraced, if her huſband's courage was called in queſtion.

It is difficult to reconcile the generoſity and ſenſibility of their characters, with the extraordinary ſeverity they uſe towards their ſlaves; a ſeverity in which they exceed the men.

Their hearts are formed for love, and readily enter into attachments; they are very tender in their affections, and never employ any of the arts of ſeduction: Whether they think that the trouble of practiſing them would be too great a tax on their indolence, or that they conſider the refinements of coquetry as rather adapted to alienate than embelliſh love.

They are inflexibly conſtant to their attachments: But when their huſband is no more, his loſs preſently makes way for the happineſs of another. There is hardly a woman, who, notwithſtanding her affection for her children, does not quickly engage in a ſecond marriage, and efface the name and memory of the man with whom ſhe ſeemed deſperately enamoured."

"The Caribbees not being ſuſceptible of any pleaſures beyond thoſe of the brute creation, appear likewiſe to have no ſenſe of any other pains than ſuch as brutes experience. Living in a ſtate of ſimplicity, they have not, like us, multiplied the objects of deſire, and conſequently encreaſed the difficulty of attaining them. Their views are confined to the neceſſaries of life, and they are ſtrangers to its ſuperfluities. Among them, one is not debaſed to exalt another. They are unacquainted with the diſtinctions of the great and the common people. They all conſider themſelves as children of the ſame parent: They all claim equal merit from their country, as they all equally concur in defence of the common cauſe.

The ſtupidity of their eye preſents a mirror, which reflects the true diſpoſition of their ſouls. Their indolence is incredible; and they never give themſelves a moment's uneaſineſs about the future hour.

They paſs their lives, one while ſitting with ſupine inertneſs, and, at another

other, ſtretched out in a hammock, where they ſleep and ſmoke. Hunger ſometimes obliges them to go in ſearch of food, either by hunting or fiſhing. They carry their proviſion home, and their wives dreſs it.

Among them the women bear all the drudgery: They never eat with their huſbands, who would think it a diſhonour to them. But the manners of the Europeans have rendered them leſs ſcrupulous on this head.

Love, among them, is an appetite which does not differ from hunger or thirſt. They never ſhew the leaſt attention, or expreſs the leaſt marks of tenderneſs or friendſhip for the fair ſex, who are ſo much courted by poliſhed nations, and ſo much ſlighted among thoſe who live in a ſtate of nature.

Yet they have no reaſon to complain of the infidelity of their wives. Coquetry nor vanity do not preſent them with any flattering hopes of pleaſure in inconſtancy: They find that they are born to obey, and they ſubmit to their loi Wherever they might transfer their affection, they would only get a new maſter, by changing their lover. Add to this, that their inconſtancy and infidelity would be puniſhed with ſpeedy death."

" The negroes are, or appear to be, naturally timid and daſtardly: But when ſupported by the preſence of their maſters, they brave every kind of danger, and will fight till they expire by their ſides.

All the negroes, from whatever part of Guinea they come, are extremely addicted to ſuperſtition, and believe in magic and ſorcery. They imagine that ſuch ſupernatural power can deprive them of their miſtreſſes affection. This apprehenſion is, to them, of all others moſt tormenting, and alarms them as much as the conſideration of their own perſonal ſecurity.

Love, that child of nature, whom no chains or impediments can reſtrain, who breaks through every obſtacle, gives life to every action and ſentiment of a negroe. Love alone alleviates the weight of their ſlavery.

They are neither daunted by perils, nor deterred by chaſtiſement. A negroe will leave his maſter in the night, traverſe an extenſive wood, expoſed to the attacks of noxious animals, and, without any fear of being apprehended as a fugitive, will viſit his miſtreſs: His abode is often ſo diſtant from hers, that the journey alone conſumes the whole time which ſhould be deſtined to ſleep and refreſhment.

The negroe women have as ſtrong paſſions as the men. Nevertheleſs, they are in general mutually conſtant in their attachments. Vanity is the rock on which the fidelity of the women generally ſplits: It is ſeldom that they are proof againſt the addreſſes of a white man.

The taſte of Europeans for women of this colour may ſeem aſtoniſhing. It is nevertheleſs very general: and it is difficult to ſay whether they have been led to it by opportunity and eaſineſs of acceſs, by idleneſs, by the influence of the climate, by habit, by example, by indolence, by the haughtineſs of the white women, and the little pains they take to make themſelves agreeable; or, perhaps, in the infant ſtate of our colonies, by a motive of curioſity, and a ſcarcity of women.

Nevertheleſs, depraved as this inclination may appear, it is certain that our colonies derive ſome advantages from this corruption of manners. The negro women who cohabit with the white men, are generally more than ordinary attentive to their duty; and they contract a peculiarity of ſentiment which diſtinguiſhes them from the reſt.

They preſerve their maſters and their lovers from the conſpiracies of the ſlaves: And the government owes to them the detection of a general conſpiracy formed by the negroes of Martinico." [*Monthly Review.*]

Deſcription of the firſt Roman *Triumvirate, diſplaying the amazing Corruption of the Government of the Republick, juſt before that Time. From* Hooke's Roman Hiſtory, *Vol.* 3.

" CRASSUS, Pompey, and Cæſar, were at this time the men who bore the greateſt ſway in the ſtate. The firſt by reaſon of his prodigious wealth, Pompey for his power with the ſoldiery, and Cæſar for his admirable eloquence, and a peculiar nobleneſs of ſpirit. Theſe three entered into a ſolemn agreement to let nothing paſs in the commonwealth without their joint approba-

tion, which triple league is commonly called the firſt triumvirate.

Pompey's chief motive to this alliance was to get his acts confirmed by the influence of Cæſar, in his conſulſhip.

The aim of Craſſus was to maintain, by the aſſiſtance of Pompey's authority and Cæſar's vigour, that rank in the ſtate which, without their aid, he could not hope to preſerve. He had purchaſed the friendſhip of Cæſar at the time when the latter, juſt on the point of ſetting out to take poſſeſſion of his government of Spain, was grievouſly importuned by his clamorous creditors, who ſought to obſtruct his departure: Craſſus became bound for him as far as 200,000 l. ſterling, (for ſo much did he want to be worth nothing, as he merrily ſaid of himſelf): And it is highly probable, that what induced Craſſus to act ſo friendly a part at that time, was to be enabled to make head againſt his rival Pompey by the auxiliary ſtrength of Cæſar: But now it was become his intereſt to join with Pompey, as well as with Cæſar, in one common ſcheme.

As for Cæſar, he, without queſtion, in giving way to Pompey's glory, had the advancement of his own in view: but, whatever private views each of the confederates may have had, if we conſider in what hands the adminiſtration of the empire had been of late years, it will not, perhaps, ſeem wonderful, that thoſe three men, having a favourable opportunity to do it, ſhould take into their own hands the management of the public affairs. The triumvirs cannot be ſaid to have made attempts on the Roman conſtitution, or indeed on any legal authority or government. Anarchy prevailed. We have ſeen ſenators, the moſt celebrated by the hiſtorians for their patriotiſm, employing themſelves in the infamous practices of corrupting judges, and ſuborning falſe witneſſes: We have ſeen a daring ruffian threatening a full ſenate with deſtruction, and yet ſuffered by the ſenate peaceably to go and put himſelf at the head of an army that was to effect that deſtruction; yet we have ſeen the ſame ſenate, preſently after, aſſume a lawleſs power of putting citizens of the firſt rank to death without previous trial and condemnation: We have ſeen them preſume to ſuſpend a tribune of the people from the exerciſe of his office, and openly, by a common purſe, practiſe that bribery, ſo often condemned as ruinous to the ſtate. Cato, that ſtout champion of the laws, we have ſeen him a riotous magiſtrate, violating the privileges of the tribuneſhip in the perſon of one of his collegues, and, from perſonal hatred to Cæſar, approving of bribery and corruption, in the election of magiſtrates, after he himſelf had proſecuted Muræna for a violation of the law, in that particular: And, laſtly, Cicero, the conſummate patriot, pleading, in defiance of his own reaſon and conſcience, againſt puniſhing, or even calling to account, judges notoriouſly guilty of ſelling the moſt iniquitous decrees."

Method of hunting the Buffaloe, on the Miſſiſſippi. *From* Charlevoix. *(See our Vol. for* 1750, *p.* 6.)

THE hunters range themſelves on four lines, which form a great ſquare, and begin by ſetting fire to the graſs and herbs, which are dry and very high: Then, as the fire gets forwards, they advance, cloſing their lines: The buffaloes, which are extremely afraid of fire, keep flying from it, and at laſt find themſelves ſo crowded together, that they are generally every one killed. They ſay that a party ſeldom returns from hunting without killing fifteen hundred or two thouſand. But leſt the different companies ſhould hinder each other, they all agree before they ſet out about the place where they intend to hunt. There are alſo ſome penalties appointed againſt thoſe who tranſgreſs this rule, as well as againſt thoſe who, quitting their poſt, give way to the beaſts to eſcape. Theſe penalties conſiſt in giving a right to every perſon to ſtrip thoſe who are guilty, to take away even their arms, which is the greateſt affront that can be given to a ſavage, and to pull down their cabbins. The chiefs are ſubject to this penalty, as well as the others, and if any were to endeavour to exempt them from this law, it would raiſe a civil war amongſt them, which would not end ſoon.

The bull, or buffaloe, of Canada, is bigger than * ours; his horns are low, black, and ſhort; he has a great beard

* i. e. *in France.*

of hair under his muzzle and a great tuft of hair upon his head, which falls down upon his eyes, and gives him a hideous look. He has a great bump upon his back, which begins at his hips, and goes increaſing up to his ſhoulders; and this bump is covered with hair, ſomething reddiſh, and very long; the reſt of the body is covered with black wool, which is much valued. They ſay that a ſkin of a buffaloe has eight pounds of wool on it. This animal has a large cheſt, the hind parts ſmall, the tail very ſhort, and one can ſcarce ſee any neck it has, but its head is bigger than that of the European bulls. He runs away generally at the ſight of any perſon, and one dog is enough to make a whole herd take to a full gallop. The buffaloe has a good ſmell, and to approach him without being perceived near enough to ſhoot him, you muſt go with the wind. When he is wounded he is furious, and turns upon the hunters. He is as furious when the cows have newly calved. His fleſh is good, but they ſeldom eat any but that of the cows, becauſe the buffaloes are too tough. As for his ſkin, there are none better; it is eaſily dreſſed, and, though very ſtrong, it becomes ſupple like the beſt ſhamois. The ſavages make ſhields of it, which are very light, and which a muſket ball will not eaſily pierce.

They find about Hudſon's Bay another bull, whoſe ſkin and wool are the ſame with thoſe I have already deſcribed. This is what M. Jeremy ſays of it: "Fifteen leagues from the Danes river, is the river of Seals, ſo called becauſe there are many in this place. Between theſe two rivers there is a kind of bulls which we call the muſk bulls; becauſe they have ſo ſtrong a ſmell of muſk, that at ſome certain times there is no ſuch thing as eating their fleſh. Theſe animals have a very fine wool, and it is longer than that of the Barbary ſheep. I brought ſome to France in 1708, of which I had ſome ſtockings made, which were finer than thoſe made of ſilk. Theſe bulls, though they are ſmaller than our's, have horns much thicker and longer: Their roots join on the crown of the head, and deſcend by the ſide of the eyes almoſt as low as the throat; afterwards the end riſes up, and forms a kind of creſcent. There are ſome ſo large, that I have ſeen of them, which being ſeparated from the ſkull, weighed, both together, ſixty pounds: Their legs are very ſhort, ſo that their wool drags upon the ground when they walk; which makes them ſo deformed, that it is difficult at a little diſtance to know which way the head ſtands. There are not many of theſe animals, ſo that the ſavages would ſoon deſtroy them, if they were to hunt them. Moreover, as their legs are very ſhort, when there is much ſnow they kill them with lances as they are not able then to make any ſpeed."

Method of hunting the Bear. From the ſame.

IT is always a war-chief who fixes the time, and has the care of inviting the hunters. This invitation, which is made with great ceremony, is followed with a faſt of eight days; during which they muſt not drink even a drop of water: What the ſavages call faſting, is to take abſolutely nothing at all. Still more, in ſpite of the extreme weakneſs which ſuch an abſtinence, one may ſuppoſe, cannot fail to cauſe, they never ceaſe ſinging all the time it laſts. They obſerve this faſt, in order to induce the genii, or ſpirits, to diſcover the places where they may find many bears. Many even do much more to deſerve this favour. Several have been ſeen to cut their fleſh in ſeveral places of their body, to render their genii, or ſpirits, more propitious. But it is proper to obſerve, that they do not aſk their aſſiſtance to conquer theſe furious animals: It ſuffices them to be informed where they are. As Ajax did not aſk of Jupiter to give him the victory over his enemies, but only day enough to make an end of his conqueſt.

The ſavages ſupplicate alſo on the ſame account the manes of the beaſts which they have killed in former huntings; and as their thoughts run wholly on the matter whilſt awake, it is natural that during their ſleep (which can't be very ſound upon ſuch empty ſtomachs) they ſhould often dream of bears. But this is not enough to determine them: It is neceſſary that all, at leaſt the greater number, ſhould in their ſleep have ſeen bears in the ſame place: And how (you will ſay) ſhould all their dreams agree

in this? The caſe ſeems to be thus: Provided a ſkilful hunter has thought he has dreamt two or three times together of ſeeing bears in a certain place, either through complaiſance, or through continual talking of it, their chimerical brain at laſt takes the impreſſion, and every body preſently dreams the ſame, or feign that they have dreamt ſo, and a reſolution is taken to go to that place.—The faſt being over, and the place of the hunt ſettled, the chief who is choſen for the chaſe, gives to all thoſe who are to be of the party a great feaſt; but no perſon dares be preſent without having firſt bathed; that is to ſay, without having plunged into the river, let the weather be ever ſo ſevere, provided the river, is not frozen. This feaſt is not like many others, in which they are obliged to eat up all: Though they have faſted ſo long before it, (and perhaps it is for this reaſon) they eat moderately. He who gives the feaſt, eats nothing; and all his employment whilſt the others are at table, is to relate his former atchievements in hunting: Freſh invocations of the manes of dead bears, finiſh the feaſt. Then they begin their march, equipp'd as for war, and their faces beſmeared with black, amidſt the acclamations of the whole village; for the chace, amongſt theſe people, is as noble as war. The alliance of a good hunter is more ſought after than that of a famous warrior, becauſe the chace provides the whole family with proviſion and cloathing, and the ſavages deſire nothing more: But a man is not eſteemed a great hunter, till he has killed twelve great beaſts in one day.

Theſe people have two great advantages over us, in this exerciſe; for, in the firſt place, nothing ſtops them, neither buſhes, ditches, torrents, ponds, nor rivers. They always go forwards upon a ſtrait line. In the ſecond place there are few, or rather no creatures, which they cannot overtake in running: They have been ſeen, as it is ſaid, entering a village, leading bears in a wythe, (which they had tired by running down) as if they had been leading a flock of ſheep; and the nimbleſt deer is not ſwifter than they are. Laſtly, the chief hunter muſt make little advantage himſelf of his game: He is obliged to be very liberal of it: If they even prevent his gift, and take it away from him, he muſt ſuffer the loſs without ſaying any thing, and be contented with the glory of having laboured for the public: Nevertheleſs, it is not complained of, if in the diſtribution which he makes of the game, he gives the firſt part to his own family. But we muſt confeſs, that thoſe ſavages with whom we have moſt commerce, have loſt ſomething of that ancient generoſity, and that wonderful diſintereſtedneſs which they were remarkable for.—Nothing is more contagious than the ſpirit of intereſt, and nothing more capable of altering the manners of a people.

Winter is the ſeaſon for hunting the bear: Then theſe animals are hid in hollow trees; or if they find any blown down, they ſhelter themſelves under the roots of them, and ſtop up the entrance with branches of pine, ſo that they are perfectly ſcreened from the rigour of the ſeaſon; otherwiſe, they make a hole in the earth, and take great care, when they are in, to ſtop up the opening. Some have been found at the bottom of a cavern, hid in ſuch a manner as not to be perceived, though looked very narrowly for. But in what manner ſoever the bear is lodged, he never leaves his retreat for the whole winter: This is no longer doubted of, and it is as certain, that he never makes any proviſion for the winter, and of conſequence, that during all that time he never eats and drinks. As to his living all this time by ſucking his paws, as ſome authors have affirmed, every one is allowed to believe what he pleaſes: But this is certain, that they have been kept chained up during the winter, without having any thing given them to eat or to drink, and at the end of ſix months they were as fat as before. It is without doubt ſurprizing that a creature cloathed with ſuch a good fur, and who has not the appearance of being very tender, ſhould take ſuch precautions againſt the cold, which no one elſe would think there was any need of. This ſhews we muſt not judge by appearances; every one beſt knows his own wants.

There is no need of running much to catch the bear: It is only neceſſary to know the places where the greateſt number is hid. As ſoon as the hunters think they have found ſuch a place, they form a circle of a quarter of a league

in circumference, or more or leſs, according to the number of hunters: Then they advance, coming ſtill cloſer and cloſer together; and every one looks before him, to find out the retreat of ſome bear; ſo that if there is any, it is difficult for one to eſcape, for our ſavages are excellent ferrets. The next day the ſame manœuvre begins again at ſome diſtance from thence, and all the time of the chace is employed in this manner.

When a bear is killed, the hunter puts the end of his lighted pipe between his teeth, blows into the bowl, and thus filling the mouth and throat of the beaſt with ſmoak, he conjures its ſpirit to bear no malice for what he has juſt done to the body, and not to oppoſe him in his future huntings: But as the ſpirit does not anſwer, the hunter (to know if his prayer is granted) cuts the ſtring under the bear's tongue, and keeps it till he returns to the village: Then they all throw, with great ceremony, and after many invocations, theſe ſtrings into the fire: If they crackle, and ſhrink up, as ſeldom fails to happen, this is taken for a certain ſign that the ſpirit of the bear is appeaſed; if not, they believe they are enraged, and that the chace of next year will not be ſucceſsful, unleſs they can find a way to reconcile them; for, in ſhort, there is a remedy for every thing.

The hunters make good cheer, as long as the chace laſts; and even if they have but little ſucceſs, they carry off with them enough to treat their friends, and feed their families a long time. This fleſh is in reality no great ragout, but every thing is good to the ſavages. To ſee how they are received, the praiſes they give them, the pleaſed and ſelf-ſufficient airs they take upon themſelves, one would ſay they were returning from ſome grand expedition, loaded with the ſpoils of a whole nation deſtroyed. The people of the village ſay, "it muſt be a man (and the hunters ſay ſo themſelves) to fight with and conquer bears in this manner."—Another thing for which they receive no leſs praiſe, and upon which they as much pride themſelves, is to leave nothing of the great feaſt which is given them at their return from the chace by the chief hunter. The firſt ſervice that is preſented, is the largeſt bear they have taken; and they ſerve it up whole, with all its entrails: It is not even ſkinned; they only ſinge the ſkin as one does that of a hog for bacon. This feaſt is performed to a certain ſpirit, whoſe anger they think they ſhould incur if they did not eat all: They muſt not even leave any of the broth in which the meat was boiled, which is ſcarce any thing but fat melted and reduced to oil: Nothing can be worſe; and it generally kills ſome of them, and makes many of them very ſick.

The bears are not miſchievous in this country, but when they are hungry, or when they are wounded; however, people are on their guard when they approach them. They ſeldom attack, they even generally run away as ſoon as they ſee any perſon, and there needs only a dog to make them ſcour quite away. The bear ruts in July; he then grows ſo lean, and his fleſh is ſo inſipid and ill taſted, that even the ſavages, who often eat thoſe things the ſight of which would turn our ſtomachs, can hardly touch it. Who would believe that this paſſion ſhould waſte an animal of this kind and ſhape more in one month, than a total abſtinence from food for ſix months? It is leſs ſurprizing that he ſhould then be ſo fierce and ill-natured, that it is not ſafe to meet him in his way. This is the effect of his jealouſy.

This ſeaſon being over, the bear grows fat again, and nothing contributes more to it than the fruits which he finds in the woods, of which he is very fond. Above all, he is fond of grapes; and as all the foreſts are full of vines, which grow to the tops of the higheſt trees, he makes no difficulty to climb up them: But if a hunter finds him there, his daintineſs coſts him his life. When he has thus well fed upon fruits, his fleſh has a very good taſte, and keeps it till ſpring: It has nevertheleſs, always a great fault; it is too oily; and if it is not uſed with moderation, it cauſes the bloody flux. On the other hand, a bear's whelp is as good as a lamb.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh in Eſſex, Jan. 30, 1764.

AS it is, to my certain knowledge, the too common cuſtom of ſeveral young ſurgeons, and moſt old nurſes, whenever

whenever they apply any dreſſings to the raw place of a bliſter, or other running ſores, to dab them dry firſt, with either lint or rags, (the cauſe of much uſeleſs ſmart or pain) under a miſtaken notion of cleanſing the ſame from corroding impurities, and expoſing the naked ſore for a cloſer application of the ſucceeding dreſſings, I thought this miſtake, as minute as it was, not quite beneath our public notice, accordingly I do hereby publiſh this proper caution againſt all ſuch imprudent practice, which, inſtead of promoting, does greatly impede the cure.

In fact then this old and uſual method is altogether male-practice, and is often the inſenſible producer, I ſay, of much needleſs ſmart and pain; which I hereby, out of pure humanity and benevolence, freely propoſe for the future, if ye pleaſe, wholly to prevent.

Should this ſmall chirurgical remark ſeem to any, too trifling to ſend you to inſert in your inſtructive magazine; or that this affair is related more formally than may perhaps be generally thought neceſſary, let them know it is done for the ſake of preciſion, which is ever requiſite with regard to facts, which it is of uſe to practitioners to be well acquainted with; and let them moreover conſider that what can at any time prevent pain, and remove it when preſent, is well worth notice; and one ſingle article, though ever ſo minute, that in the leaſt tends towards the eaſe of mankind, is a public good, and although well known to themſelves, yet not to others, therefore not to be lightly looked upon, or lightingly deſpiſed.

Wherefore I would adviſe a way of dreſſing all raw and running ſores quite the reverſe of theirs, i. e. to wipe dry all round the bare place, as far as the extravaſated liquor has overflowed the edges, on the ſound ſurface of the ſkin only, but not upon the raw and naked ſore itſelf by any means.

As a proof of what I ſay, I ſhall furthermore propoſe this brief but rational theory, which may ſoon ſatisfy the ſenſible of the ſtrict propriety of this method of cure, with the great impropriety of the other; but what yet beſt of all, experience itſelf will moreover certainly confirm the truth.

Know then, that it is not the bare raw fleſh or naked fibres that require or ſtand in need of the cloſe application of the tenacious particles of the balſam it is uſually dreſſed with, for they are by their natural ſtructure too ſenſible and tender to bear the rough impreſſion of ſuch immediate contact; but it is the fluid or juices that iſſue out of the open orifices of the ruptured canals in the ulcer, that are to be directly acted upon, and altered by the large ſmooth attractive ſurfaces of the balſamic particles applied; which animal juices, or liquor, as ſoon as it gets beyond the verge of circulation, and is vented, from the influence of the air, and their own heterogeneous compoſition, ſoon run into corruption, and become ſharp and corroſive, even to the conſuming away thoſe very veſſels they before flowed out from.

Wherefore it is to correct, digeſt, mollify, or ſweeten, this ſalt, noxious nature of the ſaid depraved fluid, that chirurgical dreſſings, conſiſting of balſams of a ſoft, ſmooth healing virtue are made uſe of; in order to obtund, and alter, the corroding acrimony of the other, and reduce that ſharp thin *ſanies* into a mild, thick, ſmooth *matter*, of a ſoft conſiſtence, commonly called *pus*, when it will itſelf become ſanative, inſtead of, as before, deſtructive to the fine naked fleſh, or ſenſible fibres, it ſo abundantly bedewed and lodged upon.

Now, by indiſcretely wiping off this intermediate and defenſive moiſture, great inconveniencies neceſſarily enſue, and all detrimental to the future cure. 1. The harſh bruſhing off the granulations, or freſh buddings of young ſprouting fleſh. 2. The creating needleſs pain, by expoſing the dry raw ſore to the open air. And 3, by checking for a while, through the cloſe contact of the applied balſam, or ſalve, to the unguarded fibres, the prior, uſual, free, and continued flow of freſh fluid, the regurgitation of which, cauſed from the ſaid obſtruction, irritates the adjacent nerves, and ſo increaſes both the quantity and acrimony of the ſucceeding ſecretion, all which accidents inſtead of curing increaſe the diſeaſe; but at the ſame time are a plain proof of the moſt exquiſite *ſenſibility*, or, to expreſs it more properly, *irritability* of our ſolids.

To

To this purpoſe the learned authors of the London Medical Obſervations and Enquiries, in page 28 of vol. II. have this remark, "Every wound that is healing is naturally covered with a bed of ſoft *mucus* in which the veſſels ſhoot, and which ſurgeons are too apt officiouſly to wipe off."

Thus it is often ſeen, that even a bare melilot plaiſter, as ſoon as clapped upon a raw place of a bliſter, and become warm, by laying hold of the naked fibres, and ſticking cloſe to the bare fleſh, by obſtructing their extremities, ſoon proves as painful as ſo much bird-lime, or melted pitch applied; and of courſe produces ſuch violent ſmart and pain, as brings on a ſudden and ſtrong inflammation both in the ſore itſelf, and all around it, which nothing elſe but pulling off the dry dreſſings, and anointing the parts well with oil will even abate, or remove: For want of knowing the real reaſon of which phænomenon, the innocent cantharides, or Spaniſh flies, are often found fault with, as having poiſoned the place; thus I ſaw a patient once, who had a large ulcer down to the bone, had like to have loſt her arm, owing only to miſmanagement in dreſſing her bliſter. From all which we plainly perceive the great inconveniency of wiping off that natural diſcharge, and defenſitive, fluid and the benefit and advantage of letting it lie on to guard the raw extremities of the open orifices from the immediate and obſtructive contact of the adhæſive emplaſter: Wherefore whenever it happens not to be in quantity ſufficient for that purpoſe, anoint the dreſſings all over, by means of a feather, with ſweet oil, and that will kindly intercept between it and the naked fibres, render all eaſy, and prevent pain: And I doubt not, but thoſe that ſhall hereafter feel the effects of this advice, and the great difference of dreſſing, will not fail, at the ſame time, to think favourably of me, as little as ſome perhaps may think of it.

Nay, I have even ſeen ſome trifling little ulcers ſo very ſore and tender, that have required the like method of dreſſing, otherwiſe they were painful for ſome time after, even until nature had forced out freſh fluid, ſufficient by its interpoſing to raiſe up the plaiſter, and diſengage the former contact.

Laſtly, we may hence alſo learn that the progreſſive motion of the lymphatic juices in thoſe naked and unguarded veſſels is very ſlow, and eaſily impeded by the leaſt touch, or contact, of any extraneous ſubſtance, whence pain will always directly enſue: Whatever touches, reſiſts; whatever reſiſts this vital motion ſtimulates; and whatever ſtimulates excites pain; whence the caſe before us, we ſee in *phyſiology*, is ſomewhat ſimilar, though in a lower degree, to the ſtrong impreſſions of the heavy, rigid, and indiſſolvable particles of poiſon taken inwardly into the body, the effects of both which, allowing only for the diverſity in ſtructure, and different number of nerves in the different parts, are very like, or much the ſame, viz. when too violent; firſt, pain; then inflammation; next mortification; and laſt of all, death.

I am your, &c.

JOHN COOK, M. D.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS it is every one's indiſpenſable duty to be as ſerviceable to mankind in general as poſſibly lyes in their power, I could not diſpenſe ſending you the method I would take for the ſervice of the perſon afflicted with ulcers in the urethra and bladder, mentioned in your Mag. of laſt month (ſee our laſt vol. p. 647.) and, if he pleaſes to obſerve, and perſiſt in it, I moſt heartily wiſh it may prove effectual. I hope he will publiſh in your Magazine the reſult of this, or any other method he adopts, for the good of others in the like deplorable caſe.

℞ *Calomel. opt. lævigat. gr.* vj. *vel.* ℈ß *Confect. fracaſtor.* ʒſs.
M. f. bol. hora ſomni nocte ſumendus.

℞ *Manna opt.* ʒj. *ſolut. in aq. pur. gr. colaturæ & adde pul. rhei.* ℈j *vel gr.* xxv. *m. fiat hauſt. primo mane ſumendus — repetetur bol. mercurialis & hauſtus leniens ſemel ſept.*

℞ *Cort. peruv. opt.* ʒj. *Aq. fluvialis* ℔ß *coq. ad colaturæ* ℔j. *adde balſ. peruv. (vitel. ovi gr. ſolut.)* ʒſs. *fiat apozem cujus capiat* ʒij. *ter die, horis medicis, dies intermedi purgatione.*

℞ *Balſamum traumatic.* ʒſs. *Aq. roſ. vel hordeat.* ʒiv. *mucilag. g. tra[gac]anth.*

canth. vel g. arabic. q. s. m. f. injectio. de quo ℥j. *injiciendo per urethr. bis vel ter in die.*

When his pains are most violent let him take an anodyne, and repeat it occasionally.

Let him drink milk with mallows first boiled in it, and emulsions of almonds, &c.

Mortlake, Jan. 22, 1764. W. B.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR.

IT behoves every mariner on the sea of life, who meets with the misfortune of spliting his bark upon a rock, to discover its situation to his brother sailors, that they may in their voyage avoid the same. With this motive it is, I beg a place in your paper for my short, but unfortunate story: And I flatter myself the well-meant caution it contains, will not be deemed impertinent. Know then that I am an old man, and having by many years honest industry acquired a competency for myself (my wife dying in the early part of life, and my only son having added to the number of those heroes who fell in their country's service in the late war) I declined trade, and retired to this place, to spend the remainder of my days in peace. But the following incident well nigh robbed me of all happiness, and threatened me with abject poverty. 'Tis this: In this neighbourhood I laid out my money in the purchase of a farm, of a man in London; I employed an attorney there to prepare the writings; they were executed, the purchase money paid, and I was put into possession. I enjoyed no wish above my present situation. But *(Dii Boni!)* how fickle is all human happiness! How transient all sublunary bliss! Scarce a year was elapsed, when one morning, as I was in my closet, employing myself (as was usually my custom in a morning) in reading, I was disturbed by the arrival of a person, whom at first sight I took for some friendly visitor. But the mind cannot conceive, not words express my surprize, when putting into my hand a little slip of parchment, he told me, he was a solicitor, and that which he gave me was a subpœna, to answer a bill in chancery at the suit of a young gentleman, just come of age, of the name of H—, for the recovery of an estate I was in possession of, and which had been settled by his father on his marriage, for the benefit of his children, of which the young gentleman who brought the bill was the survivor. I told the solicitor my case, that I had bought the estate fairly, paid a more than adequate consideration for it, and that I was an entire stranger to the matter he mentioned. In answer, he informed me (and true I since find was his information) that the settlement was registered in the office appointed by act of parliament for registering all deeds in Middlesex; and there was no plea in Westminster-Hall, or in the house of lords, that could protect me, but that the estate must be delivered up to the heir, the son of the person from whom I purchased; and added, withal, that the law would not admit any person to say he had no notice of a settlement, which was recorded in a public office instituted by the legislature, and in which it is every man's duty, who purchases or lends money on estates in the county of Middlesex, or the east riding of Yorkshire (which are the only two districts in England that partially enjoy the privilege) to search for incumbrances. In short, my cause was afterwards heard, and the estate put into the hands of the heir, and the hapless consolation I received from the law was, I had my remedy against the attorney, who by the bye was dead insolvent, by whose negligence, *crassa negligentia*, as the noble lord who tried the cause emphatically called it, I was reduced to the most unexpected and disastrous dilemma; and I certainly should have sunk under my misfortune, had not a relation proved my friend (may every one find such in time of need!) and generously upheld me. But if providence had not been thus bountiful to me, I must have perished a victim to the negligence of an attorney: Therefore, whoever purchases or lends money on estates in Middlesex, or the east riding of Yorkshire, ought to be peculiarly careful that there are no deeds registered that effect the title; otherwise he will, in all probability, experience the same fate as,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

Harrow, Jan. 21. A Friend to Mankind.

Definitions

Definitions and Axioms relating to Charity, Charitable Inſtitutions, and the Poors Laws. By Mr. Cooper.

THE author, after endeavouring to ſhew, that, ſuppoſing the preſent ſyſtem of our poors laws to be entirely aboliſhed, county workhouſes and infirmaries would be too large, and parochial ones too ſmall, propoſes, "That in every large hundred, or, where the hundreds are ſmall, in every two or three hundreds united together, there ſhould be a building erected, which ſhould contain an infirmary for the ſick, and ſuch poor as are unable to work, a work-houſe for thoſe who are able, and a houſe of correction for thoſe who are not willing; and that theſe houſes ſhould be under the management of the gentlemen and clergy, in their reſpective hundreds."

This plan (the author ſays) has, in ſome meaſure, experience, as well as reaſon, to teſtify in its favour; the principal parts of it having already been put into execution, by the incorporation of the two ſmall hundreds of Colneis and Carlford, in Suffolk; and by its means, the poor in theſe hundreds are much better maintained, are happier in themſelves and more uſeful to the publick, than in any other part of the kingdom; and, from an account which has been publiſhed, it appears, that this ſcheme will very conſiderably leſſen the preſent expence; for from Eaſter 1758, to Michaelmas 1762, notwithſtanding ſome very extraordinary expences attending the firſt inſtitution of it in theſe hundreds (the contributions being the ſame with what theſe pariſhes had paid, upon an average, for the laſt ſeven years) a ſaving has been already made of above two thouſand pounds; and, in a few years, the debt contracted for its firſt inſtitution will be cleared, and then the rates will not be above half what they are at preſent.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

IN the year 1758, there were loud complaints of the exceſſive price of proviſions, and the proſpect of having candles ſold at a very high price; on which heads ſeveral letters appeared in the public papers, and had, in ſome meaſure, ſo good an effect, that a law paſſed for the free importation of Iriſh butter, pork, &c. and while that law ſubſiſted, a poor man could have butter to ſupply his family, at leaſt for ſix-pence a pound, and other proviſions in proportion: But no ſooner did that good law ceaſe, but all manner of proviſions were immediately raiſed, and freſh butter, in particular, ſold laſt winter at ſo exorbitant a price as fourteen-pence a pound, and ſalt butter at nine-pence, and other proviſions in proportion. Now, for God's ſake, how can the price of meat in particular be otherwiſe, when it is notoriouſly known that cattle, after coming out of the graziers hands, and before they are brought to the ſlaughter-houſe, paſs through ſeveral other hands, many of which, in our good prince king Edward the ſixth's time, were diſtinguiſhed by the odious names of engroſſers and foreſtallers, and as ſuch were made public examples of. In order therefore to cure this evil in ſome reſpect, it is humbly preſumed, that if a law was made under certain penalties, which ſhould oblige the grazier or their ſervants to ſell their beaſts at market, and not ſuffer any foreſtalling and jobbing on the roads leading thereto, under no leſs a penalty than that of tranſportation; the public would ſoon feel the good effects of ſuch a ſalutary law; and ſo they would alſo if another law was made, that when meat and butter were raiſed to a high price, then to permit the ports to be opened, and a free importation of both allowed, as in the caſe of oats, when the market-price, is above the ſum ſpecified in the act.

To bring another inſtance of the iniquitous proceedings of engroſſers, and the care of the legiſlature to prevent them as far as poſſible, I ſhall juſt mention, that till there was an act paſſed to oblige the owners of turbots and lobſters to unload their veſſels within a limited time; they were before ſo far engroſſed, that though there was a veſſel with ſeventy or eighty tons of lobſters at anchor in the Hope, yet there was brought to market but 1000, or thereabouts, for ſome days, and by which means they ſold at a high price, to the great injury of the public.

Every one knows, that hard ſoap, of late

late years, is almoſt generally made uſe of, and conſequently abundance more tallow muſt of courſe be conſumed; in the aforeſaid year 1758 many letters where publiſhed, complaining of the exceſſive high price of candles, and that tallow had been by ſome men moſt ſhamefully monopolized*, and that if there was not allowed the free importation of Iriſh tallow, candles would be at an exceſſive price, and many ſtrong and ſubſtantial reaſons were offered to prove the aſſertion, which had ſo good an effect, that after great oppoſition, the legiſlature was induced to paſs an act for the importation of Iriſh tallow, duty free, for the ſpace of five years from the firſt of May, 1759.

The preamble to which act recites, "That the allowing for a limited time the free importation of tallow from Ireland may tend to the eaſe of the public, and advantage of the revenue, by reducing the price and encouraging the conſumption of candles in this kingdom."

By another act paſſed in the firſt year of his preſent majeſty's reign, "for extending that act," intitled, "An act to diſcontinue, for a limited time, the duties payable on tallow, imported from Ireland, to hogs-lard and greaſe."

The preamble to this, ſpeaking of the firſt, ſays, "it has been found of great utility and benefit to the public, and if the ſame was extended to hogs-lard and greaſe would be of further utility. And therefore it was enacted, that the ſaid recited act ſhould be deemed to extend to hog's lard and greaſe, during the continuance of the firſt act.

The benefit that has accrued through theſe laws, is generally known and allowed; but the misfortune is, they will expire on the firſt of May next. So that it is hoped proper application will be made for continuing the ſaid acts for a further time, or otherwiſe we ſhall certainly have, for the reaſons before mentioned, candles raiſed to an exceſſive price. I am, ſir,

Your humble ſervant,

Richmond. J. G.

Tranſlation of the Information received the 5th of January, 1764, *from the magiſtracy of the Health Office, by* John Udney, *Eſq; his Britannic Majeſty's Conſul at* Venice.

OUR magiſtracy enjoyed a perfect ſtate of tranquility, after having received repeated and certain notices, that at Abbadeſſa caſtle, ſince the two accidents formerly related, nothing new had happened to cauſe any ſuſpicion; but, on the contrary, that the ſurviving perſons of that infected family were in compleat poſſeſſion of their health; when, on a ſudden, theſe days paſt, we received the diſagreeable news, that in the grand borough of Spalatro, for ſome time, diſtempers had ſubſiſted, accompanied with acute fevers and the meaſles. Finally, on the 19th of December laſt, on the examination which was made on four corpſes, of the number of the ten perſons, that died on that day, ſuch ſtrong tokens of a contagious diſtemper were diſcovered in the moſt ſuſpicious parts of the ſaid corpſes, that the doctors of phyſick reſiding there made no ſcruple to give it that determination. Upon the firſt notice thereof, his excellency the proveditor general Michiel departed from Zera, and repaired to the place, provided with the proper authority for doing every thing neceſſary in an emergency of ſo very great importance.

By reaſon of the already related accidents which happened at Abbadeſſa caſtle, Dalmatia, together with all the adjacent iſlands, is ſubjected to forty days quarantine, as you well know; ſo that now all that remains to be done, is in addition to provided meaſures hitherto taken, to apply others ſufficient for ſecurity againſt ſo great an emergency. Of what further accounts we may receive from the general, after he ſhall have made the ſtricteſt examination on the ſpot, we ſhall immediately give you the fulleſt information, as is requiſite in a matter of ſo much importance, and to give you a freſh proof of our conſtant and ſincere correſpondency.

[*London Gazette.*]

* *Q. Whether a man, who does not exerciſe the trade of a tallow-chandler, and buys up a quantity of tallow, to take advantage of the neceſſities of the poor, does not deſerve to be ſeverely puniſhed?*

February, 1764.

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the late* WAR, *continued from our laſt, p. 27.*

THESE were the chief warlike exploits of this year in North America; but before I leave that part of the world, I muſt take notice that this year an end was put to the demoliſhing of the fortifications at Louiſburg, our dominions being thought ſufficiently ſecured on that ſide, by our having poſſeſſion of the town and harbour of Halifax in Nova Scotia, where the ſummer was taken up in receiving the ſubmiſſion and homage of the ſeveral tribes of Indians ſettled upon that continent, moſt of whom came in voluntarily, and made their ſubmiſſion to our governor at Halifax, as there was now no French governor in the neighbourhood, to ſpirit them up againſt us, and to reward them for the barbarities and cruelties they committed upon our people.

From, or ſoon after the beginning of this war, a moſt pernicious and treaſonable trade began to be carried on between our colonies and the French colonies in America, by which the latter were furniſhed with proviſions and a market for their produce, neither of which they could have otherwiſe obtained, as we were maſters at ſea, and had a right to prevent it's being done even by any neutral power; much more by our own people. As correſponding with, and aiding the king's enemies is as much high treaſon as any thing can be made ſo by law, it became neceſſary for our own people to carry on this trade under ſome diſguiſe, and the diſguiſe they contrived was of two ſorts: one was by a licenſed trade to Monte Chriſto upon the north ſide of Hiſpaniola * which was then, it ſeems, allowed to belong to Spain, and theſe licences the Spaniſh governor was always ready to grant, tho' otherwiſe prohibited by the court of Spain, except in a caſe of great neceſſity. The other was a trade directly to the French iſlands under pretence of what they called flags or truce; for when the merchants of any of our colonies had loaded a large ſhip with proviſions and ſtores proper for the French market, they applied to their governor for a few French priſoners, and a flag of truce, as having been freighted for carrying home theſe priſoners, which it is ſaid, ſome of our governors were not only ready to grant but had a chief concern in the cargo. This pernicious trade our government here had an account of before this year, and had ſent expreſs orders to our cruiſers to examine all flags of truce, and to make prize of ſuch as appeared to be concerned in trade with our enemies; in purſuance of which ſeveral of them had been carried in and legally condemned in our ſugar iſlands; and it is pity ſome of the merchants concerned were not proſecuted and hanged for high treaſon; for it would have been impoſſible for the French to have ſo long ſupported the war in America, if we could have prevented their being ſupplyed with proviſions and warlike ſtores, either by our own people, or by neutral powers; notwithſtanding whereof ſome of thoſe concerned pretended to juſtify the trade, and complained heavily of its being put a ſtop to; † which made it neceſſary for our miniſters here to interpoſe, and a letter was written by Mr. Pitt, upon the ſubject, to our governors in America, which the reader may ſee in Lond. Mag. 1761, p. 43.

Although the Spaniards ſtill pretended to be neutral, and not to interfere in the war between the French and us, yet privately they not only favoured the French, but actually carried on hoſtilities againſt our logwood cutters in the bay of Honduras, a trade which we were in poſſeſſion of in, and long before, the reign of Charles II. king of Spain, and conſequently had a right to continue by the 8th article of the treaty of Utrecht, by which it was ſtipulated, that there ſhould be a free uſe of navigation and commerce between the ſubjects of each kingdom, as it was heretofore in time of peace, in the reign of Charles II. catholic king of Spain: Of ſome of theſe hoſtilities the reader may ſee an account in Lond. Mag. 1760, p. 161.

Soon after the beginning of this year we had a ſort of war broke out in Jamaica, which of all others is the moſt cruel and the moſt terrible, I mean a rebellion of the black ſlaves againſt their

* *See Lond. Mag. 1760, p. 405.* † *See the map, Lond. Mag. 1758, p. 640.*

their white maſters, and indeed it is ſurpriſing that this ſort of war does not happen much oftner in ſome of our colonies than it does, conſidering how much the number of the former are allowed to exceed the latter by the undutiful, I will not ſay criminal, neglect of our legiſlature; for it is the duty of the ſupreme legiſlature of every country to take care, that no part of the people ſhall be allowed, by their avarice or any other vicious or fooliſh paſſion, to expoſe themſelves to ruin, and their country to great damage. Of this rebellion the reader may ſee a full account in ditto Mag. p. 366, and 436.

As nothing of importance happened this year upon the coaſt of Africa, I muſt now follow the war to the Eaſt Indies, where this year had began with our remarkable victory at Wondivaſh, and making ourſelves maſters of ſeveral French garriſons, and of the famous city of Arcot, with its numerous garriſon, of all which I have already given the moſt authentic account *. On the 23d of February admiral Corniſh arrived with his ſquadron at Madraſs, and ſoon after his arrival upon that coaſt the French garriſons of Permacoil and Allumparva ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war, as did their garriſon and ſettlement at Karical on the 5th of April, after having had an account that their ſhip, the Haerlem, had been attacked, and forced to run herſelf aſhore, by his majeſty's ſhip the Falmouth; ſo that Pondicherry was now the only place the French had upon the coaſt of Coromandel, and in that fortreſs general Lally had ſhut himſelf up, with all the French troops he had remaining; where he was ſoon after blockaded by land and ſea; but becauſe of the rainy ſeaſon, and after that becauſe of the monſoons, the ſiege could not be begun till November. During the blockade general Lally made ſome deſperate Sorties upon the blockading army, but was always repulſed with loſs; and at laſt the place was, ſoon after the beginning of November, cloſely inveſted, and the ſiege begun in form, of which the reader may ſee an authentic acceunt in Lond. Mag. 1761, p. 382.

And now as nothing elſe of any great importance happened this year in Bengal, or any other part of India, I ſhall return homewards, and in my way take notice, that towards the end of the year a conſpiracy was diſcovered, which had been formed among ſome of the common ſoldiers in garriſon at Gibraltar. Their plot was, it ſeems, to have made themſelves maſters of that impregnable fortreſs, and I ſuppoſe to have ſold it to France or Spain; for we cannot ſuppoſe they were ſuch ideots as to imagine they could keep it for themſelves. But the plot was diſcovered before it was ripe for execution, and ſome of the chief leaders condemned and ſhot for mutiny. Whether any of theſe conſpirators had a correſpondence with an agent from the court of France or Spain is not known; but it is not probable that ſuch fellows would have entered into ſuch a conſpiracy without ſome encouragement from one or other of theſe courts; and if a diſcovery was made of their having had a correſpondence with any agent from the court of Spain, perhaps care was taken by our court not to publiſh it, becauſe they had then no inclination to come to an open rupture with the court of Spain.

Upon the return of admiral Hawke with his ſquadron from Quiberon bay, admiral Boſcawen ſailed, as I have before mentioned † with a freſh ſquadron for that bay, in order to continne the blockade of the French ſhips that had been driven up the river Vilaine by admiral Hawke; but this freſh ſquadron were ſoon forced from that ſtation by tempeſtuous weather, and obliged to return to Spithead on the 29th of January; where they ſoon repaired the damage they had met with, and ſailed again on the 6th of February for the ſame ſtation, from whence they were again forced by another tempeſt, and on the 15th, with great difficulty got into Plymouth, for the Ramillies was loſt in getting in, of which melancholy ſhipwreck the reader may ſee the account in ditto Mag. p. 105. However, we perſiſted in the reſolution of keeping thoſe ſhips in that river, for which purpoſe another ſquadron was ſent thither as ſoon as poſſible, where it continued for many months; and in the month of September, being again under ſir Edward Hawke, he detached the lord Howe in the Magnanime, with the Prince Frederick and Bedford, to

* *See Lond. Mag. 1763, p. 79.*

† *See ditto, p. 236.*

attack a fort in the little iſland of Dumet *, which ſurrendered on the 4th very ſoon after the laſt two ſhips had been placed againſt it. There were nine cannon of eighteen and twenty-two pounders in the fort, and it was garriſoned by one company of the regiment of Bourbon, conſiſting of fifty-four men, of whom two were killed and ſix wounded in the attack; without any other hurt to the ſhips than one ſhot thro' the Bedford's mizen maſt.

Thus theſe French men of war, which had been driven into that ſhallow river, by continuing ſo long in ſuch a miſerable ſituation, were probably rendered utterly unfit for any ſervice, without a thorough repair, which was a conſiderable loſs to the French, and a loſs which they could not, during the war, eaſily or ſoon make good, as we took care to prevent, as much as poſſible, their receiving any ſupply of naval ſtores, even by neutral powers, notwithſtanding the pretence made uſe of by the Dutch, that ſuch goods could not by treaty be reckoned contraband.

On the other hand, our own marine met with a conſiderable loſs, on the 3d of July, by an accidental and ſudden conflagration in his majeſty's dock-yard at Portſmouth, of which the reader may ſee an authentic account in ditto Mag. p. 377. But our magazines were then ſo fully provided with naval ſtores, the effects of this loſs were not in the leaſt felt in any of our naval preparations; for a very conſiderable ſecret expedition was ſoon after prepared and almoſt ready to ſail, but was delayed upon ſome alteration in our councils.

This ſummer a new diſpute happened between the Dutch and us, relating to the conduct of their governor of Euſtatia, who had ſeized an Engliſh veſſel, which went to take in a cargo at that iſland, and alledged, that he did ſo by way of repriſal, for the many ſeizures made by the Engliſh, of veſſels belonging to Euſtatia and Curaſſao. Upon this ſubject major gen. Yorke, on the 20th of September, preſented a very ſtrong memorial to the ſtates general, wherein he demanded immediate reſtitution of the veſſel, ample indemnification for all damages, and the puniſhment of the governor, under pain of making repriſals. To which their high mightineſſes anſwered, that they would make a proper inquiry into the affair, the particulars of which they impatiently expected, as they could ſcarce believe, that their governor would proceed to ſuch extremities without better reaſons than thoſe that were aſſigned, in ſuch a high tone, in his excellency's memorial.

As we heard no more of this affair, it is to be hoped that the Dutch governor either ſhewed the complaint to be entirely groundleſs, or made at leaſt the ample ſatisfaction demanded; for the Dutch now ſeemed to have given up the right they pretended to, of bringing the produce of the French American colonies directly from thence to Holland; as a good many of their ſhips on this account were condemned by our court of admiralty, and the ſentence confirmed by our lords commiſſioners of appeals, without any new complaint from the Dutch. But, at the ſame time, our court of admiralty ſtrictly inquired into all complaints of pyratical practices againſt our privateers, the captain of one of which was condemned at the admiralty ſeſſions in October, and hanged in December, for pyratically plundering a Hamburgh ſhip, he met with in the Channel, of 104 pieces of white linnen cloth, and 34 rolls of painted oil cloth.

But I ought not to omit taking particular notice of one caſe that on the 12th of March, was finally determined by our lords commiſſioners of appeal, becauſe of the extraordinary circumſtance that attended it. A Daniſh ſhip named the Conſtantia, Torres Toft, maſter, pretended to be bound from Ireland with proviſions for the Daniſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, having been met with at ſea by one of our ſhips of war, was ſeized and brought in as prize; for the very pretence made uſe of rendered her voyage very ſuſpicious, as all ſorts of proviſions are as cheap in Denmark as they are in Ireland. Upon the trial it plainly appeared, that this ſhip was really freighted and bound to the French iſlands in America, therefore our court of admiralty condemned the cargo, as lawful prize to the captors, upon their paying the freight to the Daniſh maſter of the

* *See chart of the coaſt of France, Lond. Mag. 1759. p. 640.*

the ſhip, which the court of courſe diſcharged; from which ſentence the claimants had the aſſurance, I may ſay, the impudence, to appeal; but the lords commiſſioners, upon a review of the evidence, moſt juſtly confirmed the ſentence; and it is, indeed, ſurpriſing that no farther inquiry was made into this affair; for if any Britiſh ſubject was knowingly concerned in it, he ought to have been proſecuted, and, upon conviction, executed for high treaſon, in order to prevent the like practice for the future: Nay, if we had given due notice to all the neutral powers of Europe, that we had, by our ſhips of war, blockaded all the French ſettlements in America, it would have given us a right to treat their ſubjects in the ſame manner, had we found any of them treacherouſly ſupplying our blockaded enemies with proviſions: becauſe it was a trade they had never carried on in time of peace, and becauſe it was of the utmoſt importance to us to prevent any ſuch practice in time of war; for could we have effectually done ſo, all thoſe ſettlements muſt, in three or four years, have been forced, through mere famine, to have ſurrendered themſelves to us, without putting us to the trouble, or expence, of reducing them by force of arms. But the unequal confederacy into which we had involved ourſelves upon the continent of Europe, and the danger of its becoming more unequal, by the acceſſion of other powers to the confederacy againſt us, prevented claiming this right, as well as ſome others which we might, by the laws of war, have inſiſted on.

The laſt and the moſt important domeſtic occurrence of this year which I ſhall take any notice of, was the death of his majeſty king George the ſecond, which happened ſuddenly at Kenſington, on the 25th of October, between ſeven and eight in the morning, in the 77th year of his age, and 34th of his reign; whereupon the lords of the privy council aſſembled at Carleton houſe, and gave orders for proclaiming his preſent majeſty, who cauſed all the lords and others of the late king's privy council to be ſworn of his majeſty's privy council; and next day his majeſty was accordingly proclaimed with the uſual ceremonies. As to the manner and the occaſion of the late king's ſudden death, the reader may ſee an authentic account of it in ditto Mag. p. 596.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

THE following extract from the before mentioned *Elements of Agriculture* *, will ſhew the great advantage of frequently plowing every ſort of arable land before it is ſowed with corn or any other ſort of ſeeds.

BOOK II. CHAP. II.

Of Tillage.

WE have already made it appear, that the more the particles of the earth are divided, by ſo much the more are the internal pores encreaſed; that the more the ſurfaces of the particles are enlarged, with ſo much greater eaſe do the roots extend; that the better condition the earth is put in to ſupply plants with food, ſo much the more fruitful muſt it of courſe be rendered.

It may be added that, by this diviſion, the introduction of the water among the earthy particles is facilitated, over the ſurfaces of which it would otherwiſe paſs without penetrating them. This diviſion alſo cauſes the admiſſion of the air and ſun-beams, two agents very neceſſary to vegetation.

This diviſion may be two ſeveral ways effected: by cauſing the particles to ferment naturally, which is the effect produced by a mixture of dung with earth; or by mechanically breaking the particles: this is the effect of tillage, and, of courſe, the ſubject to be treated of in this chapter: What regards manures is reſerved for another.

SECT. I. *Advantages of Tillage.*

It is often more profitable to encreaſe the fertility of land by tillage than by dung: 1. Becauſe a certain quantity of dung only can be got, as the produce of twenty acres is ſcarcely ſufficient for five or ſix: But the particles of earth may, on the other hand, be divided and ſubdivided without end. The aſſiſtance derived from dung is then limited; but there is no knowing the end of the benefits accruing from tillage.

2. Few plants raiſed in dung have the fine flavour of ſuch as are raiſed in good earth, but moderately mended. This difference is conſtantly perceived

* *See before, p.* 39.

in our kitchen gardens, and other gardens. Pulſe and fruit is ſeldom ſo good near great towns, where dung is plentiful, as in country gardens, where they cannot be prodigal of their dung. In lands very much dunged * the corn has a great deal of bran and but little flour. It is alſo more difficult to preſerve, and nice horſes will not eat oats gathered from fields ſowed with poudrette †. But nothing is ſo ſtriking as the different quality of wine produced from an undunged vine, and that made from the grape of one much dunged.

3. Dung, which may operate by fermentation, makes in fact an internal diviſion of the parts, which muſt be of great uſe as well as the ſubſtance which it yields: but the plow not only divides the particles, but changes their places and turns over the ſoil; the part which had been expoſed to the influence of the air and dews, takes the place of another part, which from within the earth is brought to the ſurface. Whence it follows, that ground well plowed is not impoveriſhed by weeds: that the raiſed earth impregnated with the water of rains and dews, and penetrated by the ſun-beams; all which are highly neceſſary to make it fruitful, as is evident from a great number of of experiments.

4. Dung attracts inſects, and inſects deſtroy plants. Experience tells us, that when we dung lands on which trees are to be planted, their roots are ſubject to be hurt by inſects; and this is one of the principal reaſons why the floriſts baniſh dung from their gardens. The great white worms and the mole crickets often make great havock in the beds; I have ſeen meadows entirely naked, on account of the roots of the graſs having been eat by the white worms.

It may be farther added, that dunghills contain many ſeeds which produce weeds without number.

5. It muſt be allowed, that dung is equally ſerviceable to light and ſtrong lands; but the ſame may be ſaid of tillage.

We have already ſaid, that too ſtrong land is that in which the parts are ſo compact as with difficulty to admit the roots penetrating. If the roots cannot freely extend in the earth, they cannot imbibe the food of plants, which will of courſe remain impoveriſhed and ſickly. But when by dint of proper tillage, theſe ſoils are broke; when their particles are ſo ſeparated one from the other, that the roots will be at full liberty to extend and traverſe all theſe little ſpaces, they will be in a condition to ſupply the plants with the nouriſhment they require; and it will ſoon be perceived in their encreaſed growth.

Tillage is equally ſerviceable to light lands but on a different account; we ſhall in due time mention it. Nevertheleſs, it muſt be admitted, that ſtrong lands require more frequent tillage than light lands.

However profitable dung may be when to be got in plenty, and though its defects might in part be cured, it does not at all leſſen the great advantages proceeding from frequent tillage.

It is on this account that three or four plowings are beſtowed on lands intended for wheat. Some farmers have even ventured to double the number of plowings in fields which they could not dung, and they have borne better crops than ſuch as had been well dunged. To give three plowings extraordinary would coſt only eighteen ſhillings; on the contrary, in many places a ſufficiency of dung would coſt three pounds. In this manner does bad management injure.

Some alteration then ſhould be made in the tillage of lands. The plowings given for wheat in the provinces of this

* *Mr. Tull even hints, that dung gives noxious, or, at leaſt, unſalutary qualities to plants: But the reaſons he gives in ſupport of his opinion, do not ſeem admiſſible. For inſtance, when he ſays, that venomous animals are more frequently found in dung than elſewhere, and mentions a toad as an example: Toads, in fact, are not venomous; and, if they were, it is well known that Wolf's-bane may, without injuring it, grow cloſe to a very wholeſome plant. There is, moreover, great room to think that a plant, by nature poiſonous, would be far leſs ſo raiſed in earth much dunged, than if it had grown in a dry and barren ſoil; for the ſame reaſon that celery receives a finer flavour and more virtue from poor land than that which is much dunged.*

† *Poudrette is human Ordure expoſed for a long time to the air, and by that means reduced to powder.*

kingdom

kingdom, do not ſufficiently reduce ſtrong lands. They only form in ſuch ſoils great clods with large cavities between them; this is by no means the proper way to ſupply plants with food. After what has already been ſaid, this muſt be admitted. It is then abſolutely neceſſary to break the clods, and reduce them by tillage into ſmall particles. Then the ſtrong land, being made lighter, is in a ſtate proper to receive plants; and to prevent its returning to its firſt ſtate, it is only neceſſary to hinder its being poached by cattle or carriages, to take care to dreſs it with frequent plowings in proper weather, as will be explained in the courſe of this work.

But what makes it evident how uſeful it is to facilitate the paſſage of the water, the ſun-beams and the roots, in ſtrong ſoils, is, that they are ſometimes rendered more fruitful by mixing ſand with them inſtead of dung. Sand gives no nutrition; but, by preventing the particles from uniting too cloſely, it cauſes the good effects we wiſh for.

Light lands do not ſeem to require quite ſo much tillage as ſtrong lands; and this is the fact; but there is no danger of impoveriſhing theſe ſoils by frequently turning them, and expoſing their particles to the ſun. We have already remarked, in the preceding chapter, that the ſun takes nothing from the earth but moiſture, which the firſt rain returns, and not any of the juices proper for the nouriſhment of plants. Experience convinces us that light ſoils are improved by tillage, either as by grinding and ſtirring their particles, they are in a better ſtate to receive the moiſture of the rains and dews, to be benefited by the influences of the air, or penetrated by the ſun-beams; or, as the internal pores are better adapted to the extenſion of the roots; or, finally, becauſe frequent plowings deſtroy the weeds, which multiply prodigiouſly in certain ſoils both light and ſtrong, particularly when they have been ſpread with half rotted dung.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Memoirs of Sir J. Vanbrugh. *From Mr.* Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting.*

SIR John Vanbrugh belongs only to this work in a light that is by no means advantageous to him. He wants all the merit of his writings, to protect him from the cenſure due to his deſigns. What Pope ſaid of his comedies, is much more applicable to his buildings—

How Van wants grace!

grace! He wanted eyes, he wanted all ideas of proportion, convenience, propriety. He undertook vaſt deſigns, and compoſed heaps of littleneſs. The ſtyle of no age, no country, appears in his works; he broke through all rule and compenſated for it by no imagination. He ſeems to have hollowed quarries rather than to have built houſes: And ſhould his edifices, as they ſeem formed to do, out-laſt all record, what architecture will poſterity think was that of their anceſtors? The laughers, his cotemporaries, ſaid, that having been confined in the Baſtile, he had drawn his notions of building from that fortified dungeon. That a ſingle man ſhould have been capricious, ſhould have wanted taſte, is not extraordinary. That he ſhould have been ſelected to raiſe a palace *, built at the public expence, for the hero of his country, ſurpriſes one. Whoſe thought it was to load every avenue to that palace with inſcriptions, I do not know; altogether, they form an edition of the acts of parliament in ſtone. However partial the court was to Vanbrugh, every body was not ſo blind to his defects. Swift ridiculed both his own diminutive houſe at Whitehall, and the ſtupendous pile at Blenheim; of the firſt he ſays,

At length they in the rubbiſh ſpy,
A thing reſembling a gooſe pye.

And of the other

That if his grace were no more ſkill'd
in [ing,
The art of battering walls than build-
We might expect to ſee next year
A mouſe-trap-man chief engineer.

Thus far the ſatyriſt was well-founded; party-rage warped his underſtanding, when he cenſured Vanbrugh's plays, and left him no more judgment to ſee their beauties, than ſir John had, when he perceived not that they were the only beauties he was formed to compoſe. Nor is any thing ſillier than Swift's pun on Vanbrugh's being Clarenceux-herald, which the dean ſuppoſes enabled him *to build houſes*. Sir John himſelf had not a worſe reaſon for being an ar-

* *The ducheſs quarrelled with ſir John and went to law with him, but though he proved to be in the right, or rather becauſe he proved to be in the right, ſhe employed Chriſtopher Wren to build the houſe in St. James's Park.*

architect. The faults of Blenheim did not escape the severe Dr. Evans, though he lays them on the master, rather than on the builder;

The lofty arch his vast ambition shows,
The stream an emblem of his bounty flows.

These invectives perhaps put a stop to Vanbrugh's being employed on any more buildings for the crown, though he was surveyor of the works at Greenwich, comptroller general of the works, and surveyor of the gardens and waters. His other designs were,

St. John's church, Westminster, a wonderful piece of absurdity.
Castle-Howard in Yorkshire.
Eastberry in Dorsetshire.
King's-Weston near Bristol.
Easton-neston in Northamptonshire.
One front of Grimsthorp.
Mr. Duncomb's in Yorkshire.
Two little castles at Greenwich.
The Opera-house in the Haymarket.

Durable as these edifices are, the Relapse, the Provoked Wife, the Confederacy, and Æsop, will probably outlast them; nor so translated, is it an objection to the two last that they were translations. If Vanbrugh had borrowed from Vitruvius as happily as from Dancour, Inigo Jones would not be the first architect of Britain.

Sir John Vanbrugh died at Whitehall March 26, 1726. In his character of architect, Dr. Evans bestowed on him this epitaph,

Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee.

Strictures on the Merit of Cooper, *a Miniature Painter in the Reign of* Char. II. *and on the Characters of* Oliver Cromwell, *and the Earl of* Strafford. *By Mr.* Walpole.

SAMUEL COOPER owed great part of his merit to the works of Vandyck, and yet may be called an original genius; as he was the first who gave the strength and freedom of oil to miniature. The works of Oliver [a cotemporary miniature painter] are touched and retouched with such careful fidelity, that you cannot help perceiving they are nature in the abstract; Cooper's are so bold that they seem perfect nature, only of a less standard. Magnify the former, they are still diminutively conceived: If a glass could expand Cooper's pictures to the size of Vandyck's, they would appear to have been painted for that proportion. If his portrait of Cromwell could be so enlarged, I don't know but Vandyck would appear less great by the comparison. To make it fairly, one must not measure the Fleming by his most admired piece, cardinal Bentivoglio: The quick finesse of eye in a florid Italian writer was not a subject equal to the protector: but it would be an amusing trial to balance Cooper's Oliver and Vandyck's lord Strafford. To trace the lineaments of equal ambition, equal intrepidity, equal art, equal presumption, and to compare the skill of the masters in representing the one exalted to the height of his hopes, yet perplexed with a command he could scarce hold, did not dare to relinquish, and yet dared to exert; the other, dashed in his career, willing to avoid the precipice, searching all the recesses of so great a soul, to break his fall, and yet ready to mount the scaffold with more dignity than the other ascended the throne, This parallel is not a picture drawn by fancy; if the artists had worked in competition, they could not have approached nigher to the points of view in which I have traced the characters of their heroes.

Cooper with so much merit had two defects. His skill was confined to a mere head; his drawing even of the neck and shoulders so incorrect and untoward, that it seems to account for the numbers of his works unfinished. It looks as if he was sensible how small a way his talent extended. This very poverty accounts for the other, his want of grace: A signal deficience in a painter of portraits—yet how seldom possessed! Bounded as their province is to a few tame attitudes, how grace atones for want of action! Cooper, content, like his countrymen, with the good sense of truth, neglected to make truth engaging. Grace in painting seems peculiar to Italy. The Flemings and the French run into opposite extremes. The first never approach the line, the latter exceed it, and catch at most but a lesser species of it, the genteel, which if I were to define, I should call the familiar grace, as grace seems an amiable degree of majesty. Cooper's women, like his model Vandyck's, are seldom very handsome. It is Lely alone that excuses the galantries of Charles II. He painted an apology for that Asiatic court.

Cooper died in London in 1672, aged 6[illegible]

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

THE ſociety for encouraging arts, &c. propoſed, ſome time ago, a premium of 50l. for a preparation for taking rats alive. This may at firſt ſeem a trivial, perhaps even ſomewhat drole, affair for that ſociety to trouble themſelves with; but when we conſider that the loſs to the public, by the deſtruction of corn alone, amounts to ſome hundred thouſand pounds a year; beſides that of many other commodities, ſubject to be devoured, or damaged by them; and the very diſagreeable domeſtic annoyance of theſe noxious creatures where they abound, it will appear a matter of ſerious moment.

It was repreſented to the ſociety, that profeſſed rat-catchers have a ſecret for preparing ſome compoſition which will allure all the rats in or about any building, together to one place; and intoxicate or faſcinate them ſo, that they may be taken by the rat-catchers at pleaſure; it was therefore concluded, that, if this ſecret was laid open, any perſon might eaſily practiſe it, without employing profeſſed rat-catchers.

In conſequence of advertiſing this premium, ſeveral candidates offered themſelves; but it appeared, that inſtead of a preparation; that is, ſome compoſition which would allure, faſcinate or intoxicate the rats, ſo that they might be eaſily taken, they had only ſent traps, or machines of various forms and conſtructions.

As thoſe who practiſe rat-catching for a livelihood are not many in number, nor always at hand, I ſhall give ſome hints of the principal means, by which, in three or four days time, or ſometimes leſs, they can clear a houſe, and even the out-buildings, of the greateſt part of the rats frequenting it.

The firſt ſtep taken is, to allure the rats all together to one proper place, before they attempt to deſtroy them; for there is ſuch an inſtinctive caution in theſe animals, accompanied with a ſurpriſing ſagacity in diſcovering any cauſe of danger, that, if any of them be hurt, or purſued in an unuſual manner, the reſt take the alarm, and become ſo ſhy and wary, that they elude all the devices and ſtratagems of their purſuers for ſome time after. This place, where the rats are to be aſſembled, ſhould be ſome cloſet, or ſmall room, into which all the openings, but one or two, may be ſecured: And this place ſhould be, as near as may be, in the middle of the houſe, or buildings.

The means uſed to allure them to one place are various: One of thoſe moſt eaſily and efficaciouſly practiſed is, the trailing ſome pieces of their moſt favourite food, which ſhould be of the kind that has the ſtrongeſt ſcent, ſuch as toaſted cheeſe, or broiled red-herring, from the holes or entrances of the cloſet to their receſſes in every part of the houſe, or contiguous buildings. At the extremities, and in different parts of the courſe of this trailed tract, ſmall quantities of meal, or any other kind of their food, ſhould be laid, to bring the greater number into the tracks, and to encourage them to purſue it to the place where they are intended to be taken: At that place, when time admits of it, a more plentiful repaſt is laid for them, and the trailing repeated for two or three nights.

Beſides this trailing, and way-baiting, ſome of the moſt expert of the rat-catchers have a ſhorter, and perhaps more effectual, method of bringing them together; which is, the calling them, by making ſuch a kind of whiſtling noiſe as reſembles their own call; and by this means, with the aſſiſtance of the way-baits, they call them out of their holes, and lead them to the repaſt prepared for them at the place deſigned for taking them. But this I apprehend much more difficult to be practiſed than the art of trailing; for the learning the exact notes, or cries, of any kind of beaſts or birds, ſo as to deceive them, is a peculiar talent, which I have ſeldom ſeen attained, though I have known ſome few perſons who could call together a great number of cats: and there is now one man in London, who can bring nightingales, when they are within hearing, about him, and even allure them to perch on his hand, ſo as to be taken.

In the practiſing either of theſe methods, of trailing or calling, great caution muſt be uſed, by the operator, to ſuppreſs and prevent the ſcent of his feet and body from being perceived; which is done by overpowering that ſcent by others of a ſtronger nature. In order to this, the feet are to be co-

vered with cloths rubbed over with aſſa fœtida, or other ſtrong ſmelling ſubſtances; and even oil of Rhodium is ſometimes uſed for this purpoſe, but ſparingly on account of its dearneſs, though it has a very alluring, as well as diſguiſing effect. If this caution of avoiding the ſcent of the operator's feet, near the track, and in the place where the rats are propoſed to be collected, be not properly obſerved, it will very much obſtruct the ſucceſs of the attempt to take them; for they are very ſhy of coming where the ſcent of human feet lies very freſh, as it intimates to their ſagacious inſtinct, the preſence of human creatures, whom they naturally dread. To the above-mentioned means of alluring by trailing, way-baiting, and calling, is added another of very material efficacy, which is, the uſe of oil of *Rhodium*, which, like the *marum lyriacum* in the caſe of cats, has a very extraordinary faſcinating power on theſe animals. This oil is extremely dear, and therefore ſparingly uſed. It is exhaled in a ſmall quantity in the place, and at the entrance of it, where the rats are intended to be taken, particularly at the time when they are to be laſt brought together, in order to their deſtruction; and it is uſed alſo, by ſmearing it on the ſurface of ſome of the implements uſed in taking by the method below deſcribed; and the effect it has in taking off their caution and dread, by the delight they appear to have in it, is very extraordinary.

It is uſual, likewiſe, for the operator to diſguiſe his figure as well as ſcent; which is done by putting on a ſort of gown or cloak, of one colour, that hides the natural form, and makes him appear like a poſt, or ſuch inanimate thing; which habit muſt likewiſe be ſcented as above, to overpower the ſmell of his perſon; and beſides this he is to avoid all motion, till he has ſecured his point of having all the rats in his power.

When the rats are thus enticed and collected, where time is afforded, and the whole in any houſe and out-buildings are intended to be cleared away, they are ſuffered to regale on what they moſt like, which is ready prepared for them, and then to go away quietly for two or three nights; by which means thoſe, which are not allured the firſt night, are brought afterwards, either by their fellows, or the effects of the trailing, &c. and will not fail to come duly again, if they are not diſturbed or moleſted. But many of the rat-catchers make ſhorter work, and content themſelves with what can be brought together in one night or two; but this is never effectual, unleſs where the building is ſmall and entire, and the rats but few in number.

The means of taking them, when they are brought together, are various. Some entice them into a very large bag, the mouth of which is ſufficiently capacious to cover nearly the whole floor of the place where they are collected: Which is done by ſmearing ſome veſſel, placed in the middle of the bag, with oil of *Rhodium*, and laying in the bag baits of food. This bag, which before lay flat on the ground with the mouth ſpread open, is to be ſuddenly cloſed when the rats are all in. Others drive, or fright them, by ſlight noiſes or motions, into a bag of a long form, the mouth of which, after all the rats are come in, is drawn up to the opening of the place by which they entered, all other ways of retreat being ſecured. Others, again, intoxicate or poiſon them, by mixing with the repaſt prepared for them, the *coculus Indicus*, or the *nux vomica*. I have ſeen a receipt for this purpoſe, which directed four ounces of the *coculus Indicus*, with twelve ounces of oatmeal, and two ounces of treacle or honey, made into a moiſt paſte with ſtrong beer; but, if the *nux vomica* be uſed, a much leſs proportion will ſerve than is here given of the *coculus*. Any ſimilar compoſition of theſe drugs, with that kind of food the rats are moſt fond of, and which has a ſtrong flavour, to hide that of the drugs, will equally well anſwer the end. If, indeed, the *coculus Indicus* be well powdered, and infuſed in the ſtrong beer for ſome time, at leaſt half the quantity here directed will ſerve, as well as the quantity before mentioned. When the rats appear to be thoroughly intoxicated with the *coculus*, or ſick with the *nux vomica*, they may be taken with the hand, and put into a bag or cage, the door of the place being firſt drawn too, leſt thoſe who have ſtrength and ſenſe remaining eſcape.

By theſe methods, well conducted, a very

very great part of all the rats in any farm, or other houſe, and the contiguous building, may be taken. But it requires experience and obſervation to perform them well; and there may be circumſtances known to the moſt ſkilful of the rat-catchers, which, if intelligibly communicated, though they would not enable a perſon without practice to manage this affair completely, would yet greatly aſſiſt, and render it more eaſy to be attained. It would therefore, be an object worthy the attention of the ſociety, to procure for the publick the moſt perfect information that can be attained; to which end the premium ſhould not be confined, as before, to a preparation for taking rats alive; but offered for the moſt eaſy and effectual method for taking rats, without the uſe of baited traps in the common way. The premium ſhould be alſo greater than before; for 50l. is not a conſideration for a man to lay open his art, ſo as to ſtir rivals, that may deprive him of part of his buſineſs, or lower his pay. A noble lord who was before a zealous promoter of this premium, was deſirous laſt year to have advanced 100l. if the ſociety would have joined another to it, to have made up the ſum of 200l. for this purpoſe; but, from ſome accidental neglect, the propoſal was never publickly made to the ſociety; though it is to be regretted, that this generous intention was not purſued, and ſomething further attempted by the ſociety *. Y. W.

Extract of The Virtues of Sage, in lengthening Human Life. With rules to attain Old Age, in Health and Chearfulneſs. *By Dr.* Hill.

"AN old man, of a hearty conſtitution, and in extraordinary poſſeſſion of his faculties and ſenſes, told me he owed the benefit to ſage: He laughed at country folks who eat it in their cheeſe; and called them milkſops who made tea of it: affecting to have a ſecret in his way of uſing it."

"We want, (as a medicine to prolong life) in the language of phyſicians, a gentle ſtimulus, a mild and temperate balſam, a cordial and a ſedative. Theſe virtues the wiſeſt writers aſſert are all in ſage; my old man therefore might not be miſtaken. Let us ſee more particularly what they ſay of it. That it continues health, preſerves the faculties, and memory, and by a grateful warmth cheers, revives, recruits, all are agreed: nor are theſe praiſes given to any other plant. The Greek phyſicians univerſally give it the ſingular character of being warm without acrimony, moſt friendly to the brain, and grateful to the ſtomach; preventing coldneſs, flatulencies, and indigeſtions there, and giving conſtantly a moderate, never a voracious appetite; curing alſo a numbneſs, deafneſs, dimneſs of ſight, and dullneſs of apprehenſion. 'Twas therefore named by them *the ſacred herb*. Theſe were its general, and uncontroverted properties.

Particular hiſtories of its effects abound in authors of the greateſt credit. That trembling of the limbs, which in the extreme is commonly called the Live Palſy, and which in a leſſer degree is almoſt univerſal in an advanced age, Simon Pauli tells us, was in his time cured with certainty by ſage; and we read in Bontius, that palſies are cured with it in the Indies. Aëtius gives the plant the higheſt praiſes, as friendly to conception.

I can remember a woman, of the little town of Stanground near Peterborough, ſo old, that for that reaſon only, ſo far as I ever heard, ſhe was called a witch. About five yards ſquare of ground, encloſed with a mud wall, before the door of her little habitation, was planted with ſage; and 'twas not only her account, but that of all the place, that ſhe lived upon it. Her exact age could not be known, for ſhe was older than the regiſter; but the people in general remembered their fathers calling her the old woman.

In the cathedral church of Peterborough, on the left-hand as one enters the great iſle, is a picture and monumental inſcription of a man who once was ſexton of the place, I think the name is Scarlet, who lived ſo long in that office as to bury, ſo ſays the inſcription, all the inhabitants of the place twice over. The full date of his age is not mentioned; but he was conſidered by more than one generation, as a living miracle. There is great reaſon to attribute this alſo to ſage: for I remember to have ſeen at that place, when I was a boy, a ſpot of ground

* *See our vol. for 1757, p. 159.*

near the church-yard, where there was at that time left againſt an old ſouth-wall of ſtone, the remainder of a broad oak bench, which they then uſed to call this old man's bed: On this 'tis ſaid he ſlept away almoſt the whole day, during the latter years of his life. By it there were then, and perhaps are ſtill, ſome antient tufts of ſage and rue, planted alternately, of which mixed together, he uſed, I imagine, to make his drink. People there remember ſtill an old Latin line, which he learned I ſuppoſe from ſome of the clergy of the place, and which he was continually repeating,

Salvia cum ruta facient tibi pocula tuta.

There may be a great deal in the form in which a medicine is given; and, what is much more to the preſent purpoſe, it is certain that in plants ſome parts poſſeſs a virtue, which others want entirely; or poſſeſs in ſo very remiſs a degree, as to have little efficacy.

I have found that of the ſeveral kinds, the common red ſage has the greateſt virtue; and, for medicinal uſe, that is beſt which has grown in barren, dry, and rugged places.

Of this kind of ſage I tried with care, not the leaves only, but the roots and ſeeds. The leaves are beſt for uſe a little before the flower ſtalks riſe: this is in May. They were therefore right who told our anceſtors to eat them at that ſeaſon. Thoſe who would uſe them conſtantly, ſhould dry them at that time for the reſt of the year. I gave them in large doſes, and attended to their operations carefully. The leaves are lightly cordial, ſtrengthening and ſtomachic. The roots are ſlightly flavoured, and of little value; of the nature of the leaves, but inferior by many degrees. It remained to try the ſeeds, from which, according to the general courſe of nature, I had much more expectation: they are warm and cordial beyond the leaves, carminative, and friendly to the nerves; but ſtill in no way adequate, or indeed approaching to the powers attributed to the plant.

Fewer diſappointments have ſtopped many an enquiry: But the faith I placed in the old writers; a faith founded on experience in many other inſtances, led me ſtill to proſecute this ſubject.

I have long obſerved, that there are certain juices contained in, or ſecreted from, particular parts of plants at certain ſeaſons, which do not exiſt in the ſame plant at other ſeaſons, or in any other part. [This the doctor proves by many inſtances.]

Upon theſe thoughts I carefully examined this laſt year the cups of ſage; and found there what I had ſought before in every other part of the plant ſo much in vain. Juſt when the flowers of ſage begin to open, there is in their cups a fragrant reſin, high flavoured, balmy, delicate, and to the taſte one of the moſt delicious cordials that can be thought of; of warm, aromatic, without all acrimony. I no longer doubted any thing that had been ſaid of ſage; the ſmell, the taſte, the flavour here promiſed all; and I could not but reflect, at the ſame time, that there are other inſtances wherein the antients have ſpoke largely of virtues in plants, which we do not find them to poſſeſs, in the uſual courſe of practice. I ſuſpect a kind of diſingenuouſneſs here; that they really concealed a great deal of their knowledge, while they affected to tell it all ſo freely; in that they did not teach us where, or how to find the virtues they ſo much applauded, although they named the ſubjects which poſſeſſed them.

Having found where the rich balſam of the ſage reſided, the next care was to try in what way to obtain it in the beſt condition for uſe.

The great virtues of plants generally reſide in a reſinous juice. This is pure reſin but in very few: In the generality it is mixed with gum, and makes what it is the cuſtom to call gum reſin. This kind of juice is obtained ſeparate from all others in many caſes by wounding the plant, in hot climates: With us it ſcarce ever can: But it ſtill reſides in the plant in peculiar parts, and at certain ſeaſons, and may be drawn forth by ſolution. This is to be performed by a ſpirit of a due degree of ſtrength. We know only two degrees of ſpirit in common practice; but it is uſeful to have many more: I keep twenty-one. They are eaſily made, by additions of water in different proportions to pure rectified ſpirit. When the virtues of a plant are to be tried, I put a quantity, by weight, of the plant into a

quantity

quantity by meaſure, of each of theſe ſpirits: They ſtand in the ſame heat, have the ſame ſhakings, and are allowed the ſame time: At the end of this they are ſeverally examined with the utmoſt attention; and when it is found which is the richeſt tincture, that degree of ſpirit is uſed for ever after in the preparation.

In this manner I prepared twenty-one tinctures of the cups of ſage: In one of which, the third from alcohol, I found the virtue of the plant perfect and entire. The cups when ſeparated and waſhed were altogether inſipid, and the tincture, ſaturated with their balſamic juice was fragrant, full of the virtues of the plant, and promiſed to be highly uſeful. I have been ſince endeavouring to improve and exalt this for ſimple tinctures commonly admit that advantage; and am not without hopes that we may at laſt find in ſage all that has been ſaid by good writers in its favour." [The doctor has ſince advertiſed, a Tincture of Sage which is much purchaſed,]

POETICAL ESSAYS.

HYMN *to* MELANCHOLY.

Inſcribed to Miſs A. MILLER, *of* V.

Juggi'l ſereno e'l verde;
Non t'appreſſar ove ſia riſo o canto,
Canzon mia, no, ma Piante!
Non ſa per te di ſtar fra gente allegra,
Vedova ſconſolata in veſte negra.

PETRARCA.

O Melancholy, penſive maid,
Receive, within thy gloomy ſhade,
Th'unhappieſt ſwain, e'er ſought your aid!
To thee I'll mournful altars raiſe,
And, in ſad dirges, ſing thy praiſe.
To thy ſtill groves and ſilent court
The wretched, of all times, reſort:
And, when o'ercome by raging grief,
In thy calm precincts find relief.
With thee for ever I'll abide,
Nor, gentle goddeſs, quit thy ſide.
Since then no chearful ray remains
Of Hope, to ſooth a lover's pains;
And 'tis decreed, and ſhe muſt go;—
Then welcome, gloomy ſeat of woe!
Adieu the mirth inſpiring ſmile,
And joys, that did my ſoul beguile:
Sweet pretty dreams of pleaſure paſt,
Which I ſhall never, never taſte!
Thou, Lord, who rul'ſt the ſpangled ſkies,
By whom the planets ſet and riſe,
Great God, whom I with tears adore,—
O muſt I never ſee her more!
Alas! A few ſhort minutes o'er
And Stella leaves her native ſhore!
Methinks I ſee the ſpreading ſails,
And fight! impell'd by cruel gales,
Divide in waves the liquid plain,
And now ſcarce peeping o'er the main!
O Time, retard that baleful day,
Th'appointed term of Stella's ſtay!
The trembling culprit, (for his crime
To death condemn'd) thus dreads the time,
When, to avenge an injur'd land,
His country ſhall his life demand:
Thus, ſhuddering at each ſound he hears,
Lives tortur'd by a thouſand fears;
And, tho' he'll but the longer grieve,
Implores, like me, ſome ſmall reprieve.
My Stella, ſince the fates decree,
That thou, dear maid, art dead to me;
This pray'r accept: "Ye pow'rs divine,
For Stella every joy combine!
From Envy's rage preſerve her free,
And biting Slander's enmity!
O may ſhe, in each climate, find,
A bleſſing, ne'er for me deſign'd,
With health of body, peace of mind!"

PROMETHEUS.

The FLAMERS.

SEE, from Stella's ſloe-black eyes,
How the forked light'ning flies!
Arrows wound in every glance,
Every look a dagger plants!—
Yet ſuch melting graces join,
Stung to death, we ſcarce repine;
For that ſoftneſs ſeems to cure
All the harm, they did before.
Yet, in truth, it doth not heal;
Witneſs, Love, I ſuffer ſtill!

PROMETHEUS.

To my FLUTE.

Grata teſtudo, — O laborum
Dulce Lenimen, mihi cunque ſalve
Rite vocanti.

HOR.

WHILE exil'd in this ſolitude,
Dull ſeat of boors and planters rude,
With you, my Flute, in harmleſs play,
I cheat the tedious hours away:
And when you lend your tender note,
Suſpend the force of anxious thought
So much, that I forget the while,
That here no lovely Pollies ſmile;
No vales with joyous accents ring,
No ſprightly Kennons dance and ſing.
Hail harmony; for you beſtow
The greateſt good we mortals know!
An apathy, by thoſe that reign,
If ſought without you, 's ſought in vain.

You

You teach us, happy doctrine yours!
To bridle paſſions headlong courſe,
You ſmooth the brow of fell deſpair,
And comfort is, where-e'er you are.
Hail, Harmony; for you beſtow
The greateſt good, we mortals know!

ROBERT BOLLING, jun.

The LION *and the* FLY. *A* FABLE.

IN days of yore, in Eſop's time,
When lions talk'd aloud in rhyme,
A certain ſelf-conceited elf
Was thus o'erheard to praiſe himſelf.
"Behold, yon wide extent of land,
'Tis every inch at my command,
Fill'd with my poor dependents, they
Whene'er I chuſe to beat for prey,
If I but ſhow my teeth, and threaten,
Tremble for fear of being eaten.
And ſure 'tis right I ſhould remain
Sole lord of all this vaſt domain:
For where's the tyger or the bear
That can in aught with me compare?
Who ſo majeſtic ſteps, or who
Such feats of arms as I can do?
Then for my ſenſe and my capacity
I am a beaſt of ſtrange ſagacity."
Whilſt thus he prates, a little gnatfly
Preſum'd to contradict him flatly.
"Sir, ſays the fly, this vaunting ſpirit
But ill agrees with real merit.
You may be wiſe and brave we know;
But your own word won't prove you ſo.
Nay, to be plain, we gnat-flies gueſs
The more the boaſt the value leſs.
And, ſhall I ſpeak without diſguiſe?
I think you neither brave nor wiſe.
Nay, briſtle not, nor think that I
Becauſe I'm ſmall muſt therefore fly.
'Tis not the ſhaking of your mane
Will ever make me quit the plain:
And though you roar and foam and rattle
I'm not afraid to give you battle."
With that on lion's ſnout he fix'd,
And next, his eye lids got betwixt.
Firſt here, then there, in every part
The ſtinging inſect made him ſmart.
And, ſpight of all the tyrant's pride,
He ſafely goads on every ſide;
Then takes his leave in full conviction,
A lion's courage was a fiction.
Away the little warrior hies,
Buzzing his triumph as he flies;
When lo! an odious dirty web
Set all his fortunes at an ebb.
And he, that brav'd the lion's paw,
Inglorious fills a ſpider's maw.
This fable, if you would apply,
You'll plainly ſee —— is the fly;
The web denotes the lawyer's quibble
Which pinches thoſe who raſhly ſcribble;
A ſcarecrow ſet for little folks
To warn them how thay crack their jokes.
If who's the lion you enquire,
'Twere very bold to ſay th'eſquire;
For on my troth I cannot ſee
In him one lion's quality,
Unleſs it be *(amice cave)*
He keeps a jackall P— D—*.

To Miſs J——.

YOU aſk me, Julia, why I muſt depart,
Why quit the place where you engag'd my heart;
Why I a voluntary exile prove,
And to ſome diſtant clime reſolve to rove?
Heaven only knows, with what regret I leave
Thoſe heart felt joys that you were wont to give;
Heaven only can my ſecret griefs impart,
Which, like a torrent, overwhelm my heart;
Yet know, my fair one, 'tis from thee I fly,
To conquer love, or in the encounter die;
From thee whoſe balmy lips ſo oft I've preſt;
So oft I've hugg'd thee to my panting breaſt!
From thee, once all my joy, and now the ſource
Of each corroding care, and dire remorſe!
Had'ſt thou been kind, my joys had been complete,
No cares had found within my heart a ſeat:
Hadſt thou been kind, I ne'er had known this change,
I ne'er had entertain'd one thought to range.
My life without a guſt would then have been
One gentle calm; tranſcendently ſerene!
But now deſpair and horror muſt attend
My wand'ring ſteps—my hopes are at an end.
My promis'd joys which I had kept in ſtore
And treaſur'd in my heart, are now no more.
But all are wither'd in one fatal hour;
As nipping froſts conſume the opening flow'r,
Which ſeem'd at noon ſo blooming to the ſight,
But faded, dead! and vaniſh'd ere 'twas night!
How could my fair, unleſs ſhe meant to give
Such cruel tortures, firſt my vows receive?
How could you cheriſh with the niceſt art
My infant love, and rob me of my heart?
Since you firſt knew, what now too late I find,
That yours was never once for me deſign'd.
How could your eyes ſuch killing glances wear?
And every look with ſo much truth appear.
How could that angel form of yours betray,
And lead me from the paths of peace aſtray?
Like thoſe decoying meteors that appear,
To cheat at night the weary traveller,
Who gladly does purſue the wand'ring light
And thinks his home will quickly bleſs his ſight:
But ah, like me, he finds his ſad miſtake
When 'tis alas! for remedy too late.
Reaſon is now his laſt and beſt reſource,
To calm his paſſions and direct his courſe
For her kind aid with ardent warmth I'll
And ſtill to think no more of love and y

The CONSTANT LOVE
A DIALOGUE.

DAM. WHY ſo ſad! Philander ſay?
You that wont to be ſo gay

* *Claſſical alluſion. Davus ſum non Oedipus. Terence And.*

Your arms acroſs and head reclin'd,
Is cruel Silvia ſtill unkind?
By that ſigh you'd have me know,
Cupid is Philander's foe,
Shake off the little urchin's chain,
His pleaſure is in giving pain,
He laughs to ſee you ſigh in vain.
PHIL. Ah Damon ceaſe to blame the boy,
He gives not greater pain than joy:
I love, 'tis true, a fickle fair,
A maid, that well deſerves my care:
Silvia, that angelic creature,
Her every look her every feature,
Her ſparkling eyes! vermilion cheek!
Her jetty hair, her ivory neck!
Her voice ſo ſweet, her form ſo fine,
Silvia does her ſex out ſhine!
The little birds on every tree,
When they join melodiouſly,
Sing not half ſo ſweet as ſhe.
Silvia has every charm to pleaſe
She conquers every heart with eaſe.
While ſtars ſhall glitter in their ſphere,
And fiſhes glide along the ſea:
So long I'll hold my Silvia dear,
So long, dear maid, will I love thee.
Ye ſofter powers hear a lover's prayer,
That charming Silvia may be kind as fair!

ODE, *on the* ROYAL NUPTIALS.

[*Soft Muſic.*]

ANGELS from your ſpheres deſcend!
Tune your golden viols all!
Heav'nly airs with earthly blend,
At the muſes pow'rful call!
Dawning virtues, lovely grace,
Let th' harmonious choir diſplay!
Lo! yon nymph of royal race,
Animates the breathing lay!
Search the rolls of hoary time,
Some bright pattern thence derive,
One whoſe excellence ſublime
In Auguſta may revive!

RECIT.

Swell, ſwell the note with Caſſandana's name!
Of high extraction, and immortal fame!
Media leſs gloried in her ſtrength of arms,
Than in the royal virgin's pow'rful charms!
O'er all th' admiring world her merits rung,
And thus the eaſtern poets ſweetly ſung.

AIR.

With politeneſs gently grac'd,
And with elegance of taſte;
Yet from courtly foibles free;
With majeſtic beauty crown'd!
More for ſolid ſenſe renown'd,
Heighten'd all by modeſty!

CHORUS.

Swell, ſwell the note with Caſſandana's name!
Raiſe high her trophies on the voice of fame!

RECIT.

Kindred goodneſs ſtill ſhould pair:
Heaven excites the mutual flame;
Cyrus! happy Perſia's heir!
Su'd for love—and match'd the dame:

AIR.

Behold! to our admiring eyes!
Another Caſſandana riſe!
Auguſta! of ſuperior grace!
And lovelieſt of the lovely race!

CHORUS.

Now ſwell the note with fair Auguſta's name!
Raiſe high her trophies on the voice of fame!

RECIT.

A ſecond Cyrus heard the ſound!
And came with blooming laurels crown'd!
Hear, thou happy, royal youth!
The pleaſing voice of love and truth,
Attend, and hear the voice of fame,
Thus thy happineſs proclaim!

An ODE *for the Celebration of the Birth-day of her Majeſty. Performed at the Caſtle of* Dublin.

By BENJAMIN VICTOR, *Eſq;*

The Muſic compoſed by Mat. Dubourg, *Eſq;*

AIR and CHORUS.

COME thou laughter loving power
Goddeſs of the feſtive hour,
Roſy Mirth! and bring along
Blithſome ſport, and jocund ſong,
To welcome in th' auſpicious day!
When glad Ierne tunes her harp to pay
To Charlotte's praiſe the tributary lay.

AIR.

With every brighteſt virtue crown'd,
Adorn'd with every grace,
She reigns, by grateful nations own'd
The ſovereign of her race.

CHORUS.

Ye powers who watch o'er Britain's throne,
Look from your ſphere of glory down!
Look down and hear a peoples prayer!
Protect and guard this royal pair,
Charlotte and George by heaven deſign'd
To bleſs each other, and mankind!
Let no malignant cloud their days o'ercaſt,
But each new hour be happier than the laſt!

RECITATIVE.

And ſee!—Our prayers ſucceſsful prove!
Another ſon has bleſs'd their love!

AIR.

May every happy year encreaſe
Thoſe pledges of our future peace!
To guard and grace their parents throne,
With native virtues like their own!

DUETT.

So happy Charlotte, ſhall thy name
In Britain's lateſt annals ſhine;
Nor in her duty to thy ſame
Shall pleas'd Ierne fail to join:
Ierne faithful to the Brunſwick-line!

RECITATIVE.

Juſt to that faith, her monarch's care
Has choſen Percy's honour'd heir,
Northumberland, with generous hand,
To deal his favours thro' the land,

Awe'd at the name wild tumults ceaſe,
Ambitious feuds are huſh'd in peace,
Concord, reſumes her ſmiling reign,
With every bleſſing in her train.

CHORUS.

Come thou laughter loving power,
Goddeſs of the feſtive hour,
Roſy Mirth! And bring along
Blithſome ſport, and jocund ſong,
To welcome in th' auſpicious day!
When glad Ierne tunes her harp to pay
To Charlotte's praiſe the tributary lay.

A new Occaſional SONG, *introduced in* The RITES OF HECATE; *and ſung by Mr.* Vernon.

RECIT.

THUS live and love, ye happy fair,
Breathe ſtill the kind, the fragrant air;
Enjoy your bliſs, and grieve no more,
That Flora quits her Albion's ſhore.
What though awhile the ſpring may fade,
And, mourning, miſs the lovely maid,
Fame ſhall her future bliſs relate,
And ſmiling years confirm her glorious fate.

AIR.

I.

When Flora, with her plighted love,
From Thames's banks withdrew,
She ſent a look to Richmond grove,
And breath'd a ſigh o'er Kew.
Oft with that breath the woodbine flow'r,
The roſes bloom more ſweet,
Now conſcious of the parting hour,
They wither at her feet.

II.

No more with ſongs of nymphs and ſwains
The ſprightly morn ſhall riſe;
Love far retreats from Richmond's plains,
To reign in Flora's eyes;
Thames plaintive, like Euphrates, mourns
His Eden's blaſted ſhore;
No Zephyrs breathe, no ſpring returns,
Where Flora ſmiles no more.

III.

Yet here the muſe ſtill fondly roves
At Curfeu's ſolemn knell,
And near the genius of the grove
Thus ſings from Merlin's cell:
"Go, happy nymph, tho' doom'd to ſhine
No more in Albion's ſphere,
New realms ſhall feel thy ray divine,
New Edens flouriſh there!"

An EXTEMPORE ANSWER

To the Author of the Political Weathercock, *in the* Lond. Mag. *for* Dec. 1763, *p.* 675.

ON Will and Charles, for ſhifting ſides,
Why ſo extremely witty?
Sure, obſtinacy is a charm,
No where, but in the city!

Fools never change their minds, 'tis ſaid;
But wiſe men often do, ſir:
How, *that there* B—d acts, i'th' houſe;
How Jekyl *did*, you knew, ſir.

The teſt of patriotick worth,
Is, to be of no party;
But cloſing with Britannia's friends
To be ſincere and hearty!

Was I to portion merit's prize,
That man would ſurely win it;
Who acts, on principle, both out
Of parliament — and in it.

W.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following paper being intended for the information of women afflicted with cancerous complaints, in hopes thereby to ſave many from falling into thoſe calamitous ſtates, that are common in this diſeaſe, when either neglected or injudiciouſly treated, I hope it may deſerve a place in your uſeful and communicative Magazine.

WOMEN who are the moſt ſubject to cancers are thoſe of ſingle life, ſterile, or of melancholic, and ſedentary diſpoſitions: In ſome they commence from hurts received; in others without any apparent injuries; many have found cancers to have followed ſevere and continued cholicks, the piles, or the ſudden and irregular ceſſation of the menſtrual evacuation; childbearing women, whoſe breaſts have remained hard, or have impoſthumated and afterwards not recovered their natural ſoft ſtate, have alſo been followed with this diſtemper.

Notwithſtanding the above diſpoſed are, more than others, the objects of the diſeaſe, the moſt apparent healthy conſtitutions are not exempted.

The firſt ſymptom the precedes cancers in the breaſts is a ſwelled gland, which, by degrees, increaſes to a larger ſize, *e. g.* from that of a horſe bean, to the ſize of a man's fiſt, and ſo on, till the whole breaſt may become one entire cancerous maſs, and immoveably fixed to the ribs; we likewiſe frequently obſerve them to begin with a dent or tucking in the ſkin.

In ſome perſons theſe ſwellings are attended with pain almoſt from the very beginning, in others they are very little trouble, till near the time of ulceration *.

Thoſe, in whom they are painful in the early ſtate of the diſeaſe, are generally more fortunate in being cured than the others. Not that the cure is more eaſily effected, but that they generally, from the circumſtances of pain, apply for relief in due time, while thoſe, who feel but little, too frequently ſuffer the diſeaſe inſenſibly to ſteal on, ſo far as to be beyond the limits that admit of cure; for it is common for other neighbouring parts to imbibe the diſeaſed virus, particularly the glands under the arm, or thoſe of the neck, and ſometimes the groin alſo; nay often

* *Vide Practical Obſervations on Cancers and Diſorders of the Breaſt, &c. by R. Guy.* (*Of which ſee an account in our vol. for* 1760, *p.* 89. *and* 1762, *p.* 488, 721.)

often others of the glands, internally in the body, through length of time.

It hence naturally follows, it cannot be ſafe to permit any cancerous ſymptom to be ſlightly looked upon, or diſregarded, ſince the conſequences may prove fatal; and the ſooner they are removed, the more certain is the ſucceſs. All caſes do not proceed with the ſame celerity. Some lie long indolent in the breaſt. Others are very rapid in their progreſs *. Inſtances of the former, although they bear no proportion with thoſe of the latter, yet may have induced many of the profeſſion, who have had but little experience in this malady, to that inattention to them which is ſo particularly remarkable in this more than any other diſeaſe.

To explain myſelf on this head, I give it the mildeſt term *inattention* in whomſoever, that ſhould adviſe a patient, afflicted with a cancerous tumour in the breaſt, to reſt eaſy in their minds, depend on the mercy of the diſeaſe, and do nothing farther to ſtop its progreſs than perhaps directing a hare-ſkin, or piece of flannel, bleeding, purging, &c. Now if any ſuch adviſer can confide that the diſeaſe will remain in the ſame quiet condition, for a length of time, or even life, I ſhould readily ſubſcribe to ſuch advice, but it is an undeniable matter of fact, that thoſe under the above circumſtance, can never be looked upon, but as in a ſtate of great danger of a deſtructive cancer enſuing. Many are unhappily deceived, by thinking it time enough to extirpate a cancer, when the ſurface of the ſkin becomes diſcoloured; this opinion has proved fatal to numbers; for at that time it will in general be found, that the axillary glands are infected and ſwelled. At which time the operation, which ſhould have been performed before, cannot with good grounds be performed at this time. If a cancer ſhould remain in the breaſt till ulceration comes on, the breaſt naturally mortifies by piece meal, ſeparates and comes away of itſelf. This contributes nothing toward a cure, but becomes miſerably fatal in the end. On the other hand, every ſwelling of the breaſt is not of a cancerous nature, and although it may acquire that diſpoſition by lying long in the part; yet common treatment often diſſolves it without farther conſequence: Yet if it ſhould happen that ſuch ſwellings, or lumps, cannot be either diſſolved, nor be brought to digeſtion, by art, and the lump grows harder or larger, attended with pricking pains, the patient is in imminent danger of having an inveterate cancer, (the ancients term it an occult cancer) and it ought immediately to be extirpated, for the longer it is delayed the difficulties keep pace with it, and the ſufferings likewiſe.

If a woman, through indiſcreet delicacy conceals her complaint, till it is incurable, ſhe only is to blame. If thoſe, to whom ſhe entruſts her health delay extirpating the tumour at the proper time, when early enough applied to, and the forementioned bad conſequences are permitted to enſue, the blame reſts on the ill adviſer only.

I never knew any internal medicines capable of ſtopping the progreſs of cancers, and where they do no good, is it not to be feared they do harm to the conſtitution?

Thouſands have been ruined ſince the late introduction of the Hemlock; no cure of a cancer hasbeen yet experienced from it in this kingdom; and if I may credit the words of the celebrated Drs. Aſtruc, (phyſician to the king of France) and Petit, and Mr. Moreau, principal ſurgeon to the Hotel Dieu in Paris, who informed me they had tried it in more than 500 cancers in that hoſpital, and many more of the moſt celebrated of the phyſical profeſſion (who I converſed with laſt July in Paris) they had not found ſucceſs in a ſingle inſtance: add to this a letter which I lately received from the celebrated Dr. De Haen, phyſician to the empreſs, who writes, that he never ſaw any cure performed by it in Vienna. Nor did Dr. Storck ever cure a cancer there by it.—How much has Dr. Storck to anſwer for in deceiving all Europe? De Haen writes he made experiments on one hundred and twenty caſes by order of his ſovereign, and ſacrificed many women, who he thought might have been cured by the knife. The ingenious Dr. Andree, phyſician to the London hoſpital, in his account confirms theſe others from all parts of Europe. At the ſame time we cannot wonder at the gracious reception this medicine met with, as any method to cure, without cutting, ever will be preferred: Mine being the only one of the kind practiſed, without cutting, or known in Europe, has probably been the cauſe of attracting ſo large a ſhare of practice in this particular diſeaſe, and if I may be permitted to ſay, the

* *To give only one inſtance, among a great many others I have met with. A lady had a cancerous lump in the breaſt, about the ſize of a hen's egg, which had been formed only three months, and diſſolvent means had been tried by her phyſician without ſucceſs. I was called to the conſultation, and gave my opinion, that the lump ought to be extirpated immediately, as it was apparently growing larger; my opinion unhappily differed, with that of the doctors, it was thought not to be immediately neceſſary, but to try farther, by external remedies; being called again in conſultation, only a month afterwards, when I found the breaſt under ſuch circumſtances then, as obliged me to decline intermeddling, and I recommended a conſultation of other gentlemen of repute. I heard they concurred with my laſt ſentiments, that it was too late to hope for ſucceſs. The unfortunate lady ſoon after, as I was informed, prevailed on a ſurgeon to cut the breaſt off, but the operation did not ſucceed well, and ſhe died a ſhort time afterwards.*

great ſucceſs that has attended it. Influenced by humanity to the tender ſex, from the great numbers that daily apply to me for relief, many of whom I cannot undertake from the dreadful ſituations I find them in, I have been induced to give this ſhort eſſay, to apprize them of the neceſſity of a careful regard to ſuch caſes in due time, which in general proves ſucceſsful. I hoped thoſe two treatiſes, which I publiſhed a few years ago, would have rendered this addition unneceſſary, but as women ſeldom read phyſical books, I have found many have ſuffered for want of knowing theſe truths, which, by this means, may fall in their way, from the extenſive communication of this uſeful Magazine.

RICH. GUY, Surgeon,
Feb. 16, 1764. in Mark-lane, London.

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majeſty in Council for the Year 1764.

BERKSH. John Walter, Eſq. Bedf. William Pym, Eſq. Bucks. William Lloyd, Eſq. Cumb. Henry Elliſon, Eſq. Cheſh. John Crewe, Eſq. Camb. and Hunt. Edward Martin, jun. Eſq. Cornw. Henſder Mountſteven, Eſq. Devon. William Spicer, Eſq. Dorſet. John Pinney, Eſq. Derb. Leonard Foſbroke, Eſq. Eſſex, John Wilks, Eſq. Glouceſt. Giles Naſh, Eſq. Hertf. David Williams, Eſq. Heref. Edward Greenly, Eſq. Kent, Henry Goodwyn, Eſq. Leiceſt. John Weſtnon, Eſq. Linc. Marmaduke Tomlyn, Eſq. Monm. William Lloyd, Eſq. Northumb. Chriſtopher Read, Eſq. Northampt. Sir Booth Williams, bart. Norf. John Davis, Eſq. Notting. Charles Melliſh, Eſq. Oxf. Abel Dotting, Eſq. Rutl. Edward Hunt, Eſq. Shrop. Edward Rogers, Eſq. Somerſet. William Helyar, Eſq. Staff. William Armet, Eſq. Suff. Sir John Blois, bart. Southamp. Sir Thomas Worſley, bart. Surry, James Morris, Eſq. Suſſ. John Pay, Eſq. Warw. John Knightly, Eſq. Worceſt Rowland Berkley, Eſq. Wilt. Walter Long, Eſq. Yorkſh. Sir William Foulis, bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, Thomas Bowen, Eſq. Carm. Woodford Rice, Eſq. Card. Thomas Jones, Eſq. Glam. Abraham Williams, Eſq. Pemb. William Ford, Eſq. Rad. James Broome, Eſq.

NORTH WALES.

Angl. John Lewis, Eſq. Carn. John Griffith, Eſq. Denb. William Dymocke, Eſq. Flint. Richard Parry Price, Eſq. Merion. William Lloyd, Eſq. Montg. Arthur Blainey, Eſq.

At the general court held at the Bank the 25th of Jan. the following motion was made and ſoon after unanimouſly confirmed: viz.

"That the thanks of this general court be given to the governor, deputy governor, and court of directors, for their ſteady, prudent and judicious conduct, whereby the general credit of Europe, and particularly that of this nation and city, has been ſo powerfully ſupported, and the true intereſt of this corporation ſo eſſentially regarded."

At this general court it appeared they had renewed their charter (which was almoſt expired) from Auguſt 1765, for twenty-one years, the ſum required for which amounted to 110,000 l. Likewiſe had agreed to lend the government one million on Exchequer bills, to the year 1766, at 3 per cent. intereſt, and then to be paid off.

On the 27th their highneſſes the prince and princeſs of Brunſwick (ſee p. 51.) ſet out for Miſtley-hall from lord Abercorn's, and from thence, the next day, arrived at Harwich, where the corporation waited upon them, with their compliments of congratulation, and had the honour of kiſſing the princeſs's hand. They reſided, during their ſtay at Harwich, at Mr. Davies's, the collector, from whence they embarked, in different yachts, which ſailed on the 30th, but no advices arriving for ſome days, the town was thrown into the greateſt conſternation, and it was reported one or both of the royal pair were loſt in the ſtormy paſſage. However, the advices from Holland, by expreſs, ſoon calmed the public fears, and were of the following import: That the prince and princeſs landed at Helvoetſluys on the 2d of February, and at landing were complimented by the great cup-bearer, Bigot, on the part of the prince of Orange; by M. de Reden, charged by the king of Great Britain and the regency of Hanover, to conduct them to Lunebourg; and M. de Boilwitz, on the part of the duke of Brunſwick. The next day the hereditary prince took the route by land, and arrived towards evening at

at the Hague. Her royal highneſs embarked at the ſame time on board the yachts of the prince of Orange, and of the admiralty, and, having a fair wind, arrived the ſame evening at Delftſhaven, and the next morning at Delft, where the hereditary prince and duke Lewis of Brunſwick, as well as the Engliſh ambaſſador, came to meet her. The equipage of the prince ſtadtholder, with an eſcort of body guards, conducted her royal highneſs from Delft to the Hague, to the palace of the prince ſtadtholder, called the Old Court, where on alighting from her coach, ſhe was received by the prince ſtadtholder, who handed her to her apartments, where her royal highneſs received, ſome time after, the compliments of the foreign miniſters, and a great number of perſons of diſtinction. The prince ſtadtholder gave the ſame day a grand dinner and ſupper, at the ſaid palace, to their royal and ſerene highneſſes, who went in the evening to the French comedy.

On the 5th they again dined and ſupped, and had a concert at the Old Court.

The 6th, duke Lewis of Brunſwick gave to the hereditary prince and princeſs of Brunſwick a ſuperb dinner, at which were preſent the prince ſtadtholder, the foreign miniſters, and many other perſons of diſtinction of both ſexes. The ſame day general Yorke gave their highneſſes a ſplendid ſupper, which was followed by a ball.

The 7th they dined at the Old Court, and ſupped with the duke of Brunſwick. The ſame day the princeſs of Naſſau Weilbourg was happily delivered of a princeſs. The hereditary prince and princeſs of Brunſwick, ſome days after, were ſponſors to the new born princeſs.

On the 11th their highneſſes arrived at Loo, on the 12th at Twickel and the ſame day paſſed the frontiers of the ſeven provinces. Their further progreſs we muſt defer acquainting our readers with, till our next.

On the 29th of January, a houſe was conſumed by fire, in Shoreditch.

On the 30th the biſhop of Briſtol preached before the lords, Dr. Richardſon before the houſe of commons, and Mr. Sclater before the lord mayor, aldermen, &c. &c.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1.

Upwards of 100 of the nobility and gentlemen of the minority, dined at Mr. Wildman's new tavern, in Albemarle-ſtreet.

The further conſideration of the intereſting queſtion concerning the ſupply of fiſh by land-carriage, came on before the ſociety for the encouragement of Arts, &c. when after a moſt maſterly ſpeech by Mr. Webb, he made a motion for releaſing the ſuperintendant from his obligation of 150l. advanced to him by the ſociety, on his pledged ſecurity, over and above the 2000l. conſigned to his diſcretiona y uſe in that undertaking. The motion was ſeconded by Mr. Vice-preſident Fitzherbert, with a candid ſpeech, full of information in favour of the undertaking, and after ſome warm debates was carried almoſt unanimouſly.

SATURDAY, 4.

Eighty-one Tranſports from Newgate were ſhipp'd off for North America.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

Mr. Dunn, of whoſe attempt and confinement we have already informed our readers (ſee our laſt Vol. p. 674.) found means to make his eſcape from the King's Bench priſon, incloſed in a box, which was carried out by a porter; but was ſome days after retaken and confined on the common ſide of the goal for better ſecurity. This day he, a ſecond time endeavoured to make his eſcape, by getting over the wall of the priſon, and being thereupon confined in the ſtrong room, he tore up the flooring and putting the boards, chairs, &c. on an heap, ſet them on fire, and had it not been diſcovered in time, the whole building might have been conſumed. After this third effort of deſperation or madneſs he was mov'd to the New Goal, where his behaviour has been equally frantic. [Tis ſaid Mr. Wilkes has generouſly ſupply'd him with money in his confinement.]

The ſociety of arts, &c. affirmed their reſolution relative to Mr. Blake and the land carriage fiſhery. (See the 1ſt.)

A duel was fought on Epping-foreſt, between Cornet Gardener, and the rev. Mr. Hill, chaplain to Bland's dragoons when the latter received a wound of which he died on the 10th.

SUNDAY, 12.

Admiral Swanton, with 3 ſhips of war, arrived from the Weſt-Indies, at Spithead. (Soon after he waited on the king and was graciouſly received.]

The New Chapel of the Aſylum for female orphans was opened with a ſermon and anthem, when 41l. 15s. 6d. was collected for that charity.

MONDAY, 13.

A duel was fought, at Dover, between a French Nobleman, and Mr. V—, a Swiſs, in which the former was wounded.

TUESDAY, 14.

Three houſes were conſumed by fire in Shad Thames.

An old houſe, in Fox and Knot court, Cowlane, fell down, by which four perſons loſt their lives.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

James Anderſon and Thomas Thompſon, were executed at Tyburn. Prince, who was to ſuffer with them, in conſideration of laying open a ſcene of villainy, was reſpited for three weeks; Jarves, Brown, Billet, Bevas, Phillipps, and Oſborne were reprieved. (See p. 50.)

A houſe in Eagle-ſtreet, near St. James's market, was conſumed by fire.

At night about nine o'clock a moſt outragious and dangerous riot was committed at the houſe of his excellency the Morocco ambaſſador, by a ſet of Iriſh chairmen and others, who broke the windows in front, the bottom pannels of the ſtreet door, came into the houſe, then broke the windows in the back front, deſtroyed the furniture in the lower apartments, beat and wounded ſeveral of the ſervants of his excellency, and carried off what money and goods they could find, and attempted to make their way to the upper part of the houſe, which was defended by the ambaſſador and his ſervants, till ſuch time as capt. Wollaſton and Saunders Welch, Eſq; with two parties of the guards (who happened to be marching paſt to a fire then in Eagle-ſtreet, Piccadilly) put an effectual ſtop to any further outrages—The occaſion of this violent attack aroſe from a chairman, who having formerly lived with a maid ſervant now in the ambaſſador's houſe, who had been maliciouſly arreſted by him that morning; upon her being claimed by the ambaſſador's ſecretary, and the villain diſappointed of his revenge, by the girl's forſaking him on account of his barbarous uſage, repreſented to his fellow chairmen and the mob, that his wife was forced into the ambaſſador's houſe, by his ſervants, with intent to debauch and murder her. Of the wickedneſs of this whole affair the mob themſelves were fully convinced upon the woman's being produced, who had taken ſhelter in the kitchen chimney to avoid the cruelty and barbarity of her proſecutor, who the ſame evening had beat her in a barbarous manner, ſtripped the cloaths from off her back, and even tore off the hair from her head.

[Several perſons have been taken into cuſtody for this riot.]

SUNDAY, 19.

The ſoldiers on board the Vanſittart at Graveſend, bound to the Eaſt Indies, roſe upon the ſailors, and were with great difficulty ſubdued, after two perſons had been killed and one deſperately wounded.

TUESDAY, 19.

The lord mayor aldermen, and common council voted lord chief juſtice Pratt the freedom of this city, to be preſented to him in a gold box, and to deſire him to ſit for his picture, to be put up in Guildhall. They alſo agreed to return Thanks to the members of parliament for the city of London, for their great care and aſſiduity in parliament, &c. &c.

[The grocers company have alſo agreed to preſent the freedom of their company to lord chief juſtice Pratt.]

Came on before lord Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench, Weſtminſter, the trial of John Wilkes, Eſq; for the republication of the North Briton, No 45, with notes. The jury brought him in guilty.

Mr. Wilkes was afterwards tried for printing and publiſhing the *Eſſay on Woman*, when the jury brought him in guilty of that indictment alſo, and ſentence on both verdicts will be given the firſt day of next term. The council for the crown were Mr. Attorney general, Meſſ. Martin, Clayton and Wallace. For Mr. Wilkes, ſergeant Glyn, Mr. Recorder of London, and Meſſ. Stow and Dunning. [Mr. Wilkes's friends have publiſhed a letter from him and a certificate ſigned by one of the French king's phyſicians and a ſurgeon of eminence, and atteſted by two notaries and the earl of Hertford, our ambaſſador; wherein it appears he was ſo bad with his wound, as not to have been able to come to England, during the month of January.]

Several poor priſoners have been diſcharged from the Marſhalſea, Whitechapel goal &c, &c. by virtue of a donation of 1000l. left for that purpoſe by the princeſs of Brunſwick.

Both houſes of parliament, in Ireland, have preſented addreſſes on the royal nuptials.

A curious repeating watch in a ring, is making for his majeſty, by Mr. Arnold, in Devereux-court, Temple-bar. This curious piece of mechaniſm is leſs in circumference than a ſilver two-pence; it repeats the hours, quarters, and half querters, and runs upon diamonds; the horizontal wheel and pinions are equal in weight only, to the 16th part of a grain of gold, and the pendulum and ſpring equal in weight only to the 2coth part of a grain.

In the Year 1762 there were 199 days fair weather, and 166 days rain, hail, or ſnow. In the year 1763 169 days fair weather, and 196 days of rain, hail or ſnow.

The court of directors of the Eaſt India company have made colonel Coot a preſent of a diamond-hilted ſword, which coſt 700l. as a teſtimony of their gratitude for the ſervices he has done the company in the Eaſt Indies, and a memorial of his courage and conduct in the conqueſt and demolition of the famous french ſettlement of Pondicherry.

One Dillon, a pay maſter ſerjeant in Elliott's light horſe, ſhot the chamber-maid, at the Bull inn, in Kingſton upon Thames, upon her burning a licence to marry them, and refuſing to take him for a huſband.

The Sieur Coupſon, jun. a watchmaker of Paris, preſented to the French king, the 10th of this month, a new watch of his invention. It is compoſed of five wheels, like common watches; but the author has ſubſtituted for the barrel, the grand ſpring, the chain, and the fuſee, a ſimple ſpring which alone works the ſame effect as do thoſe different pieces, and without the inconveniencies. It requires no winding up, but may be ſet in motion for 24 hours

hours without a key, in a manner repeating watches are.

Many ſhipwrecks have happened this month on the coaſts of theſe iſlands and the adjacent continent.

The report of the committee of city lands made to the court of common council, relating to Mr. Dingley's memorial for building a new ſtreet from Moorgate to the manſion houſe, has received the ſanction of the common council, &c. By this reſolution the deſign for building the ſaid ſtreet is entirely laid aſide for the preſent.

A reward, is offered for the diſcovery of the perſon or perſons who lately ſent an incendiary letter to Mr. Norman, of Blackfriars.

Poor Holland, who proſecuted the ſuppoſed murderer of Miſs Bell, (ſee our vol. for 1761. p. 36, 30.) has ſuffered ſo much in purſuing that affair, as to be obliged to throw himſelf upon the compaſſion of the publick for a ſubſcription to extricate him from his difficulties.

The boatſwain of the Pembroke, at Portſmouth, for his good behaviour to the ſhip's company, has been chaired by his grateful ſhip-mates, through Portſmouth, &c. who alſo made him a preſent of a gold and ſilver cup, value 70 l.

The cliff, or iſthmus, that parts the ſea from Harwich harbour, and ſecures an entrance into the town, has fallen away twelve yards, in many places, within theſe four months; and a tree that meaſures 13 feet 6 inches in length, and about twenty inches diameter, has been diſcovered 37 feet from the top of the cliff, lying horizontally in the earth, about eight feet below a ridge of large rock ſtones; it is partly covered with a cruſt of copperas, and the bark and root are viſible; the body of the tree is very ponderous, and at firſt ſight it has the appearance of charcoal.

In the vale of White Horſe in Berkſhire, the land ſprings are very numerous; and what is more remarkable, one ſpring is broke out near Wantage, forty-one feet higher than the oldeſt man in that neighbourhood can remember, which has overflowed ſeveral acres of wheat. The river Thames is much higher at Maidenhead than it uſed to be. It is ſuppoſed it will be ſome time before the navigation will be open.

The floods ſtill continue in many counties, and direful has been the havock and deſtruction cauſed thereby, in other parts the waters appear to be paſſing off, but the damage done cannot be expected to be repaired in many years. (See p. 52.)

Briſtol, Feb. 18. An uncommon phænomenon was obſerved laſt Saturday at our key. The tide, inſtead of keeping its regular courſe, flowed an hour and three quarters before its uſual time, and continued flowing till about a quarter paſt ten o'clock, when it ebbed till a quarter before twelve, and then flowed again till about a quarter after one. [Somewhat like this was alſo obſerved in the river Severn, a few miles below Glouceſter.]

Extract of a Letter from St. Neot's, Feb. 6.

"On Tueſday laſt I diſcovered, at 42 min. after ſix o'clock in the evening, 16 min. to the eaſt of Rigel a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the left foot of Orion, and in eight deg. 29 min. 24 ſec. ſouth declination, a globe of fire; its apparent diameter was about two thirds of the moon's, with a long tail of five times its diameter. As the moon was not above the horizon, and the ſky very clear, it appeared very luminous, and enlightened the whole atmoſphere, which reflected the rays of light as if the ſun had been above the horizon. This phenomenon moved with great velocity, for it was near the top of the terreſtrial atmoſphere, which perhaps was raiſed to a pyramid, 15 or 16 miles higher than when the balance is in equilibrio, cauſed by the preſſure of the atmoſphere on the Nadir; in its motion it croſſed the meridian inclining to the weſt, in an angle of 15 degrees; it was about 39 ſeconds falling to the earth. Your's, &c.

E. WEBSTER."

Inſcription on the Earl of Stafford's *Monument, now erecting in* St. Edmund's *Chapel*, Weſtminſter Abbey.

IN this chapel lies interr'd
All that was mortal
Of the moſt illuſtrious and moſt benevolent
JOHN PAUL HOWARD, earl of Stafford,
Who in 1733 married Elizabeth, daughter of
A. Ewens, of the county of Somerſet, Eſquire,
By Elizabeth his wife, eldeſt daughter of
John St. Alban,
Of Alfoxton, in the ſame county, Eſquire.
His heart was as truly great and noble as his high deſcent;
Faithful to his god,
A lover of his country,
A relation to relations,
A deteſter of detraction,
A friend to mankind;
Naturally generous and compaſſionate:
His liberality and his charity to the poor were without bounds.
We therefore piouſly hope, that, at the laſt day,
His body will be received in glory
Into the eternal tabernacles,
Being ſnatch'd away ſuddenly by death,
Which he had long meditated and expected with conſtancy.
He went to a better life the firſt of April 1762,
Having lived ſixty-one years, nine months, and ſix days.
The counteſs dowager, in teſtimony of her great affection and reſpect to her lord's memory has cauſed this monument to be placed here.

Liſbon

Liſbon, Jan. 21. Laſt week ſome fiſhermen upon the coaſt perceiving a veſſel at ſea in diſtreſs, went up to her, and found it to be an Engliſh veſſel with only two men on board. They brought the ſhip into this river, which appears to be the Molly ſloop, Capt. Henry Hatley, belonging to Placentia, and bound from Sta. Cruz, in Teneriffe, to New York, with wines. The captain, while at Teneriffe, being in want of hands, had taken four Spaniards and a Black to help to navigate the ſhip: Theſe, with the two Engliſh, were all the crew. During the voyage, on the 26th of December, the Spaniards and Black murdered Capt. Hartley, and flung him overboard, and then intended to ſteer for Cadiz; but they overſhot their port, and being off this harbour, the Spaniards and the Black took what they could out of the veſſel, and came aſhore in the boat to Liſbon, leaving the two Engliſhmen on board.

The miniſters immediately iſſued out an order to apprehend theſe men, and one of the Spaniards and the Black were ſeized, and put in priſon two days ago. The veſſel and cargo are put under the care of Mr. Joſeph Hake, a correſpondent to the merchants at New York.

At Aſhton, in Glouceſterſhie, a large traek of land, near 16 acres, has ſlipped from that ſide of Breedon-hill in the pariſh of Grafton, and has entirely covered ſeveral paſture grounds and a conſiderable ſpace of the common field at the bottom of the hill. Some ſtiles that were in the foot-way to Aſhton, and are left ſtanding, are now 70 paces diſtant from the paths to which they belonged. The ground that has thus quitted its natural poſition, has preſerved its own ſurface almoſt entire, except in a few places, where chaſms ſeveral feet deep are opened. The tops of trees 20 feet high, which grew at the lower part of the hill, are now ſcarcely two feet above ground; from whence it is thought the moving earth was near twenty feet in depth. This very extraordinary accident is attributed to the inceſſant rains, as the ſoil now uppermoſt is of a boggy nature. A very ſingular inſtance of animal ſagacity is related upon this occaſion: A gentleman's ſervant was riding that way the day preceding this accident; but as ſoon as the horſe came to the ſpot from whence the ground has ſince receded, he ſtopped ſhort, nor could the man, by any means get him a ſtep further, and was obliged to take another rout. This the man was the more ſurprized at, as no apparent obſtacle could then be diſcovered.

Dublin, January 21. The freedom of this corporation is preſented to the hon. lieut. col. William Howe for the diſtinguiſhed loyalty and valour of his illuſtrious family, and his particular extenſion of his extraordinary talents of a ſoldier and a commander in the conqueſt of Canada.

Dublin, Jan. 24. Friday laſt the hon. Sir James Caldwall was voted the freedom of this city in a ſilver box, on account of the ſignal ſervices which he has performed to his country, in raiſing, in the year 1759, a regiment of light-horſe, at his own proper expence, for the defence of this kingdom, when an invaſion was threatened.

The ſheriffs and commons of Dublin, have preſented their thanks to lord chief juſtice Pratt, "for the diſtinguiſhed zeal and loyalty which he has ſhewn in aſſerting and maintaining the rights and liberties of the ſubject, in the high ſtation which he now fills with remarkable dignity; and for his particular ſervices to this kingdom in the office of attorney general."

His majeſty returned the following anſwer to the addreſs of both houſes of parliament of Ireland: (See our laſt vol. p. 693.)

GEORGE R.

"His majeſty has received with the moſt entire ſatisfaction, the dutiful and loyal addreſs of the lords and commons of Ireland; and aſſures them, that this very diſtinguiſhing proof of their zeal, their warm and affectionate congratulations upon the re-eſtabliſhment of public tranquility, upon terms of honour and advantage to his kingdoms; their abhorrence of that licentious ſpirit, which tends alike to the ſubverſion of the government, the laws, and the conſtitution; and their firm reſolution to exert themſelves ſo far as their influence extends, in diſcouraging and reſtraining it, are moſt peculiarly acceptable to his majeſty.

Such a full and affectionate declaration of the ſentiments of the parliament of Ireland, of whoſe fidelity his majeſty has always been entirely convinced, recommends them moſt effectually to his royal favour and protection upon which his majeſty aſſures them they may always depend. G.R.

New-York, Dec. 19. Friday laſt capt. Montreſor engineer, arrived here from Detroit, in twenty-ſix days and brought the agreeable news, that the Indians under the command of Pondiack, conſiſting of the Ottawas, Jibbeways, Wiandots and Powtewattamies, being tired of the war, (having loſt in the different attacks of the fort, veſſels, and row gallies, between 90 and 100 of their beſt warriors] and ſtudying their preſent convenience, being in want of ammunition, and the hunting ſeaſon advancing, had applied to colonel Gladwin for peace; which was granted them, upon condition that it was agreeable to the commader in chief of North America, and that they ſhould bring in all their priſoners, which the Indians immediately complied with, and directly ſent into the fort 17 Engliſhmen.

The garriſon at Detroit was well ſupplied with every thing neceſſary till the firſt of July next, and the ſoldiers, 212 in number,

hearty and well; as they were alſo at all the poſts on the road. Major Rogers is arrived at Niagara, with 250 men from Detroit.

The ſame day major Moncrief arrived here from Niagara: he belonged to the detachment under the command of Major Wilkins, deſtined from Niagara for Detroit, by whom we learn, that on the 7th ult, at eleven o'clock at night, eighteen of their boats founder'd in Lake Erie, in a violent ſtorm at S. E. which came on ſuddenly, by which accident ſeventy brave men were drowned; in which number was lieutenant Davidſon, of the train, and nineteen of his men; as alſo lieutenant Paynter, and doctor Williams, of the 80th, and a French Pilot. The whole detachment was in danger of being loſt, as every battoe that reached the ſhore was more than half full of water; by which means 50 odd barrels of proviſions, all the ammunition but two rounds a man (which the officers ſaved in their horns) and two ſmall braſs field-pieces, were loſt; and that after holding a council of war, it was thought moſt prudent to return to Niagara.

Note relative to our Correſpondents Favours.

C. W's pieces; and that ſign'd a *Proteſtant Diſſenter*; in our next. T. P's third favour came too late, but will alſo be inſerted in our next; as will the *Remarks* from *Sidbury*; with many other productions ſent us by our kind correſpondents; and ſuch prints as have been recommended, wherein the recommenders agree with us in judgment. We are obliged to C.W.; but chuſe to be our own judges in the affair he hints at. His originals will be always welcome, and if not inſerted, a reaſon given.

Mr. Rich. Teaſdale, of Hexham, anſwered Mr. Turner Boſton's queſtion, a ſolution of which, ſee in our laſt vol. p. 685.—C. G. and J. P. R. a child of nine years old, have anſwered the rebus in our laſt vol. p. 609. as alſo Mr. Lampſon. The firſt makes it Eliz. Hyde, the others Eliz. Green; as we are but poor rebus-mongers, we cannot ſay which is right; but they are all too bald for publication.—Polyhiſtor's favour is engraving.

The *Little Wiſh*, which Mr. *Verily* recommends us to copy from the News-Papers and Magazines, he will *verily* find, as printed from the author's M. S. in our vol. for 17[illegible]6, p. 4[illegible], as ſtrange as it may appear to him. D's hymn, however good the deſign and ſentiments, is not correct enough for publication. The hymn to our Saviour, Jeſus, is more adapted to the uſe of a *ſpiritual* or myſtical Magazine, than to our's. We cannot encourage any thing bordering on enthuſiaſm, tho' we ſincerely deſire every one ſhould worſhip and praiſe in his own way. A. B's remarks are not judg'd proper for inſertion.

ERRATA. In p. 44. of our Magazine, for January, col. 2. l. 19. from the bottom, for *hermit's law*, r. *hermit's ſaw*; line 21. from the bottom, r. *Who aſks the path? Who toils to find?* Though this, by the bye, is the author's alteration.—In p. 53. col. 2. l. 12. from the bottom, inſtead of 2 ounces, read ½ an ounce of *Ol. amygd.*—line 11. of the *Syr. e meconio*, inſtead of 2 ounces read 2 dr. —l. 6. the *Ol. amyg. & mellis deſpumat.* ſhould be only 4 oz. of each not 6.—line 5. ſhould be *aq. hord.* ℥vj. p. 54. l. 8. for ℥ij, r ℥j.—Theſe and ſome other leſſer errors, eſcaped us, in our extreme hurry at the beginning of the Year; but they were corrected before many copies were worked off at preſs.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

OUR foreign gazettes ſtill continue to be full of the damage done by the late exceſſive rainy weather, and the overflowing of the great rivers upon the continent of Europe. Even the Seine, which runs thro' the city of Paris, has ſo much overflowed its banks, as to render the uſual road from that city to Verſailles impaſſable, ſo that the courtiers muſt go round by the way of Meudon. And the waters of the Moſelle, by their unuſual rapidity, have undermined a great rock over againſt Remiſh, a ſmall town four leagues above Treves, in ſuch a manner, that there is an opening under the rock of twenty feet wide, ſo that if it ſhould happen to fall, it would not only ſtop up the navigation of the river, but cruſh a part of that little town. But advices from Holland of the 15th inſt. ſay, that the waters of the Leck had begun to fall, therefore the ſurveyors of the dykes had gone away, and numbers of people, who had abandoned their houſes for fear of being overwhelmed, had returned to them.

Ratiſbon, Jan. 2. The imperial miniſters have at laſt, by order of their court, returned the miniſter of Saltzbourg an anſwer to the remonſtrance which he made to them in the name of the college of princes, concerning the participation which they require in the affair of the election. This anſwer, which the miniſter of Saltzbourg has juſt communicated to the other princes miniſters, is as follows: "That his imperial majeſty was then employed in finding out an expedient for the content and conſolation of the princes of the empire, relating to the election of a king of the Romans, without prejudice to the electoral college, and conſequently of ſuch a nature as to avoid all colliſion between them."

The miniſters of the princes have deſired the miniſter of Saltzbourg, to uſe at this junc-

ture

ture, his utmoſt endeavours, that the expe dient which his imperial majeſty intends to propoſe, may be put in execution in time; and the ſame miniſter has aſſured them, he has already ſollicited the con-commiſſary very ſtrongly, that this affair may be decided before the opening of the electoral diet.

But we do not hear that this expedient has as yet been propoſed, and, indeed, it may be found to be a ſort of Gordian knot; for though the princes of the empire do not pretend to a vote in the choice of an emperor; yet the participation they ougbt to have in the election of a king of the Romans, is a queſtion that has not yet been decided, and a queſtion, which, it is probable, neither they nor the electors will ever willingly give up *.

Warſaw, Jan. 25. On the 17th of this month, being the anniverſary of his excellency count Poniatowſky's birth-day, that lord, who is one of the aſpirers to the throne of Poland, received from the empreſs of Ruſſia, by the hands of the prince de Repnin, miniſter plenipotentiary of her imperial majeſty, a preſent of two ſuperb coaches, each drawn by ſix horſes, and harneſſed, one with gold, the other with ſilver, as alſo of two dozen of diamond buttons for a Poliſh habit, a large brilliant, in form of a button for the collar of his ſhirt, and a ſabre, ornamented with precious ſtones.

Warſaw, Jan. 26. By ſome letters from Conſtantinople we are informed, that the miniſters of Ruſſia and Pruſſia have had a conference with the grand vizier, about the affairs of Poland; and the latter declared to them, that the ſultan would not be glad to ſee a prince of a certain foreign houſe raiſed to the throne of Poland, nor any other prince in friendſhip and alliance with him.

Berlin, Jan. 31. The king ſupped a few days ago at prince Frederick's of Brunſwick. The firſt apartment into which he entered, repreſented the hut of Baucis and Philemon †; and a young peaſant, holding in his hand a piece of a bark of a tree, received him, conducted him towards a table covered with rural diſhes, and appearing animated with a divine fire, addreſſed him in ſome French verſes.

The young peaſant then gave three blows with his piece of bark, on which the hut vaniſhed, and a ſuperb room appeared in its ſtead, in which his ſerene highneſs prince Frederick, accompanied by ſome of the firſt nobility of the kingdom, had the honour of ſupping with his majeſty.

Copenhagen, Jan. 2. Notice as been given at the head of all the regiments in the king's ſervice, that no officer will be permitted to marry till he has depoſited in the widow's cheſt a ſum of money, which for a colonel is fixed at 1000 rixdollars; for a lieutenant-colonel or major at 600; for a captain at 400; and for a lieutenant at 300. Their widows will be entitled to a penſion, from the time of their huſbands death, of 40 per cent. of the money depoſited.

Paris, Jan. 27. Letters from Rouen adviſe that a ſtop being put to the adminiſtration of juſtice throughout the province, ever ſince the members of parliament reſigned their gowns, the greateſt diſorders are committed both in town and country. The firſt preſident has written to the king, repreſenting the urgent neceſſity of reſtoring the courſe of juſtice, in order to prevent the multiplicity of crimes; for that at preſent people have no ſecurity for their perſons. A man at Rouen has murdered his brother; and though his guilt is notorious, he goes abroad every day as if he had done no harm ‡.

Paris, Feb. 1. The archbiſhop of Paris having acknowledged the "Paſtoral inſtruction, occaſioned by the encroachments made on the authority of the church by the ſecular tribunals in the affair of the Jeſuits," to be his; the parliament ordered all the peers to be ſummoned for Monday, the 23d paſt, to conſider of this matter. This affair being accordingly brought on the carpet, the firſt preſident (who had gone to aſk the king that he would be pleaſed to be preſent in his parliament this day) reported from the king: That he had puniſhed the archbiſhop [by baniſhing him;] and that it was his pleaſure that they ſhould proceed no further againſt him. Whereupon the parliament reſolved to preſent remonſtrances on this head. The inſtruction itſelf was burnt by the common hangman next day §.

Paris, Feb. 10. On the 4th inſt. the councils of ſtate, diſpatches, and finances, united at Verſailles, when the affairs of the Eaſt India company were deliberated upon and the reſult was, "That the king cannot aſſiſt the company, either at preſent, or in future; and that in regard to the propoſition made to his majeſty to withdraw the privilege granted to the company, and to charge himſelf with its debts, it is neceſſary for the company firſt to give in a ſtate of its debts; and that they continue in the mean time to pay the dividend to the actionaries on the footing of forty livres."

Our laſt accounts from Venice give hope that the plague at Spalatro, in Dalmatia, is ſubſiding.

* *See our laſt vol. p.* 676.

† *See Ovid's Metamorph. b.* 8. *l.* 631.

‡ *See our laſt volume, p.* 675.

§ *See before, p.* 56.

☞ *The remainder of the Chronologer, the Marriages, Deaths, &c. &c. &c. Bill of Mortality and Catalogue of Books muſt be deferred to our next.*

The elegant Portraits of the Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick, cannot be given till next month.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:

Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For MARCH, 1764.

Extracts from Dr. Schomberg of the Dry-Belly ach [107]
A full and clear Diſcuſſion of the Affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, and the Management of its Servants in the Eaſt-Indies, with pertinent Remarks [108]—120
The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c. &c. 121—127
Complaint of a Proteſtant Diſſenter 127
Conſiderations on the high Price of Proviſions, &c. &c. 128—130
Whence America was peopled 130
Cuſtoms, &c. of the Kamtſchatdales 132
Anecdote of Biſhop Saunderſon 133
An Abſurdity reproved 134
The Magnifying Watch Lamp ibid.
Ironical Vindication of the Roman Catholics 135
A uſeful Dialogue 137—139
Life of Caius Gabriel Cibber 139
Sarcaſm on Duellers 140
Story of the Royal Shepherd 141
Infallible Cure for the Bite of a mad Dog 142
Anceſtry of Dean Swift ibid.
Account of Gibſon, the Dwarf 143
And of Verrio the Painter ibid.
Deſcription of a Coal Waggon 144
An impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the late War 145—149
Method of feeding Horſes with new Beans and Oats, without Danger 149
Of the Uſes to which Carrots may be applied, &c. 150
POETICAL ESSAYS 152—155
Voltaire's Prayer 161
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 155
Account of the New Cyder Act 161
Journey of the Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick 156
Duke of York's Reception at Turin 157
Reſolutions of the City of Exeter and Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt's Anſwer 156
Anecdote of the late King, &c. 165
Marriages and Births; Deaths 162
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 163
Promotions Civil and Military 164
Monthly Bills of Mortality 165
Bankrupts, Courſe of Exchange ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 166
Catalogue of Books 167
Stocks, Grain; Wind and Weather [106]

With elegant and finely engraved Portraits of the HEREDITARY PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF BRUNSWICK,

And a curious Repreſentation of a COAL WAGGON, on Copper-Plates.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe, in Pater-noſter Row.

Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound, or ſtitched, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. *in* MARCH.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S Ann.	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consol.	3½ per C. 1756.	3½ per C. 1758	4 per C. consol.	4 per C. Navy	4 per C. 1763	In. Bonds præm.	Exc. Bills Discount	Navy B Discount	Long Ann.	Scrip. 1763.	Wind at Deal.	Weath at Lond
27	116 ¼	158 ½		84 ⅛		84 ¾	84 ½		88 ⅜	95 ¼	93 ⅛	93	2 0	5 0		26 ¼	95	E.	rain
28	116 ¼	156		84 ¼	83 ⅝	84 ⅛	84 ½	87 ¼		95 ⅜	93 ⅛	63 ⅛	2 0	6 0		26 ¼	95 ⅛	E.	frost
29	116 ¼			85		85 ¼	85		89	95 ¼	93 ¼	93 ¼	2 0	7 0		26 ⅜	95 ½	E.	frost
1	116 ¼	158 ¼		85 ¼		86	85 ⅜		89 ½	96 ⅜	94	94	2 0	6 0		26 ⅜	96 ½	W.	frost
2	116 ¼	157 ½	94 ½	86 ¼	85	86 ¼	86		89 ½	96 ⅝	94 ⅝	94 ½	3 0	6 0	9 ⅞	26 ½	96 ¼	E. N. E.	frost
3		158		87	86 ½	87 ¼	87 ⅛			97 ⅜	95	95	3 0	6 0	9 ¼	27		N. E.	frost
4	Sunday																	E.	thaw
5		157 ½		86 ⅛		86 ⅜	86 ¼		90 ⅛	97	94 ½	94 ½	3 0	6 0	9 ¼	26 ⅛		E. N. E.	thaw
6	117 ½	155			85	86 ⅜	86 ⅛			96 ½	94	94	3 0	7 0	9 ⅝	26 ¼		N. b. E.	snow
7		156				86 ⅜	85 ¾	87 ½	90 ⅛	96 ⅜	93 ⅝	93 ⅝	3 0	8 0				N.	snow
8	118	157		85 ¼	84	85 ½	85 ⅜			96 ¼	93 ⅝	93 ⅜	3 0	8 0	9 ⅝			N. E.	fine
9	Shut	157 ½	95	84 ½		85 ¼	85 ¼		89 ⅛	96	93 ⅝	93 ⅝	4 0	7 0		26 ⅛		E. N E.	fair
10		156 ¼			84 ⅜	85 ¼	85 ½			96 ½	93 ⅞	93 ¼	4 0	6 0		26 ⅜		E. b. N.	fair rain
11	Sunday								89 ⅝									E. N. E	fair
12		154	94 ¼	85 ⅜		85 ⅛	85 ⅝		89 ¼	96 ½	94	93 ⅞	3 0	5 0		26 ½		E, N. E.	fair
13		154 ½			84 ¼	85 ⅛	85 ⅛	87 ¼	89 ⅛	96 ¼	93 ⅞	93 ¾	3 0	6 0		26 ½		E. N. E.	mist
14		Shut		84 ⅞	83 ⅞	84 ⅜	85		89	96 ¼	93 ¾	93 ¾	1 0	5 0	9 ½	26 ½		S. W	fine
15					83 ⅝	85	84 ⅞		89 ⅛	96 ⅛	93 ⅝	93 ⅝	1 0	6 0				S. W.	fine
16			95	85 ⅜	84 ¼	85 ¼	85		89	96 ⅛	93 ⅝	93 ⅝	¾ 0	6 0		26 ½		S. W.	fine
17					83 ⅛	85 ¼	85			96 ⅛	93 ¾	93 ¾	3 0	4 0		26 ½		N. N. W.	rain
18	Sunday								89 ¼									S. W.	fine
19				85		85 ½	85 ¼			96 ½	94	94	2 0	5 0		26 ½		N. W.	rain
20					84 ⅝	85	85 ⅜	87 ¼		96 ⅝	94 ½	94 ½	1 0	5 0	9 ¼	26 ½		N. W.	rain
21			95 ¼	84 ¼	84	85 ½	85 ¼		89 ⅜	95 ½	94	94 ⅛	2 0	5 0		26 ½		S S. W.	rain
22		152 ¾			83 ½	85	85			96 ¼	Shut	Shut	2 0	5 0		26 ½		N. E.	fine
23		152 ½		84 ¼	83 ½	Shut	84 ⅝		89	96			Par	5 0		26 ⅜		E. N. E.	fair
24					83 ¼		84 ¼		89	96 ⅛			1 Disc.	5 0	10 ¼	26 ¼		N. W.	rain
25	Sunday																	N.	rain
26				84 ¼	83 ⅝		84 ¾			96 ⅛			2 0	6 0	10 ¼	26 ⅝		N.	rain
27				84	83 ½		84 ¾	86 ½		96			3 0	5 0	10 ½	16 ¼		N.	fair

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office keeper,
facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Blanks and Prizes are bought and sold

Mark-Lane Exchange	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat 34s odd to 39s	10l to 10l 5s ld.	9l to 11 12s load	7l 0s to 8l 10s.	9l 0s od load	10l. 15s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qu	4s 8d buſhel	4s 6d buſhel	Hay per load 50 to 60s
Barley 16s to 24s od	18s to 23 od qu	15s to 30s qr	25s to 26 6d qr	17s to 19 qr	18s to 22 qr	14s to 17	16s to 18 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 4d	Straw from 36s. to 42s
Oats 12s to 16s od	27s to 30s	26s od to 30 od	31s to 32s	17s 9d to 19	15s to 16 od	19s to 24	15s to, 15 6d	2s to 2s 4d	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Coals 42s. per chald.
Beans 16s to 19s	15s to 19s od	16s to 2s od	17s to 22s	24s to 26 od	28s to 30	34s to 40	23s to 30	3s 2d to 3s 4d	3s 6d to 3s 8d	Hops 2l. to 2l. 6s.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1764.

THE dry belly-ach being one of the moſt excruciating diſtempers with which a poor mortal can be afflicted, and an ingenious treatiſe upon the ſubject, written by Dr. Ralph Schomberg of Bath, having been lately publiſhed, we ſhall give an extract of that part of it, which, we think, will be moſt generally uſeful in this country.

After giving a hiſtory, deſcription, and an account of the immediate or proximate cauſe of this diſeaſe, the doctor, in chap. VIII. writes as follows:

"The proximate cauſe of this painful diſeaſe produces the many other remote ones, which, upon a cloſe attention to the diſorder, may be reduced to the following:

Firſt. To the remains of fevers carried off by an imperfect criſis, or not well cured.

Secondly. To poiſons.

Thirdly. To the too free a uſe of wine, or of acid-auſtere fermented liquors, or of unripe acid fruits.

Fourthly. To the gout or rheumatiſm.

Fifthly. To an obſtructed perſpiration.

Sixthly. To the ſcurvy.

Seventhly. To melancholy.

Eighthly, and laſtly. To the paſſions of the mind.

CHAP. XI.

The third remote Cauſe; the too free Uſe of Wine, or of acido-auſtere, fermented Liquors, or of unripe acid Fruits.

SPIGELIUS ſaw a ſemi-tertian changed into a colic, which held twenty-four years, coming on every month periodically, and this was brought on by drinking of ſour wine.

The ſame thing Charles Piſo obſerved, during his attendance upon ſeveral convents, where they drank pretty freely: They were almoſt all of them ſeized with moſt excruciating colics, attended with conſtipation of the belly; frequent vomiting, belching, ſlow obſtinate fevers, relaxation of the limbs, epilepſies, lethargies, and moſt profound coma——they ſuſpected themſelves to be poiſoned; but they ſoon changed their opinion, upon ſeeing their young brethren, ſtrong and hail, who lived ſoberly and abſtemiouſly; they purſued the ſame methods, and all very happily recovered, and did well again. Sennertus obſerves that colics very uſually end in palſies, gout, and epilepſy in Moravia, Auſtria, Franconia, and other places where they drink very ſtrong and tartareous wines. It is not, ſays he, that theſe wines occaſion the colic, becauſe they bring on a coſtiveneſs, but becauſe they conſtringe the bowels, their motion becomes inverted, and the patient vomits up every thing. Do theſe wines, in this caſe, act as vitriol or alum? If ſo, the retained humours, which ſhould exhale, regurgitate upon the veins, or ruſh towards the head, and excite convulſions, or diſcharge themſelves upon the extremities, and produce a palſy. Such a colic was epidemic in Sileſia in the ſpring of the year 1621; the epileptic almoſt every one of them died, the paralytic all recovered.

Citeſius was of opinion that the mendicant friars were more particularly ſubject to this colic, becauſe they were obliged to drink acido-auſtere wines, not being in circumſtances to procure themſelves better. In 1594, thirteen reverend fathers, and there were but thirteen in a certain monaſtery in the province of Poictou, all complained together in the ſpace of one month only, of their hard fate, the malignancy of the air, and their ſour and very ſharp white wine, which

brought on ſevere colics.—They had been uſed to better and more generous wines.—They changed their air and wine, and all quickly recovered.

Crato, in 1582, obſerved the ſame colic in Moravia ariſing from the ſelf-ſame cauſe. Cardanus ſpeaks of a colic, which not only affected the belly, but the breaſt, back, and neck, attended with a violent palpitation of the heart, owing to the drinking of ſharp and auſtere wines.

Wepfer has made the like remark: our more healthy monks, ſays he, drink a good well bodied red wine.—We ſeldom meet with convulſive colics: But where they drink a ſharp unfermented ſmall white wine, they are ſure to have the colic. The fathers of an adjacent convent, who had no other wines but theſe auſtere white ones, were all of them attacked with the diſeaſe.

Muſgrave juſt lightly mentions the Devonſhire colic, which Huxham has ſo very elegantly, as well as accurately, deſcribed. It is, ſays he, occaſioned by the ſharp cyder, ſince it only attacks thoſe who drink very freely of it; in a plentiful cyder year, it makes great havock, but ſeldom makes its appearance when apples are ſcarce *.

I viſited a gentleman in the year 1750, who is now perfectly well—— he was wont, in order to keep down the bile (as he called it) to take very large quantities of lemon juice, which very nearly deſtroyed him; for he became pale, languid, cachectic, and frequently ſubject to colical complaints, and after long ſufferings, the palſy enſued. Thoſe who have indulged themſelves in too liberal a cuſtom of punch drinking, will find their nerves greatly affected by it, and fall into colics and palſies.

I ſhall never forget the caſe of a young woman, who, through the miſtake of her apothecary, took a draught, acidulated with a drachm of ſpirits of vitriol, inſtead of lemon juice: Her ſufferings were inexpreſſible.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

We at length comply with the Importunity of our Correſpondent, by inſerting the following Lines.

AS the lady who ſent a letter ſome time ſince, by poſt, to G.S. ſays, ſhe wrote in hopes of a plain anſwer, and deſired that anſwer to be conveyed to her through this channel: "G. S. thinks proper to declare, that the ſaid lady's treatment from him, will reſult entirely from her own behaviour, ſhe may proceed therefore in her future correſpondence juſt as her diſcretion ſhall dictate.——G. S. knows how to value people of ſenſe, and likewiſe how to deal with thoſe of a different turn, and is reſolved to do juſtice to both." So far his and Lady Leonora's ſentiments agree.

Jan. 7, 1764. G. S.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, London, March 22, 1764.

PERHAPS you may think it neceſſary to give, in your uſeful as well as amuſing Mag. ſome account of the late unhappy turn of affairs in Bengal; and as I have for my own ſatisfaction, after a peruſal of almoſt every thing that has been publiſhed upon the ſubject, drawn up a ſhort ſtate of that whole affair, I have ſent it you incloſed, that, if you think proper, you may ſave yourſelf the trouble of giving one of your own. I am, &c.

NO leſs than two revolutions having happened in Bengal, ſince the Lord Clive's departure from thence on the 8th of February, 1760, I ſhall divide what I am to ſay into two parts; 1ſt. I ſhall ſtate the reaſons for dethroning Lord Clive's nabob, Mhir Jaffier Aly Khan, or at leaſt diveſting him of all power, and obliging him to beg a refuge, for the preſervation of his life, in our garriſon at Calcutta. 2dly. I ſhall ſtate the reaſons for our breach with Coſſim Aly Cawn, who was his ſon-in-law, and whom we made nabob in his room. And where the facts are conteſted, I ſhall, from our late publications, give an abſtract of thoſe on both ſides, which ſeem to be the moſt authentic; with ſuch remarks and reflexions as naturally flow from the facts mentioned by the one or the other of the two contending parties in that country.

As to the reaſons alledged for dethroning Mhir Jaffier, they are in ſubſtance as follows:

"That

* *See his admirable treatiſe on the Devonſhire Colic, printed at the end of his Obſervations on the Air and Epidemic Diſeaſes, &c.*

"That very ſoon after his advancement, he reſolved to reduce that power which raiſed him to wealth and princely grandeur.—That, in order to effect it, he began (by baſe aſſaſſinations, or other methods) to cut off and drive out of the provinces, every officer and perſon of importance whom he had the leaſt cauſe to ſurmiſe favoured our intereſt, or were attached to us.——That he had been ſcarce ſeated in his government, when he entered into a ſecret negociation with the Dutch, to introduce an armament in the provinces, to counter-act snd deſtroy our power and influence;——a meaſure wicked as fooliſh.——That he was guilty of the deepeſt deceit and treachery towards us, his benefactors and allies, in repeated inſtances.——That, whilſt our officers and troops were ſuffering every diſtreſs, and hazard of their lives in defence of him, his ſon, and country, our commander in chief was baſely and treacherouſly deſerted, at three different periods, by father and ſon.——That he meditated a ſeparate, ſecret treaty with the Shah Zadda, and offered to ſacrifice us to the prince, but was not (happily for us) believed, or heard.——That the whole term of his government was an uniform chain of cruelty, tyranny and oppreſſion.—That (over and above what is charged againſt him in the memorial) he meditated, and was near carrying into execution, an infamous ſecret treaty with the morattoes, which would have proved the total deſtruction of the country, if it had not been timely prevented.—That he threw every poſſible lett and hindrance in our way, in the collection of our Tunka's *.—That he encouraged, and winked at, the obſtructions given to the free currency of our Calcutta Sicca's †; by which at times, the company ſuffered heavy loſſes.——That by his cruelties he had rendered it ſcandalous for us to ſupport his tyrannic government any longer.——And that by his miſconduct he had brought the affairs of the company as well as his own into the moſt imminent danger of being ruined ‡."

To this heavy charge the following anſwer has been publiſhed in *an addreſs to the proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock printed for G. Kearſly*, viz.

"The particular inſtances of cruelty are the deaths of Caja Haddu, and Coſſim Ally two general officers, Surajah Dowla's brother, and all that remained of the family of Surajah Dowla.

I have enquired of the gentlemen employed in the company's ſervice at the period theſe executions are dated, and find, that not one of theſe executions can be charged to cruelty of diſpoſition, in Jaffeir Ally Cawn, but to that unhappy form of government that gives deſpotic power to the ſucceſsful ſword.

Coja Haddu and Coſſim Ally were two general officers, who were meditating the death of the Soubah, and to place the brother of the Surajah Dowla in the government. The plan was communicated to lord Clive by one Rajah Bulluh. His lordſhip teſtified his abhorrence, and aſſured him, nothing ſhould ever tempt him to violate his treaty with the Soubah. The plot tranſpired, and the two chiefs were put to death, not by a regular trial, becauſe they both commanded large bodies of men, who would have appeared with drawn ſwords to vindicate them but aſſaſſinated, to prevent an inſurrection; and Surajah Dowla's brother fell the victim of the Soubah's juſt jealouſy. All that remained of the family of Surajah Dowla fell victims to the ſame jealouſy; becauſe he feared the Engliſh governor was meditating a revolution, in whoſe favour he knew not, his fears pointed out theſe as the objects; and ſelf-preſervation, not wanton cruelty, taught him the fatal remedy: For, I am well informed, Jaffeir Ally Cawn as little merits the epithet of cruel as any man in Hindoſtan. No inſtances being given of his oppreſſions, I can only ſay, I cannot learn his government was uncommonly oppreſſive, or more ſo than that of his ſucceſſor; but had he been both cruel and oppreſſive, the Engliſh had no right to be his judges.

Jaffeir Ally Cawn is charged with having violated every article of his treaty, but two only are mentioned.—His conduct reſpecting the Dutch, and the

* *Rents aſſigned to the company.* † *Coin.*

‡ *See an addreſs to the proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, by J. Z. Holwell, Eſq; p.* 14, 51, 58.

obſtruction

obſtruction of the currency of our Calcutta Mint.

The firſt is unſupported by any one proof; it is very poſſible he might wiſh to ſee two European powers in his country, and himſelf hold the ballance. That he did invite the Dutch to bring a force in, is but a ſurmiſe, if true, no cauſe for a rupture; for when their force arrived, he permitted us to uſe his influence and authority to what purpoſe we pleaſed, ſent an army to our aſſiſtance, and would have extirpated the Dutch, had we not interceded for them.

The obſtruction of the currency of money coined at our mint aroſe from the arts of the bankers, not from the Soubah, who never ſcrupled to receive them into his treaſury.

The neceſſities of the Soubah and the company, aroſe from the ſame cauſe; the ſuffering a moſt contemptible enemy to penetrate into the ſouthern provinces, (the very ſame enemy whom lord Clive had the year before driven out of the provinces, with little more than half the army he left ready to take the field) this at once ſtopped the ſource of the company's revenues, by expoſing the provinces aſſigned to the company to the invaſion of the enemy, and encouraged the tributary Rajahs and great landholders to rebellion, and to the withholding the rents due to the government. The death of the Soubah's ſon, who was killed by lightening, completed his diſtreſſes."

Thus we ſee that the two parties differ widely touching the whole tenor of Mhir Jaffier's government: That there was ſome foundation for the moſt of what is alledged againſt him, may be true: But whether his government was more tyrannical than other governments uſually are in that country, may ſtill be made a queſtion; for as every prince or nabob is abſolute and arbitrary, and as the people are not in the leaſt influenced by any principle either of religion or virtue, the grandees are continually forming plots and conſpiracies againſt the prince upon the throne, and he on his ſide is daily ſacrificing ſome of his miniſters or grandees to his jealouſy or avarice. This is the complexion of almoſt every eaſtern court, therefore we are not to wonder, if ſomething like it happened at that of Mhir Jaffeir.

As to his deceit and double dealing it is the common character of all the people, high and low, in that country. As to his not paying his troops, and conſequently rendering them mutinous, I ſhall hereafter ſhew, that it was not probably his fault, but his misfortune. And as to his having incurred the general hatred of his people, ſome reaſons will preſently appear for doubting the truth of it.

However, let the charge againſt him be as it will, the ſcheme for diveſting him of his power was planned by Mr. Holwell before Mr. Vanſittart's arrival, and ſoon after carried into execution; for Mr. Vanſittart arrived only in Auguſt, and in September Mhir Jaffeir was perſuaded by theſe two gentlemen to ſend his ſon-in-law, Coſſim Aly to Calcutta, under pretence of concerting the operations of the next campaign, which was to begin as ſoon as the autumnal rains ſhould be over. There, this dutiful ſon-in-law preſently entered into the plot for dethroning his father, and with difficulty could be prevailed on to leave him in poſſeſſion either of his crown or life; and there the following treaty was agreed to, and ſigned by both parties, on the 27th of September, 1760.

"ART. I. The Subah Mir Mahmud Jaffier Cawn Bahadre ſhall continue in poſſeſſion of his dignities, and all affairs be tranſacted in his name, and a ſuitable income ſhall be allowed for his expences.

II. The Neabut (or deputyſhip) of the Subadaree of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, &c. ſhall be conferred by his excellency the Subah on Mir Mahmud Coſſim Cawn Bahadre; he ſhall be veſted with the adminiſtration of all affairs of the provinces. And after his excellency's death, he ſhall ſucceed to the government.

III. Between us and Mir Mahmud Coſſim Cawn Bahadre firm friendſhip and union is eſtabliſhed. His enemies are our enemies, and his friends are our friends.

IV. Betwixt us and Mir Mahmud Coſſim Cawn Bahadre. The Europeans and Tillingas (or Seapoys) of the Engliſh army ſhall be always ready with their lives to aſſiſt the Nabob Mir Mahmud

mud Coſſim Cawn Bahadre againſt all his enemies.

V. For all charges of the ſaid army and proviſions for the field, &c. the lands of Burdwan and Midnepoon and Chittigong ſhall be aſſigned, and ſunnuds* for that purpoſe ſhall be written and granted. The company is to ſtand to all loſſes, and receive all the profits of theſe three countries; and we ſhall demand no more than the three aſſignments aforeſaid.

VI. One half of the Chunan (lime for building) produced at Silhet for three years ſhall be purchaſed by the Gomaſtah† of the company from the people of the government, at the cuſtomary rate of that place. The inhabitants of that place ſhall receive no injury.

VII. The balance of the former tuncaws ſhall be paid according to the Kiſtbundee (or times of payment) agreed upon by the Royran (or king's miniſter for receiving the revenue). The jewels which have been pledged ſhall be received back again.

VIII. We will not allow the tenants of the Sircar (or government) to ſettle in the lands of the Engliſh company; neither ſhall the tenants of the company be allowed to ſettle in the lands of the Sircar.

IX. We will give no protection to the dependants of the Sircar in the lands or in the factories of the company; neither ſhall any protection be given to the dependants of the company in the lands of the Sircar: and whoever ſhall fly to either party for refuge ſhall be given up.

X. The meaſures for war or peace with the Shah Zada, and raiſing ſupplies of money, and the concluding both theſe points, ſhall be weighed in the ſcale of reaſon, and whatever is judged expedient ſhall be put in execution and it ſhall be contrived by the joint councils, that he be removed from the country, nor ſuffered to get any footing in it, whether there be peace or war with Shah Zada or not. Our agreement with Mir Mahmud Coſſim Cawn Bahadre we will (by the grace of God) inviolably obſerve as long as the Engliſh company's factories continue in this country. Dated the 17th of the month Siffer, in the year 1174 of the Hegirah, and the 15th September 1760.

If Mhir Jaffeir had been ſo generally hated by his own people, as to owe the protection both of his life and dignity ſolely to our troops, ſurely our people had no occaſion to uſe any artifice for carrying this treaty into execution: They might have ſent him a copy of it by a common meſſenger, and commanded his immediate compliance; but inſtead of this, they choſe to carry it into execution in ſuch an artful manner, as if they apprehended a powerful and obſtinate reſiſtance. Of their method of carrying it into execution (which they did at Moorſhadabad, the capital, in the night between the 19th and 20th of October) we have two accounts publiſhed, one by governor Vanſittart himſelf, and the other by the ſix gentlemen of the council who diſapprove of this meaſure. In theſe two, the colourings are a little different, but the principal facts are in both the ſame, therefore I ſhall only give the laſt, becauſe the colouring ſeems to be the moſt natural, as follows:

3. At a time, when there was not the leaſt appearance of a rupture or diſguſt between us and the Nabob Jaffier Aly Chan; on the contrary, a friendſhip and harmony ſubſiſted; Mir Coſſim Chan, his ſon-in-law, came down to Calcutta, on ſome pretence or other, to viſit Mr. Vanſittart; and having ſtaid a ſhort time, he returned to Morſhedabad. A few days after Mir Coſſim's departure, Mr. Vanſittart went up to Morſhedabad, on the pretence of a viſit to the Nabob. Colonel Caillaud, with a party of two hundred Europeans and ſome Seapoys, attended him; who to remove the ſuſpicion which ſuch a force would have neceſſarily occaſioned, it was pretended were going up to Patna, to reinforce the army there. When Mr. Vanſittart arrived at Moradburg, the Nabob paid him two viſits, at the laſt of which Mr. Vanſittart without any previous notice of his intentions, gave him the three letters, mentioned in conſultation of the 10th of November 1760; of which copies have been tranſmitted you. The abruptneſs with which theſe letters were preſented him, one cloſe upon the other, and the unexpected propoſals contained in them, terrified the nabob and he was entirely at a loſs how to act, but deſir'd time to conſider on what was to be done. Mr. Vanſittart

*Deeds.

† *Broker.*

Vanſittart, ſeeing his perplexity, ſtrongly inſiſted on his naming of ſome perſon, from among his relations, to take charge of the Subaſhip; and very particularly recommended Coſſim Aly Chan, who was ſent for, and the nabob was deſired to ſtay till he came; but Coſſim Aly Chan delayed ſo long, and the nabob was in ſuch anxiety of mind, and ſo deſirous to be releaſed from the viſit, being greatly fatigued, that Mr. Vanſittart was obliged, in order to ſave appearances, to ſuffer his departure to the palace, after having detained him much longer than his inclination. That night and the day following paſſed in concerting meaſures with Coſſim Aly Chan, how to put in execution the plan before agreed on in Calcutta a treaty having been ſigned for this purpoſe, in September, 1760, while Coſſim Aly Chan was down here. In conſequence of theſe deliberations, our troops clandeſtinely croſſed the river the next night, under colonel Caillaud, and being joined by Coſſim Aly Chan and his party, ſurrounded the nabob's palace. A letter from Mr. Vanſittart was ſent in to the nabob, demanding his immediate compliance with what had been propoſed to him; to which the nabob returned for anſwer, "That ſuch uſage was what he never expected from the Engliſh; that whilſt a force was at his gates, he would enter into no terms; and that it was his deſire our troops, might be returned to Moradbaug." A meſſage was then ſent, informing the nabob, that if he did not directly comply, they ſhould be obliged to ſtorm the palace. Aſtoniſhed and terrified by this menace, he opened the gates, exclaiming, "that he was betrayed; that the Engliſh were guilty of perjury and breach of faith, that he perceived their deſigns againſt his government; that he had friends enough to hazard at leaſt one battle in his defence; but although no oaths were ſacred enough to bind the Engliſh, yet as he had ſworn to be their faithful friend, he would never ſwerve from his engagement, and rather ſuffer death than draw his ſword againſt them." So ſuſpicious was he of being ſold, that, "He deſired to know what ſum of money Coſſim Aly Chan was to give for the ſubaſhip, and he would give half as much more to be continued. He hoped, however, if they intended to dethrone him, they would not leave him to the mercy of his ſon-in-law, from whom he feared the worſt, but rather wiſhed, they would carry him from the city, and give him a place of ſafety in Calcutta." This laſt requeſt of the nabob's, the effect of his fear and deſpair, was immediately laid hold of, and conſtrued in the light of a voluntary reſignation. Accordingly our troops took poſſeſſion of the palace; Mir Coſſim Chan was raiſed to the Muſnud; and the old nabob was hurried into a boat, with a few of his women and neceſſaries, and ſent away to Calcutta, in a manner wholly unworthy of the high rank he had ſo lately held; as is alſo the ſcanty ſubſiſtence allowed him here by his ſucceſſor."

The above treaty with Coſſim Aly was, it ſeems, unanimouſly approved by the ſecret committee of our council at Calcutta, becauſe they imagined, I ſuppoſe, it imported no more than that Coſſim Aly ſhould be prime miniſter and ſucceſſor to Mhir Jaffeir; and conſequently that the latter might live in grandeur and eaſe at his palace in Moorſhadabad, as moſt ſovereign princes do, without having his pleaſures interrupted by any ſort of buſineſs; but Mhir Jaffeir judged much better: He conſidered, that his life would then be abſolutely and daily in the power of Coſſim Aly, and he rightly concluded, that a ſon-in-law who had contrived to rob him of his power, would not long ſuffer him to enjoy the title of ſovereignty, therefore, as before ſet forth, he begged a ſafe retreat in Calcutta; which governor Vanſittart conſidered as an abdication, conſequently, Coſſim Aly was immediately ſeated on the muſnud of throne, the governor paid him his congratulations in the uſual form, and all the perſons of diſtinction then in the capital, came and made their acknowledgments to the new ſubah.

On the 22d the depoſed ſubah ſet out for Calcutta, under a guard of our troops, ſeemingly pleaſed with this reverſe in his fortune, as the preſervation of his life depended upon his appearing to be ſo, and there I ſhall leave him till I come to give an account of the 2d revolution; but muſt first take notice, that in 1759 or 176[illegible] the then reigning emperor was murdered by his vizir, and one of his ſon[illegible]

☞ *We have this month given the beautiful portraits fronting our title, agreeable our promiſe and the expectation of our purchaſers.* [See the Mag. for Jan. and Feb

ger ſons ſet up in his room, in oppoſition to his eldeſt ſon, the Shah Zadda, which of courſe produced a civil war in that empire; and the Shah Zadda, knowing from experience the diſcipline and bravery of our troops, ſent and offered us a *Charte Blanche*, if we would join with him, and aſſiſt in advancing him to the throne of his anceſtors. This propoſal, I am ſurpriſed, we did not immediately graſp at: He would, at our deſire, have agreed to eſtabliſh Mhir Jaffeir as ſuba of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, upon his promiſing a future regular payment of the revenue due from thoſe provinces; and we ſhould then have had nothing to fear from the deceit and double dealing of Mhir Jaffeir. If Mhir Jaffeir had refuſed that condition, or had neglected to perform it, we had not only a right, but were in duty bound to declare againſt him; for we had never engaged to ſupport him in an unjuſt rebellion againſt his lawful ſovereign; and if by our means the Shah Zadda had been eſtabliſhed upon the throne of his anceſtors, the fame of the juſtice of this nation would, at all the courts of the eaſt, have accompanied that of our courage and military conduct. Even Mr. Holwell ſeems to have been for adopting this meaſure, or ſomething like it, before he began his cloſe correſpondence with Coſſim Aly, after the death of Mhir Jaffeir's ſon; and why it was not purſued, or at leaſt attempted, after the accidental death of that prince I cannot divine.

Perhaps, our people in India, like our republican whigs here at home, might imagine, that it would derogate from their character, as true whigs, ſhould they attempt to do any thing in favour of the true heir to the Mogul Crown; but the cenſorious world will give a very different reaſon: They will be apt to ſay the governors of our affairs in India did not attempt to do any thing in favour of the true heir to the Mogul crown, becauſe he had no crores, * either in jewels or ready money, to give privately to any one. He had nothing but promiſes to give, which perhaps he might not be able or willing to perform, after being ſeated upon the throne; and they could not involve the company in a war, for obliging him to perform any promiſe he had privately made to them. Whereas, Coſſim Aly had probably, by cheating his father in law, heaped up vaſt ſums in jewels and ready money, and conſequently, beſide making public promiſes in favour of the company, could privately pay money in hand, to any perſon that would ſecond his views againſt his unfortunate father in law, and this the cenſorious world will probably ſay, was the cauſe of our people's joining with Coſſim Aly not only againſt his father-in-law, but alſo againſt the true heir to the throne of the Mogul empire; though I hope it will be made appear, that this cenſure is entirely void of any foundation.

Now with regard to the 2d revolution, or rather intended revolution; for to determine whether it ſucceeds or no we muſt wait for further accounts from Bengal. In order to ſtate the reaſon for this intended revolution, or breach with our new friend Coſſim Aly, I muſt give ſome account of the nature of our trade formerly in the Mogul empire, which I cannot do better than from a pamphlet lately publiſhed, called *Facts relating to governor Vanſittart's treaty of commerce*, as follows:

" By the original phirmaund, ſays this author, or royal grant, in favour of the Eaſt India company, they have a right to trade in that country, free of duties; in all articles, and in every place; no diſtinction is made as to the kinds of goods, or whether they are for exportation, or for inland commerce. The words of the grant are as extenſive as can be expreſſed by language, and contain no limitations. The ſubſequent treaties with the nabobs, and ſunnods granted by them, are equally extenſive; and therefore, upon the footing of theſe grants and treaties, the company have hitherto had a right of carrying on every article of trade, both inland and foreign, free from duties.

It appears however, that the company did not till ſome years ago, carry on trade ſo extenſively as their rights allowed them; in particular, they neglected ſeveral branches of the inland trade, and contented themſelves chiefly with thoſe branches which conſiſted of exports and imports.

The principal articles of inland trade neglected by the company, were ſalt, tobacco, and beetle nut: no exception is made in the phirmaund, or

* *A crore of rupees is near* 1,250,000*l. ſterling.*

ſubſequent treaties, as to any of theſe articles, no more than of opium or ſaltpetre; and therefore there could be no reaſon to doubt that the company, if they had inclined, might have carried on the trade in theſe articles, as freely as in any other.

Our little acquaintance with the inland part of the country, and our having, till lately, no check upon the country government, was probably the cauſe that very little of this trade was carried on; and afterwards, when the practice of dealing in ſalt and tobacco commenced, the company's ſervants who carried it on, did not ſcruple to pay a ſmall duty of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 *per cent* on ſalt to the country government; and on the tobaccos imported to Dacca, from the country towards Rangamatty, Gualparah, &c. they paid, without objecting, after its arrival at Dacca, a duty of four annas *per* maund. This duty was inconſiſtent with the phirmaund and treaties; but as the duty was ſmall, and the trade but lately commenced, no objection was made.

This inland trade does not directly concern the company: it is carried on by the company's ſervants. But the right of the company's ſervants to carry on trade under their protection, is eſtabliſhed upon very ſolid grounds. The allowance given by the company to their ſervants abroad is ſo inconſiderable, that none but the meaneſt perſons could be found to carry on their buſineſs, upon the footing of that allowance: the company therefore have always indulged their ſervants with the privilege of carrying on trade for their own account, under the protection of the company, as far as was not inconſiſtent with the intereſt of the company itſelf. By this means, gentlemen of family and character have been induced to engage in the company's ſervice. Of how great conſequence this has been both with reſpect to the faithful management of the company's affairs, ſituated at ſuch a diſtance, and to their ſucceſs in the late military tranſactions in thoſe parts, muſt be obvious to all men.

If the company's ſervants were not to be protected in theſe privileges of trade, the conſequence would neceſſarily be, that either theſe great affairs muſt be entruſted to the very dregs of mankind, who, at ſuch a diſtance, would be under no check, or the company muſt give ſuch high ſalaries and appointments to their ſervants, as would be ſufficient to engage gentlemen of character and ability to undertake the management of their affairs.

It appears therefore, that the trade allowed to the company's ſervants is really an advantage to the company itſelf, and a very great ſaving to them; and on that account, the company have been almoſt equally attentive to protect this private trade of their ſervants, as they have been to protect their own; and this private trade is univerſally known and underſtood as a matter with which the proſperity of the company has an intimate connection.

Another reaſon occurs, why this private trade of the company's ſervants is intitled to the utmoſt protection which the company can poſſibly afford it, without hurting themſelves; namely, that the company have obtained from the government a ſort of monopoly of the trade to India. This is an infringement of the natural rights of the other ſubjects of Great Britain, tho' conſidered as a neceſſary meaſure. It is therefore the duty of this company to ſtretch their monopoly no farther than their own intereſt neceſſarily requires, and to encourage and ſupport the trade carried on by every Britiſh ſubject, ſo far as it does not interfere with the company. It is certain that the wealth acquired by individuals, as well as that which is acquired by the company, centers at laſt in Great Britain: and thus the private trade of the company's ſervants becomes an object in which the ſtate itſelf is particularly intereſted.

After lord Clive had re-eſtabliſhed the company's affairs in India, and had extended their influence beyond what had ever been known, the company's ſervants began to engage more extenſively in the inland trade."

From this account, and from the little knowledge our people had of the inland parts of that country, before the late wars, we may ſee, that the Mogul court underſtood the nature of trade better than it was ever underſtood in this nation till very lately: They readily agreed, that we ſhould purchaſe and export the manufactures of their country free of any duty, and our company's duſtock, or permit,

mit, was to be allowed to paſs the manufactures bought by them from the place of purchaſe to the place of export, and from thence by ſea wherever we pleaſed, free from ſubſidy or duty; but notwithſtanding the general words of the phirmaund, if our people, or their agents, engaged in any branch of the inland trade, they were to pay the ſame duties that were paid by the natives. This was the ſtate of our trade in Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, before Mhir Jaffeir was, by our means, made nabob, when our people, by themſelves or their agents, not only engaged deeply in the inland trade, but inſiſted that the company's duſtuck ſhould free them from paying any duties even in that trade; and the inland duties paid by the natives being then raiſed from four to nine *per cent.* our people, by this means, ſoon ingroſſed a great part of the inland trade.

That this was the caſe during the whole reign of Mhir Jaffeir, we may gather from the diſputes that afterwards happened between us and his ſucceſſor; and I am perſuaded, that it was the original cauſe of all the diſtreſs brought upon the former; for it ſo much diminiſhed his uſual revenue, that he was unable to pay the chout, or tribute, uſually paid to the Morattoes, which of courſe brought them to plunder, and lay waſte the ſouthern part of his dominions; and this adding a new diminution to his revenue, rendered him unable to pay his troops, which made them mutinous and diſregardleſs of his commands, the conſequence of which was, that ſeveral of the rajahs, or lords of particular diſtricts, neglected to pay the annual tribute or quit-rent, due to the ſubah of the province; and ſome of them broke out into actual rebellion, or joined the Shah Zadda againſt him. Thus every diſtreſs brought on another, and during the whole year 1760, we did nothing effectually for his aſſiſtance: Whereas, as ſoon as we had got him removed, and a new ſubah placed in his room, we began to exert ourſelves with the uſual courage and conduct: before the end of the year 1760 major Yorke was ſent, at the head of a body of our troops, againſt the Morattoes, and the rebellious rajahs of Burdomaan and Beerboon; and he reduced both theſe rajahs, and drove the Morattoes to the ſouthward, without the aſſiſtance of the new ſubah; for even Mr. Holwell tells us, that Coſſim Aly ſtayed at Boodgaam, the firſt frontier town of Beerboon, and the firſt that was attacked by major Yorke *. About the ſame time we ſent major Carnack, at the head of the main body of our troops againſt the Shah Zaddah; and the major, in January 1761, defeated the Shah, without the aſſiſtance of our new ſubah; I ſay defeated; for there muſt have been ſome ſort of battle, otherwiſe how could the major have made priſoners of Mr. Law, and all the French troops, that were in the Shah's army? Or how could the major have obliged or induced the Shah, then actually declared Mogul emperor, to ſurrender himſelf to our army, and ſo to put himſelf abſolutely into our power, which power we, it ſeems, made ſo weak an uſe of, that we allowed our new ſubah to reconcile himſelf entirely to the Shah, upon conditions to which, upon what appears, we were, and ſtill are, abſolute ſtrangers; and if major Carnack made ſuch an anſwer to his imperial majeſty, as Mr. Holwell has told us †, we may expect, that he will never be a ſincere friend to the Engliſh.

In ſhort, from the conduct of the war before Mhir Jaffeir's abdication, and the conduct of it preſently after that revolution, one would be apt to ſuppoſe, that our ſucceſſors to lord Clive had, from his good luck, found out, that the trade of nabob-making was the moſt profitable trade they could carry on; and that the war, during Mhir Jaffeir's reign, was ſome way or other miſmanaged on purpoſe, to have a pretence for diſmiſſing him, and placing ſome other rich grandee upon his muſnud; for, in a few months after his abdication, every enemy was, I may ſay ſolely by our means, driven out, and a perfect tranquillity reſtored throughout the three provinces of Bahar, Bengal, and Orixa. But our late accounts from thence are ſo dark and intricate, and ſo contradictory, that there is no judging of any man's conduct, much leſs forming a probable conjecture as to his motives. In general, however, I believe, it will be

* *See Mr. Holwell's Refutation, p.* 21. † *See ditto, p.* 27.

allowed, that Coſſim Aly is a man of more ſenſe, more cunning, and more courage than Mhir Jaffeir could ever pretend to; and for that very reaſon more unfit for our purpoſe. He from experience knew, what diſtreſs his predeceſſor and father-in-law had been thrown into, by the privilege we pretended to, of carrying on the inland trade of his country without being ſubject to any duties, and by the extenſive uſe we had made of that privilege, therefore, from the moment he was ſet upon the muſnud, he had probably reſolved to put an end to it; but he foreſaw, that he could not do this without coming to an open breach with us, for which reaſon he reſolved not to attempt it, till he had provided for his defence.

For this purpoſe, as ſoon as the peace of his country was by our means eſtabliſhed, he removed the ſeat of his government from Muckſadabad to Mongheer, near 200 miles up the river, that our people might not be perpetually eye-witneſſes to his preparations: Here, he began to fortify the town with the utmoſt expedition: He ſet numbers of his people to work in making fire-locks inſtead of match-locks, which they had always before made uſe of; and in preparing a field artillery, according to the model of one of our beſt cannon, which governor Vanſittart had made him a preſent of, contrary to the advice of major Carnarck: He took as many of our Seapoys into his ſervice as he could meet with, and employed them in teaching his people the European military diſcipline for infantry, which experience among us, and his own good ſenſe, had ſhewn him to be of much more ſervice in war than cavalry: He alſo completed the fortifications of Patna, on the ſide of our factory: And laſtly he, on ſome pretence or other, had cut off, or impriſoned, every grandee in his dominions, that had ſhewn any warm affection for our people, all which preparations he had carried on without its being taken the leaſt notice of by our governor, who, it ſeems, continued to court his favour, inſtead of providing means for commanding his juſtice.

As the ſubah met with no oppoſition, nor ſo much as a remonſtrance, againſt his preparing for war in the time of profound peace, and as we had diſbanded moſt of the Seapoys we had in our pay, before the end of 1762, he thought himſelf in a condition not to fear any thing we could do againſt him; and therefore he began to carry his deſign againſt our freedom of trade into execution, by ſtopping our people's goods at the barriers, and inſiſting upon their paying the cuſtomary duties. Perhaps, he began ſooner than he would otherwiſe have done, becauſe he had an aſſurance of being ſupported, in caſe of need, by the Mogul emperor: This is not unlikely, if the fact lately mentioned, and not contradicted, at one of our general courts, be true: It was ſaid, that one of the commanders of our troops in 1760, had jointly with Mhir Jaffeir's ſon, ſigned a paper, by which they mutually engaged to concert meaſures for getting the Shah Zadda aſſaſſinated, and of which each had an original counter-part. If this be true, the paper came probably into the poſſeſſion of Coſſim Aly, the now ſubah, and by ſhewing, or delivering it to the Shah Zadda he not only reconciled himſelf to that prince, but made him ſecretly our ſworn enemy. It may be true, and I believe, that our commander had no deſign to perform ſuch a covenant; and ſigned it only to induce Mhir Jaffeir's ſon to co-operate vigorouſly in driving the Shah Zadda out of the province of Bahar, where he then was with his army. But it will be difficult to make a muſſelman believe, that a man would give a promiſe under his hand in writing, which he was at the ſame time reſolved not to perform; and therefore if the Shah Zadda be now firmly ſeated upon the throne, by the name of Shah Allum, I am much afraid, we ſhall have the whole force of the Mogul empire to contend with.

Be this as it will, it is certain that before the end of 1762, the Subah we had made began to interrupt our trade of which ſuch a number of complaints came to Calcutta, that governor Vanſittart, accompanied by Mr. Haſtings thought it neceſſary to go up to Mongheer, to have a conference with the Subah, in order to obtain redreſs, and to ſettle regulations of trade for the future: It does not appear that the two gentlemen ſo much as aſked a redre

redreſs for paſt grievances, or any ſatisfaction for paſt injuries or loſſes, but after converſing with the Subah upon future regulations, they ſent a letter, dated December 15, 1762, to the council at Calcutta, containing the heads of the regulations which they thought, the Subah would agree to, and we ought to accept of, in which letter, there is this remarkable paragraph:

"In the courſe of our conferences upon the ſubject, the nabob obſerved, that if the Engliſh Gomaſthas were permitted to trade in all parts and in all commodities, cuſtom-free, as many of them now pretend, they muſt of courſe draw all the trade into their own hands, and his cuſtom would be of ſo little value to him, that it would be much more for his intereſt to lay trade entirely open, and collect no cuſtoms from any perſon whatever, upon any kind of merchandize: Which would draw a number of merchants into his country, and encreaſe his revenues, by encouraging the cultivation and manufacture of a large quantity of goods for ſale; at the ſame time that (he added) it would effectually cut off the principal ſubject of diſputes which had diſturbed the good underſtanding between us, an object he had more than any other at heart. This ſcheme we diſcouraged all in our power, as it would immediately render the duſtuck uſeleſs, and prejudice our honourable maſters buſineſs, by enhancing the number of purchaſers; and it is an argument why we ought readily to conſent to the regulations now propoſed, not to riſque hurting the company's intereſts for our own private advantage."

But as to the heads of regulations in this letter propoſed, the council at Calcutta were ſo far from being of their opinion, that they immediately ſent an anſwer, unanimouſly deſiring, that they would not agree to any ſuch terms, eſpecially as to that of rendering our people, and their agents or brokers, ſubject to the country magiſtrates, with reſpect to every diſpute they might have with the country merchants or revenue officers. This anſwer the governor ſays he never received, and upon not hearing any thing to the contrary from them, he agreed to write the following letter to the Suba, as containing the ſubſtance of the regulations he had agreed to, viz.

"Your gracious perwannah * is arrived, and has greatly honoured me. I am informed of all the particulars of your high commands.

It ſhall be written to the chiefs of our factories, that they are to give a duſtuck for the buying and ſelling of ſhip-merchandize; and merchandize that they buy and ſell, in every diſtrict for traffic in this country, they are to do according to cuſtom of other traders and merchants, and not to give the company's duſtuck. They are to take a duſtuck from Backſhbander, or Shahbundar, paying in upon the coſt of the merchandize 9 *per cent.* including wharfs and other receipts of cuſtom; nor ſhall they uſe any manner of force or violence, extortion or unfair dealing.

It is hoped that your excellency's perwannah will be iſſued out to the Fowj'dârs and other officers of the government, that the company's duſtuck is to go along with the purchaſe and ſale of ſhip-merchandize, and they are by no means to ſtop it, or demand the ſmalleſt cuſtom; nor ſhall they hinder the purchaſe and ſale of country-commodities; but they are to give duſtucks for receiving the duties on coſt of the merchandize, agreeable to your excellency's high command. And the Dawgahs † at the Chokeys ‡ are only to take copies of the duſtuck, without demanding any thing.

Heretofore it was written to all the chiefs of our factories to forbid them injuring the country-people and inhabitants of the Pergannahs, § and protecting the dependents and ſervants of the Sircar, and damaging the affairs of the Sircar. Now repeated directions ſhall be ſent, that they are to refrain from ſuch proceedings: And further conſidering the officers of the government as magiſtrates where they are; "in caſe of any troubles or diſputes happening, they are to appear before that magiſtrate, and have them ſettled by his deciſion."

Let your excellency's order be ſent to the fowj'dars ‖ and officers, that they are to determine diſputes of our factors with juſtice and truth, and are to have no regard to party-concerns. And if any one complains againſt a factor, to ſend

* *Letter.* † *Cuſtom-houſe officers.* ‡ *Barriers or turnpikes.*
§ *Villages.* ‖ *Magiſtrates.*

ſend for him, and ſettle the affair face to face: and if a factor has a complaint againſt any one, to conſider it well, and ſo determine it.

It has been written to the chiefs of Iſtamabad and Luckypou, that they ſhall not make ſalt-works, nor hinder the merchants and farmers of the ſalt-works that pay revenues to the government; but to buy what they want of them at a reaſonable rate. The two letters to the chiefs aforeſaid being incloſed with this addreſs.

An order will be ſent to the chiefs and ſervants of all our factories, that they are not to farm or buy lands: and whatever they may have bought heretofore they are to reſign it.

Let your excellency's order be paſſed that the price of the purchaſe be likewiſe returned.

But from ſeveral places there is come complaints, that the officers of the Sircar importune for former collections, and beat, bind, and confine the people, which doings are far from being juſt.

Let your excellency's order be paſſed, that they return back the price of the purchaſe, and never demand old accounts.

The chiefs and ſervants of the factories will be directed, that they are not to hinder the brokers of the government.

And if your excellency is not pleaſed that the money and bullion of Engliſh gentlemen, and their factors, ſhould be made into ſiccas in the mints of Azimâbâd and Ichang'ernagan, and by it there will be a loſs to the Sircar; let the Darugahs * of thoſe places be ordered not to receive the money and bullion of the Engliſh company to be made into ſiccas. But, upon hearing this, the money-changers will demand as exchange juſt what they want, and the company's buſineſs will be impeded by this means.

It is hoped that a perwannah will be iſſued out to the Naibs † of Murſhedabad, Ichang'ernagan, and Azimâbâd, that the exchange on money of the Engliſh company and gentlemen ſhall be taken according to the market currency; and, in caſe of exaction to bring the money-changers to puniſhment.

Directions will be ſent to the factors at Gwallparah, that he is to tranſact buſineſs of traffic as was cuſtom heretofore; and he is not to trade with the people of the hills, (the Bootans, or people of Aſſam:) Whatever he has to buy or ſell in that place, he is to do by means of the officer of the government. Let your excellency's order be ſent to the Darugah, that he is to deal with the Engliſh factors as with other merchants."

This letter, which the ſubah called a written ſecurity, procured by him with much and earneſt importunity, he ſent copies of to his chief officers in every part of his dominions, with an order for them to act exactly in conformance to it. But the firſt account the council at Calcutta had of this letter, was by a grievous letter from their factory at Dacca, dated 10th of January, 1763, incloſing a copy of this letter, and of the ſubah's order, which had been communicated to them by the ſubah's chief officer at that place; and repreſenting that not only they but the trade of the company would be ruined, if the terms contained in this letter ſhould be enforced. The council at Calcutta were, upon reading the letter, of the ſame opinion; for in a conſultation on the 17th, they unanimouſly declared, "That in the ſaid letter from the preſident [Governor Vanſittart] to Coſſim Ally Cawn [the ſubah] he aſſumed a right to which he was no ways authorized; that the regulations propoſed by him are diſhonourable to us as Engliſhmen, and tend to the ruin of all publick and private trade; and that the preſident's iſſuing out regulations independently of the council, is an abſolute breach of their privileges." In conſequence of this, directions were ſent to Dacca, to ſuſpend paying any regard to theſe regulations and orders, which the ſubah had ſent to their factory; and I ſuppoſe the like directions were ſent to the other factories. And, at the ſame time, it was agreed to ſend orders to the chiefs of all their factories, except Patna and Chittigony, (they being at too great a diſtance) to repair immediately to Calcutta, that they might have a full board to conſult upon a matter of ſo great importance.

When the governor returned, he endeavoured, by a long memorial, to juſtify what he had done, but as the reſt of the council continued of their former

* *Collectors.* † *Deputies.*

former opinion, nothing was reſolved on; and in the mean time the trade was thrown into confuſion; for the factors and brokers could not pay duties upon any goods without an order from the council, and the ſubah's officers could not let them paſs before payment of the duties, conſequently ſeized and ſtopped them till the duties ſhould be paid. Nay, they either could not, or would not, diſtinguiſh between goods for inland trade, and goods for foreign, or, as it was called, for ſhip merchandize; but ſeized and ſtopped cloth, ſalt-petre, and other goods that had, and by the aforeſaid letter were entitled to have, the company's duſtuck. Beſides, they were guilty of ſeveral acts of oppreſſion, and when complaint was made, the officer, as might have been expected, was always juſtified by the country magiſtrate; ſo that letters of complaint were daily coming from every one of the factories.

In this confuſion things continued till the 15th of February, when a full board met in conſultation at Calcutta, which was opened by a minute, or memorial, of the governor's, wherein he firſt endeavours to ſhew, that he had the authority of the council for what he had done, and then adds as follows: "But, as much as I am inclined to give the officers of the country government their due authority, yet am I by no means diſpoſed to ſubmit to an abuſe of that authority, or to ſuffer them to go beyond the limits prescribed by thoſe regulations, which, if they were ſtrictly obſerved by both parties, would, I think, remove all occaſion of complaint on both ſides.

"But I grant, that the late conduct of the government's officers, in every part of the country, give me too much reaſon now to think, with the reſt of the board, that they cannot exerciſe authority without oppreſſion, and that whatever cauſe they might have of complaint againſt the Engliſh gomaſtahs, their own tyrannies are much more inſupportable; for inſtead of freeing our trade from any impediment, detention, or obſtruction, under pretence of cuſtoms, duſtore, &c. which was my only intent for laying down ſuch rules, they have had a quite contrary effect, the officers of the government, preſuming on the reſtraints laid on our agents and gomaſtahs, having gone directly contrary to the conditions preſcribed to them.

I agree, therefore, in the neceſſity of entering into other articles of agreement with the nabob, ſuch as ſhall appear more proper for regulating the manner of carrying on our trade in thoſe articles, which before the troubles uſed to be deemed illicit, and for confining the government's officers, and our gomaſtahs, within the due bounds of their reſpective employments; of which articles, copies ſhould be given to every officer of the government, and every gomaſtah, for their guidance."

The reſult of this conſultation has not yet been publiſhed by any authority, but it is ſaid, and from what afterwards happened, it is probable, that they applied to the ſubah for having new regulations ſettled, aud that he not only refuſed it, but refuſed it in an inſulting manner, which produced immediate hoſtilities: Of theſe I ſhall not pretend to give any relation, as no account of them has been publiſhed by authority; and I cannot think that our people in India were ſo fooliſhly raſh, as to begin hoſtilities, before they had called in all their diſtant factories, and aſſembled all their forces at Calcutta: If they had begun in this manner to prepare for war, they might have obtained from the ſubah's fears, thoſe equitable conditions, which they found they could not obtain from his gratitude, and, I hope, they did not deſire any conditions that were not equitable and juſt *.

And much leſs can I believe, that they have, upon declaring war, reſolved to place Mhir Jaffeir again upon the muſnud; for if he was ſo generally hated by the people, as has been repreſented by thoſe who concurred in forcing him to abdicate, will not ſuch a reſolution unite the people of all the three provinces againſt us? But even ſuppoſe that he was ſo generally hated by the people, is it not probable that this popular odium aroſe from his allowing our people a freedom of inland trade, whilſt at the ſame time he loaded the natives with heavy taxes? If king William had been ſo weak as to allow the Dutch a trade to and in this country free from any of thoſe taxes, exciſes, or tolls, to which the

* *See the Chronologer.*

the natives were ſubject, can we think that he would not ſoon have incurred the general hatred of the people, notwithſtanding his having ſaved us from popery, ſlavery, and arbitrary power? If this was really Mhir Jaffeir's caſe, and he ſhould be again reſtored ſolely by our power, can the natives expect any better uſage from him? Will they not therefore to a man oppoſe his reſtoration?

Upon the whole it is evident, that the preſent diſturbance, and all the misfortunes we have lately met with, in Bengal, have been owing entirely to the weakneſs of our own conduct, ever ſince the lord Clive left that place; and ultimately to the treaty, as it is called, which our governor made with the Subah of his own creating, without any explicit authority from the council, upon which treaty the author of the above mentioned pamphlet called *Facts* &c. makes one obſervation, ſo natural and ſo well ſupported, that I ſhall give it in his own words, as follows:

"The Inland trade was become a matter of great conſequence; no perſon was engaged in it to a greater extent than Mr. Vanſittart, particularly in the article of ſalt. It is even affirmed by ſeveral gentlemen of character, acquainted with the affairs of that country, that his ſhare of that trade was alone equal to that of all the other ſervants of the company put together.—— All merchants naturally aim at monopoly, we cannot doubt that Mr. Vanſittart, whoſe abilities are univerſally acknowledged muſt have perceived the importance of ingroſſing to himſelf almoſt the whole of this trade, and that he muſt have wiſhed to prevent as much as poſſible the other ſervants of the company from interfering with him.

It is impoſſible to ſay, whether or not he was influenced by that motive in concluding the treaty in queſtion, but it muſt be obvious to all mankind, that he could not have deviſed a more certain method of ingroſſing this trade and of excluding every ſervant of the company, whom he happened to diſlike, from ſharing in it, than by this treaty. —— As all correſpondence with the country government is carried on by the preſident, as he is conceived by them to poſſeſs whole power of the company, and in the preſent caſe enjoyed the particular favour of the nabob, it is evident, that, whatever outrages the nabob's officers might take upon them, in conſequence of this treaty, to commit againſt the trade of the other ſervants, the governor's trade would meet with little or no obſtruction.

Accordingly this was the effect which immediately followed, of which ſome examples ſhall be mentioned. Mr. More, the preſident's agent at Rungpoor, under pretext of having farmed, from the country-government, the duty upon opium, produced in that quarter, at 600 rupees *per annum*, with the aſſiſtance of the Fouſdar, or officer there, took muchulcas, or obligations, from all the dealers and makers, reſtraining them from dealing with any but him; and the conſequence was that though no other perſon could obtain a ſingle cheſt, Mr. More diſpatched, for Vanſittart's account, 102 cheſts, the profit upon which amounted a very conſiderable ſum.

The laſt clauſe in the treaty, obliging the Engliſh to buy only from the nabob's drogah at Rangamatty, muſt in like manner, have had the effect to throw the whole trade of Aſſam, Rangamatty, and Boutain, into the hands of the governor. The company's ſervants, before this treaty were at liberty to buy from whom they pleaſed, without payment of any duties, nor had the nabob any title to regulate the trade of Aſſam, a country which does not belong to him. As ſoon as Mr. Vanſittart had fixed a new duty upon theſe goods at 9 *per cent.* and eſtabliſhed four factories in theſe parts, and thrown the whole purchaſes into the hands of the nabob's drogah, his next ſtep was to recommend his own agents, Mr. Baillie and others, to this drogah, and deſired he would aſſiſt them wherever he could. No one will doubt that this drogah would give Mr. Vanſittart the preference to every other perſon."

And I ſhall conclude this long and impartial account of the late diſturbances in Bengal, with this ſingle prayer, that no Britiſh ſubject, either at home or abroad, may ever allow himſelf to be actuated by that pernicious ſort of emulation which deſtroyed the great Roman people, *ne quis ſit alter*, I am &c.

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 25, 1762, *being the ſecond Seſſion of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain; *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 71.

AS to the act itſelf, the preamble, after reciting the ſaid act of the 19th of Henry the 7th, ſets forth in ſubſtance as follows: But as notwithſtanding the ſaid act, and the other laws now in being, great quantities of foreign manufactures, particularly ribbands, laces, and girdles, are brought into, and ſold in this kingdom, to the great diminution of the trade and manufactures thereof, &c. an evil which, if not timely prevented, will affect, and greatly leſſen, the public revenue, and diſtreſs the ſilk trade and manufactures of this kingdom: For remedy whereof it enacts, in ſubſtance as follows: 1ſt That if after June 24, 1763, any ribbands, laces, or girdles, wrought abroad of ſilk alone, or of ſilk mixed with any other material, ſhall be imported, all ſuch ſhall be forfeited; and the ſame may be ſeized by any perſon, in whatever importer's, vender's, or retailer's hands the ſame may be found; and the perſons conveying, or importing the ſame, or cauſing the ſame to be conveyed or imported, ſhall alſo forfeit 100l. for every offence; and all perſons who ſhall be abetting or aſſiſting, ſhall ſeverally forfeit 50l. over and above their intereſt therein. 2d. All venders or retailers of ſuch goods, in whoſe cuſtody they ſhould be found; or who ſhall ſell, expoſe to ſale, or conceal the ſame, with intent to prevent the ſeizure, ſhall forfeit 50l. for every offence over and above their intereſt therein. 3d. All forfeitures and penalties to belong, one moiety to the king, the other to the proſecutor; and to be ſued for, if in England, before any of the courts of record in Weſtminſter, if in Scotland, before the court of exchequer at Edinburgh. 4th. But if the ſeizure be made in England, without the limits of the bills of mortality, and does not exceed 10l. value, the ſame may be ſued for and determined by any two or more juſtices of the peace for the county wherein the ſeizure was made. 5th and 6th. The goods ſeized within the bills of mortality, to be lodged in the king's warehouſe; if without the ſame, in the hands of the chief magiſtrate, or of the conſtable of the next adjacent village; and as ſoon as condemned, and the penalty recovered, to be publickly burnt, by order of the court or juſtices. 7th. Upon an information in writing, made upon oath before any two juſtices for the county or place, and ſigned by the party, that there is good reaſon to ſuſpect, that ſuch goods have been imported, and are concealed by, or are in the poſſeſſion or cuſtody of, any retailer or ſeller of ſuch goods, ſuch juſtices ſhall iſſue their warrant to any conſtable, &c. impowering them to ſearch in the day time, the houſes, &c. and other places, belonging to, or hired, employed, or made uſe of, by ſuch retailer or ſeller; and ſuch goods being found, to ſeize and carry away the ſame; for the purpoſe of carrying this act into execution. 8th. If any ſuit be commenced againſt any perſon, for any thing done in purſuance of this act; and if the plaintiff ſhall be nonſuited, or diſcontinue his action, or judgment given againſt him, upon any verdict or demurrer, the defendant ſhall recover double coſts. 9th. In every ſuch action, the defendant may, at any time before iſſue joined, by the leave of the court, pay ſuch ſum of money into court, as amends for the matter complained of; whereupon ſuch proceedings and judgments ſhall be had and given by the court, as in other actions, where the defendant is allowed to pay money into court. 10th. If any ſuch goods be ſeized, and a queſtion ariſe, where the ſame were manufactured, the proof ſhall lie upon the venders or retailers, in whoſe poſſeſſion they were found; and if proof be not given that they were manufactured within Great-Britain, they ſhall be taken to be manufactured out of Great-Britain, in violation of this act. 11th. If the perſon in whoſe poſſeſſion ſuch goods were ſeized (not being the importer or concealer)

cealer) ſhall diſcover upon oath before any juſtice, the perſon who ſold the ſame, ſo as ſuch perſon may be convicted as the ſeller, ſuch diſcoverer ſhall be diſcharged from all penalties. 12th. Nothing in this act ſhall ſubject the wearer of ſuch goods to any penalty, or to any proof of their being manufactured within Great Britain.

This is the ſubſtance of this new act againſt ſmuggling, and though it be not ſo captious or enſnaring as ſome of the ſame ſort of laws we have now in force, though more than uſual care has been taken, in the framing of this act, to prevent falſe or malicious informations, yet we muſt ſee that every manufacturer of, and every dealer in, ſilk ribbands, laces, or girdles, will thereby be expoſed to great danger and vexation; for it will always be in the power of every ſervant in ſuch a man's family, to ſubject him to the penalties inflicted by this act, as 5l. or 500 l. worth of foreign ſilk laces may be eaſily conveyed, and lodged in a very little room; and as 5s. worth of ſuch laces, found in his cuſtody, ſubjects him to the penalty equally with 500l. worth; how eaſy then will it be for a ſervant, conſpiring with a cuſtom-houſe officer or exciſeman, to lodge 5s. worth of French ribbands, or laces, in ſome bye-corner of his maſter's houſe or ſhop without his knowledge: As ſoon as the ſervant has done ſo, the officer goes and lodges an information, ſworn to and ſigned by him, before two juſtices, that there is good reaſon to ſuſpect, that a parcel of foreign ſilk ribbands, laces, or girdles, are lodged or concealed in ſuch a man's houſe or ſhop: The juſtices are obliged to grant their warrant: The conſtable is obliged to obey the warrant: The officer goes along with him, and of courſe finds and ſeizes the goods: It is impoſſible for the innocent and aſtoniſhed maſter to prove, that the goods were manufactured within Great Britain; therefore the juſtices muſt condemn the goods, and the maſter, beſide loſing his character, muſt pay the penalty, or if he ſtands a ſuit, he muſt pay the penalty with coſts. In all this the traiterous ſervant keeps behind the curtain, and receives his ſhare of the penalty from the exciſeman: It is not neceſſary for the ſervant to appear in any part of the proceeding, conſequently he can run no riſk of loſing his character; and his confederate will acquire the character of a faithful and diligent officer, by which he may probably gain preferment.

From theſe circumſtances we may with good reaſon ſuppoſe, that ſuch confederacies will he often entered into, and in every ſuch caſe the unfortunate maſter of the ſhop cannot ſo much as attempt to prove, that the goods ſeized in his ſhop were manufactured within Great Britain; but ſuppoſe that an officer upon a falſe information, or from a mere vexatious deſign, ſhould come into a retailer's ſhop, and ſeize a parcel of ſilk ribbands, laces, and girdles, that were really manufactured within Great Britain, how ſhall he prove that they were ſo? He can prove it no other way but by the oath of the manufacturer, and unleſs the manufacturer has put a private mark to every piece he manufactured, and kept an exact regiſter of all thoſe marks, he cannot, with a ſafe conſcience, poſitively ſwear, that the goods ſeized, which have perhaps been for months, or years, out of his hands, are the very goods which were manufactured by him, and ſold to ſuch a retailer: Nay, ſuppoſing he had put ſuch a private mark, and kept ſuch a regiſter, yet, if he be as ſcrupulous as every man ought to be, he will not ſwear poſitively, becauſe his mark may have been diſcovered, and the mark as well as the manufacture exactly imitated by ſome foreign manufacturer. The ridiculous taſte of our quality for French faſhions and French manufactures has, we know, made our ſilk weavers extremely ingenious at imitating French patterns; and the hopes of a high price in England may make the French ſilk weavers equally ingenious at imitating patterns ſent them from England; which will of courſe render our ſilk weavers ſhy in ſwearing poſitively to any parcel of ſilk manufactures, that has been but a few months out of their hands.

Thus it muſt appear, that it will be extremely difficult for a retailer of ſuch goods, even here in London, to bring a poſitive proof, that any parcel of goods in his ſhop were actually manufactured within Great Britain: How much

much more difficult muſt it then be for a country retailer to bring any ſuch proof? We know the ſilk ſhops or mercers in all our diſtant cities and towns have their goods from the great mercers ſhops in London, which are furniſhed by the ſilk weavers in Spital-fields, and other places in and about London: If a cuſtomer at Exeter, and another at Newcaſtle, ſhould have 20 l. worth of their goods ſeized, under pretence of their being foreign manufacture, muſt the London mercer go down to Exeter, and from thence to Newcaſtle, to ſwear that theſe goods were ſent from his ſhop in London; and muſt he carry the Spital-fields weaver along with him, to ſwear that both theſe parcels of goods were manufactured by him? Does not every one ſee that this would be abſolutely impoſſible? Conſequently both theſe retailers muſt patiently ſubmit to have their goods condemned, and to pay the penalty inflicted by law; and what is ſtill worſe, to have themſelves branded as ſmugglers of French manufactures.

In ſhort, if our judges and juſtices of the peace inſiſt upon a full and poſitive proof, that the goods ſeized were manufactured within Great Britain, I am perſuaded, that few ſeizures will eſcape condemnation: On the other hand, if they accept of a ſuperficial proof, I am afraid that very few ſuch foreign manufactures will ever be condemned, unleſs ſeized at their firſt landing; for ſmugglers have long ſince ſhewn how artful and ingenious they are at evading our laws; and if they can once get their goods ſafely landed, they will always have it in their power, by means of ſome under hand aſſociate, to bring a ſuperficial proof of their having been manufactured within Great Britain, as long as we have any ſuch manufactures in the kingdom. Therefore, if ſuch a ſuperficial proof be admitted as ſufficient for preventing condemnation, I believe no cuſtom houſe or exciſe officer, or other informer will ever venture either to ſearch or ſeize, without ſuch a confederacy as I have mentioned; for tho' the act does not require it, yet I muſt ſuppoſe, that the conſtable muſt always have the informer, or ſome ſuch officer, along with him, when he goes to execute the juſtices warrant; and from the 9th clauſe of this act I muſt ſuppoſe, that if an officer, or other informer, ſearches a man's houſe, or ſeizes his goods upon an information, that from the event appears to be falſe or groundleſs, an action will lie againſt him for damages, or for amends, as it is called in that clauſe, at the ſuit of the man whoſe houſe has been ſearched, or goods ſeized, upon ſuch a groundleſs ſuggeſtion; which action no officer or informer will chuſe to expoſe himſelf to, as ſuch gentlemen can never expect much favour from an Engliſh jury.

March 15 it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for more effectually ſecuring the payment of the duties upon malt, by preventing frauds in the obtaining of allowances, and the mixing of freſh corn or grain with corn or grain making into malt; and that Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord North, Mr. Oſwald, Sir John Turner, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Dyſon, do prepare and bring in the ſame. The bill was accordingly preſented to the houſe by Mr. Dyſon the next day; when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; and as it evidently appeared to be a neceſſary bill, upon the principles which had before been adopted, it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 31ſt.

The reaſon or rather the neceſſity, for making this new law will appear from the preamble of the act itſelf, which is in ſubſtance as follows: That by a clauſe in the act 33 Geo. II. *for granting ſeveral duties upon malt, and for raiſing eight millions, &c.* it was enacted, that if, from and after February 8, 1760, any maker of malt ſhould not wet or ſteep his barley, or other corn or grain, intended to be made into malt, in the ciſtern, wetting fat, or other veſſel, ſo as that the ſame ſhould be covered with water, and continue ſo covered therein, for the full ſpace of forty hours from the time of its being firſt wet and covered, before he ſhould draw the water from the ſame, he ſhould not be intitled to the allowance of four buſhels in every twenty, in charging the ſaid duties by gauge, either in the ciſtern or couch *. But as no proviſion is made

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1760, *p.* 450.

made by the ſaid act, for enabling the officers of exciſe to aſcertain when ſuch corn or grain is firſt begun to be wetted or ſteeped, and conſequently, whether ſuch maker is intitled to the allowance aforeſaid; and by reaſon of ſuch defect, the whole purpoſe of the ſaid clauſe has been entirely defeated: And as great frauds have been committed by the mixing of corn or grain with corn or grain ſteeping, in order to be made into malt, whereby the revenue and the fair trader have been greatly injured. Therefore it is enacted, that every malt-maker for home conſumption (not being a compounder for the duties) ſhall give to the officer of exciſe, under whoſe ſurvey he ſhall be, twenty four hours previous notice, in writing, of the hour when he intends to wet corn or grain to be made into malt, if his malt-houſe be in any city or ſuburbs thereof, or in any market town, and forty-eight hours if it be not, before he begin to wet any ſuch corn or grain; and ſhall at that hour, or within three hours after, proceed to cover the whole with water or be obliged to give a freſh notice; and the hour to be appointed is always to be between the hour of four in the morning and nine in the evening; from which time of wetting the corn or grain is to continue ſo covered full forty hours; and no freſh corn to be added thereto, after the officer hath taken an account of the corn or grain ſo ſteeping; in all theſe reſpects the penalty for any neglect or refuſal is 100l. one moiety to the king, the other to the proſecutor, to be ſued for, recovered or mitigated by the laws of exciſe, or action of debt, as uſual.

As this new law has not only a proper penalty annexed, but alſo a proper method appointed for diſcovering and convicting the trangreſſors, it will probably be effectual for the end intended; and therefore, if the bill had been brought in early in the ſeſſion, and a proper time allowed for the people's being appriſed of its purport, there might perhaps have been petitions from ſome of our malſters againſt it; at leaſt, if there had not, it would have been a proof, that no inconvenience or damage was to be apprehended from obliging them to keep their corn covered with water for forty hours in any ſeaſon of the year whatſoever; and conſequently would have obviated the objection ſuggeſted againſt this regulation, when it was firſt introduced *.

March 24, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the further improvement of his majeſty's revenue of the cuſtoms, and for the encouragement of officers making ſeizures, and for the prevention of the clandeſtine running of goods, into any part of his majeſty's dominions; and it was ordered to be prepared, and brought in, by the ſame gentlemen, who had been ordered to prepare, and bring in the bill laſt mentioned, together with Mr. Grenville. On the 29th the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Martin, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; which it was the next day, and having afterwards paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, it received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

This act is in effect an act for amending and improving the ſeveral following laws that are now in force, viz. act 12 Geo, I. c. 28. act 11 and 12 Will. III. c. 10. act 12 Geo. II. c. 21. act 24 Geo. II. c. 41. act. 9 Geo. II. c. 35. act 8 Anne, c. 7. act 15 and 16 Geo. II. c. 31. and act 5 Geo. I. c. 11. all of which amendments and improvements appear to be neceſſary, and are very proper for putting an intire ſtop to the infamous trade called ſmuggling, if it were poſſible; but whilſt our high taxes upon conſumption continue, this, I fear, will always be found to be impoſſible in this country as well as it is in France, where ſmuggling cannot, we know, be prevented by the abſolute power of their *grand monarque*, aſſiſted by a little army of cuſtom houſe-officers and *maltotiers*, and ſupported by a ſtanding army of above 100000 men of regular troops. And as by this new act there are ſo many alterations made in our laws now in being, it is to be ſuppoſed, that every officer of the revenue, and every maſter or commander of a merchant ſhip or cruiſer will always have in his poſſeſſion a copy of the act itſelf, therefore I ſhall here take notice only of ſome of the moſt general clauſes as follows: By the third clauſe it is enacted, that

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1760. *p.* 451.

the produce of any particular ſeizure ſhall not be ſufficient to anſwer the expences of condemnation and ſale; or if upon the trial a verdict ſhall be given for the claimant; the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms may order the charges to be paid out of any branch of the revenue of the cuſtoms, applicable to the payment of incidents. This clauſe will certainly encourage officers to ſeize, but I wiſh it may not encourage them to be vexatious; and therefore I hope our commiſſioners of the cuſtoms will always take care, not to order the charges to be paid by the publick, but when there was a very ſtrong appearance of a ſolid ground for the ſeizure. By the fourth clauſe it is enacted, that his majeſty may, by order in council, or by proclamation, direct, that the moiety, or any other part, of a ſeizure made by any of our cruiſers, ſhall be divided amongſt the officers and ſeamen of ſuch cruiſer, in ſuch proportion as his majeſty ſhall think fit. Whether any ſuch order or proclamation has as yet been iſſued, I have not obſerved; but if a larger ſhare of this ſort, and all other ſorts of prizes, were to be given to the ſubaltern officers and ſeamen, than has heretofore been practiſed, this would be an effectual regulation for preventing the captain's conniving at the clandeſtine importation of cuſtomable or prohibited goods, or the exportation of wool, or any other ſort of goods prohibited to be exported. And by the ninth clauſe of this act, the ſaid act of the 5th of Geo. I. c. 11. is extended to all his majeſty's Britiſh dominions, ſo far as relates to ſhips or veſſels of fifty tons burthen, or under, laden with cuſtomable or prohibited goods, that ſhall be found hovering on the coaſts of Ireland, or any other of his majeſty's dominions, or territories belonging to the crown of Great Britain.

March the 25th there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the ſeveral merchants, traders, and others, employed in the manufacturing, buying, and vending of woollen clothing, in and near the ſeveral market towns of Rochedale and Bury, in Lancaſhire, ſetting forth, that a large and extenſive trade had been carried on for many years, by the petitioners, in the making and vending woollen-cloths, commonly called broad and narrow bays, as well for home conſumption as for exportation, and that ſuch trade hath, of late years, been very much increaſed; and that greaſe, or ſtale and dirty butter, not fit for eating, is an eſſential ingredient, or material for preparing their wool for ſpinning and manufacturing, and that no material yet known, or found out, can be ſubſtituted, ſo as equally to anſwer the purpoſes of the manufactory; and that the petitioners laboured under great difficulties in procuring the ſame, and that the price of it had, within the laſt two years, been very much enhanced, and a ſufficient ſupply, for the uſe of the manufactory, could not be procured by the petitioners, upon any terms whatſoever; and alledging, that the petitioners apprehended, that the permitting a free importation of ſuch greaſe, or ſtale and dirty butter, not fit for eating, from Ireland, would be the means of enabling them to procure a ſufficient ſupply thereof, and of greatly extending and improving the ſaid woollen trade and manufactory, and would be attended with many other uſeful and beneficial conſequences to the publick, and therefore praying, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for permitting the importation of ſuch greaſe, or ſtale and dirty butter, under ſuch proviſions and reſtrictions, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was ordered to be referred to a committee, to examine the matter thereof and report the ſame, with their opinion thereupon to the houſe; and to have power to ſend for perſons, papers and records; to which committee, all that came were to have voices. On the 28th the Lord Strange reported from this committee, the reſolutions they had come to, which being then read a ſecond time were agreed to, and were as followeth:

1ſt. That the manufactory of broad and narrow bays in, and about Rochedale and Bury, in the county palatine of Lancaſter is large, extenſive, and increaſing, and that great quantities thereof are exported to Spain, Portugal, Germany, and other parts.

2d. That, for want of a ſufficient quantity of ſtale and dirty butter not fit for eating, commonly called greaſe butter, which is uſed in the ſaid manufactory, the manufacturers are greatly diſtreſſed and the manufacture is in danger of being

being reduced, and the exportation of ſuch goods greatly leſſened.

3d. That the permitting the importa- from Ireland, into the port of Liverpool, of ſtale and dirty butter not fit for eating, commonly called greaſe butter, will be advantageous to the manufacturer, and of great public utility.

As ſoon as theſe reſolutions were agreed to, he moved, and it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, for permitting the importation from Ireland, into the port of Liverpoole, of ſtale and dirty butter not fit for eating, commonly called greaſe butter; and his lordſhip together with Mr. Shuttleworth, Sir Ellis Cunliffe, and Mr. Fuller, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. As the bill was ſhort, it was ſoon prepared, and was next day preſented to the houſe by his lordſhip, when it was read a 1ſt time, and ordered to be read a 2d time, as it was on the 30th, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for next morning, when the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſame, went thro' the bill with ſeveral amendments, and ordered the report to be received on the 11th of April, to which day the houſe was to adjourn for the Eaſter holidays. On that day there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the manufacturers of bays, and ſundry other woollen goods in Colcheſter, Bocking, Braintree, and Coggeſhall in Eſſex, ſetting forth the ſame in ſubſtance with the aforeſaid petition from Lancaſhire; and alledging, that if the port of London ſhould be opened under the ſame reſtrictions as the port of Liverpoole, the petitioners could be furniſhed from thence, by water carriage to the port of Colcheſter, and ports adjacent; and therefore praying, that the port of London might be alſo open for that purpoſe, or that the petitioners might have ſuch other relief, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition opened the eyes of moſt gentlemen, and made them ſee that every material neceſſary for our manufactures ought to be rendered as cheap as poſſible, and that therefore, if it can be had in any one part of our own dominions at a cheaper rate than it is in another, a free importation or tranſportation ought to be allowed. The *natale ſolum* may darken and biaſs the underſtanding of ſome gentlemen, but any man would be an imprudent and undutiful child to his mother country, ſhould he, from ſuch a blind, tho' laudable affection, chuſe to expoſe to ruin any manufacture once eſtabliſhed in the county or province where he was born, rather than admit of a neceſſary material being brought into it from any other. For this reaſon, upon the report, which was on that day made by the Lord Strange, and taken into conſideration, the bill was altered by thereby admitting of a general importation of this material from Ireland; conſequently the title of the bill was accordingly altered, and the bill, with the amendments was ordered to be engroſſed; after which it paſſed both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

By the firſt clauſe of this act, after a proper preamble, it is enacted, that from and after the paſſing of the act, the importation of greaſe butter, from Ireland, ſhall be allowed for five years next enſuing, and from thence to the end of the next ſeſſion, without paying any ſubſidies, cuſtoms or impoſitions; and without incurring any penalties, &c. on account of ſuch importation; provided ſuch butter, and the package and quantity thereof, be duly entered. By the 2d clauſe it is enacted, that if any ſuch greaſe butter ſhall be ſtopped or ſeized by any officer of the cuſtoms, on pretence of being fit to eat, or otherwiſe not within the meaning of the act, any two juſtices for the county or diviſion are authorized and required, within 14 days after application, to hear and determine the matter in a ſummary way, and for that purpoſe to examine on oath, two reputable dealers in butter, one to be choſen by the importer, and the other by the officer, and alſo ſuch other witneſſes as ſhall be deſired by either party; and their determination to be final. And the 3d is the uſual clauſe in favour of thoſe againſt whom any ſuit ſhall be commenced, or any thing done in purſuance of this act.

From this act the reader may ſee how cautious we are of admitting the free importation of any thing that may leſſen the price of any land produce, however neceſſary that importation may be, for the ſubſiſtence of the poor, or for enabling us to work up any manufacture at ſuch a cheap rate as to have it in our power to export and ſell

it

it at a foreign market; for even this material could not, we find, gain admiſſion for any longer term than that of five years; and as our dealers in butter are in effect to be the judges, we may believe, that the butter imported muſt be ſtale and dirty indeed, if it be not by them condemned: what the officer is to do with the butter after it is condemned, this act does not determine: If he be obliged to export it I believe very few ſeizures will ever be made, and if he be allowed to vend it in this kingdom, the act will produce a fine job for our cuſtom houſe officers. Conſequently, we may perhaps have another act relating to greaſe butter, even before the expiration of the preſent term. How fertile are our taxes of acts of parliament, let our late ſtatute books determine!

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE impartiality for which your magazine has always been remarkable, gives a poor proteſtant diſſenter reaſon to hope that you will receive, and make known, his complaint. The only farther favour he can ever have to aſk of you is, that you will likewiſe be ſo obliging to publiſh whatever may be ſaid in anſwer to him. His complaint is grounded on facts, which are well known, and can be well atteſted. It is this, that children born of parents, on the eſtabliſhment of the church of England, have lately been refuſed publick baptiſm, becauſe, and for no other reaſon, than, that one or more of the ſponſors, who have appeared on that occaſion, have been diſſenters. I am a diſſenter myſelf; and therefore think it incumbent upon me, in the name of my brethren, to prevent an evil, which through the power of high church may (if let alone too paſſively) prove a growing one. If I apprehend aright, a miniſter is concerned only in the legality of ſuch matters, but very little, if at all, in the propriety of them. The 68th canon obliges him to baptize all ſuch children as ſhall be brought to him, for that purpoſe, under the abſolute and ſevere penalty of three months ſuſpenſion from his miniſtry; which it is not in the power of his biſhop to mitigate. The proper qualifications, as ſpecified in the rubrick, are theſe—That the child ſhall be brought to the font immediately after the ſecond leſſon at morning or evening prayer on ſome Sunday or holiday, as the miniſter, at his diſcretion, ſhall appoint; notice being previouſly given to him on the eve of ſuch Sunday or holiday, or at fartheſt, before the beginning of the morning ſervice, on the ſame day: At which time the ſponſors are to attend, and be ready to make ſuch reſponſes, as in the office of publick baptiſm are required. This done, the parents have fulfilled their part, nor can the miniſter poſſibly refuſe to proceed, without incurring the penalty of the canon before recited. Whether the ſponſors are diſſenters or not, doth not at all appertain to him to enquire. No law in the world, either eccleſiaſtical or civil, no rubrick whatſoever hath taken any exceptions to them, nor hath he the leaſt pretence of right to refuſe them, in any other caſe than being under the years of diſcretion, not having received the holy communion, (See canon 29) or lying under the ſentence of publick excommunication.

If it might not ſeem vain, the diſſenters could argue againſt the pretended impropriety of this matter, that they think themſelves in general, competently qualified to impreſs on the minds of children the principles of early piety, and whether they are actually more remiſs in ſo doing, than their neighbours upon the eſtabliſhment, is very humbly ſubmitted to the judgment of the whole world. That the uſe of godfathers and godmothers in baptiſm makes no part of their religious ſyſtem is certain; their reaſons for which they do not think themſelves obliged to aſſign in this place; therefore when ever they recede ſo far from the rules of their community, as to enter into engagements of this kind, at the preſſing requeſts of their near and dear relations or friends, they humbly conceive, that they are not doing any thing for which any ſober, pious chriſtian can blame them; but rather that they are giving proofs of great candour and moderation. Actuated by the ſame ſpirit, they beg leave to remonſtrate in the moſt gentle manner, to every miniſter who may hereafter refuſe their ſervice in the like caſes, how very inconſiderable a figure he muſt make in the eyes of his pariſhioners,

oners, when after having endeavoured to threaten them into a ſubmiſſion in this matter, he muſt, on the perſeverance of any individual of them, either tamely give up his point, or ſubmit to a proſecution in a court ſpiritual, from the iſſue of which he can have nothing to look for, but the expence of the ſuit, and the infamy of a ſuſpenſion.

I am, good ſir,
Your moſt aſſured friend in the Lord,
A PROTESTANT DISSENTER.

Ramſgate, Jan. 1, 1764.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A Pamphlet has been lately publiſhed intitled, *Conſiderations on the preſent high prices of proviſions, and the neceſſaries of life*. Theſe conſiderations deſerve to be conſidered by every gentleman who has in his diſpoſition any mixture of charity, humanity, or public ſpirit. According to this author, the preſent high price of proviſions proceeds from ſeveral new cuſtoms of late years introduced into this kingdom, ſuch as, The cuſtom our landed gentlemen have fallen into of demoliſhing their ſmall farms, and, turning two, three, or more of them, into one large farm: The cuſtom of having factors, brokers, or ſaleſmen, interpoſed between the producer and the conſumer, with reſpect to almoſt every neceſſary of life: The cuſtom, eſtabliſhed by law, of giving a bounty upon the exportation of our corn, even when it is at too high a price amongſt ourſelves: And laſtly, the inequality as well as weight of our taxes.

Theſe, he obſerves, of themſelves naturally increaſe the price of proviſions, and they are the cauſe of ſtill a worſe effect, by encouraging and enabling the producers to form combinations for raiſing and keeping up the price of proviſions; and upon the laſt of theſe he writes as follows:

"To theſe concurring facts, all tending to increaſe the prices of the neceſſaries of life, may be added the inequality of taxes in many caſes. I mention not this to cloathe myſelf with the livery of party, the true ſubject ſeeks his country's good under every adminiſtration. Subjects owe taxes to the ſtate for the ſame reaſon as they expect its protection; men of ill habits, who make it their buſineſs to evade their due proportion, often gloſs theſe deſigns with a mighty ſhew of diſintereſtedneſs and liberty, and to ſcreen themſelves baſely aſſert the little probability there is of the rich bearing their due proportion of the burthen. Thus, by ſlurring the characters of the repreſentatives of the people, as if in a time when many and great taxes were neceſſary, they would ſet a little paultry intereſt of their own, in competition with the general benefit of their country, and the neceſſary relief of the induſtrious labourer.

Taxes, when equally borne, are the leſs burthenſome; leſs complained of, when every conſumer of the commodities on which they are impoſed, pay in an equal proportion to the quantities they uſe; when a whole kingdom is equally benefited by the protection of the ſtate, there ſhould be no part refuſing its aſſiſtance; the rich are beſt able, the poor moſt numerous, but all are children of the ſame family.

To trading cities, fuel is of ſuch conſequence to carry on the manufactures exported from thence, or there conſumed, and the charge of conveying coals to theſe places, and the countries adjacent, where malting and many other buſineſſes require them, muſt be ſo burthenſome, that on no account ſhould theſe ſituations partially be loaded with any impoſt. Where it is neceſſary to raiſe money on a matter of this ſort, eaſily may it be ſeen: Neighbouring ſtates, our rivals in trade, are equally compelled as we are to uſe them; to free theſe from a burthen our own manufacturers are made to bear, appears to be acting againſt ourſelves. The city of London, with great propriety, might petition to be releaſed from the duty on coals, and that the amount of the ſum ſo raiſed, might be impoſed on the quantities exported. This not only would be inſtrumental in relieving and employing the induſtrious poor, but, by leſſening the expence of our commodities, be a means of turning the balance of trade more to our advantage.

After ſo much has been ſaid with regard to the additional tax on, and the additional price of ſtrong beer, it may appear preſumptuous to inveſtigate any part of this matter. The caſe of the labouring poor, who pay for this commodity one-ſeventh more than uſual, will,

will, I hope, plead in excuſe; and the plain queſtion is, whether, notwithſtanding the government required a farther aid from this branch to carry on a neceſſary war, had the corn-trade been put upon an equitable footing, monopolies been routed out, and the duties on malt, hops, and beer, been equally and uniformly laid; had the brewers deſired, according to the ſtatute in the 23d year of King Henry the eighth, and not ſince by any act repealed, that the prices of beers and ales ſhould be aſſeſſed by mayors, ſheriffs, and other head officers in cities, and in every ſhire by the juſtices in their open ſeſſions, in proportion to the prices of the materials uſed; whether, under ſuch regulations, the prices of beers might not one time with another have remained as heretofore, both to the ſatisfaction of the people, and the intereſt of the ſtate? Maltſters, who have made inquiries concerning the preſent ſituation of their trade, do aſſert, there are now more than 900,000 quarters of malt, annually, leſs made than before. When the materials of a trade are not only engroſſed, but afterwards heavily loaded with impoſts, the effect is, that leſs will be conſumed: And if the manufactures depending on their materials be taxed again, whereby the price muſt be advanced to the labouring man, if a neceſſary of life, perhaps for ſome ſhort time the ſame quantities may be conſumed, at leaſt until the people have hit upon means to evade the moſt or the whole of theſe taxes. So that the natural conſequence of a monopoly in the corn-trade, and of heavy and unequal taxes on malt and beer, ſeems to be an immediate leſs conſumption of malt, a worſe commodity in beer, and a gradual decreaſe in the revenue from all theſe branches: Whether as yet ſuch is the caſe, can be known only to thoſe who are intruſted with this part of the government's accounts.

At this time, after a great and plentiful harveſt, for the price of barley, we are wholly at the mercy of ingroſſing farmers and monopolizers, ſo that the maltſter and the brewer work without profit, with a price ſo advanced as to leſſen the conſumption. Since then no profits there were, nor likely to be, the matter had better been referred to impartial magiſtrates, who, on enquiry, muſt have ſeen where the gangrene lay, and have traced the evil to the fountain-head. In a commercial nation, the value of land and the prices of corn moſt naturally increaſe ſo long as a balance of trade is in her favour; but in proportion as manufactures are oppreſſed, the balance muſt leſſen; monopoly, arbitrary and fixed prices, moſt certainly do this. As proviſions differ in value in proportion to the circumſtances of times and ſeaſons, an affectation to maintain a fixed price in any manufacture whatever, muſt not only undermine its own ſweet foundation, but infallibly muſt be a detriment to the public. Another reaſon may in part be the occaſion of this decreaſe of the malting buſineſs: from the price of porter being raiſed one-ſeventh, more foreign ſpirits are drank, and a great number of private perſons brew for themſelves without paying any beer or ale duty; ſo that the tax being bore by a leſſer number of people, becomes more and more burthenſome.

I do not pretend to be expert in brewery accounts; but this difference between the man who can afford to advance a ſmall ſum of money to purchaſe utenſils and malt to brew his own ſtrong beer with, and the labouring poor who buy it at a public houſe, muſt be obvious to every one who reflects.

Porter-beer is ſtarted from the brewer to the victualler at 28s. per barrel; ſuppoſing the brewer's profit one time with another to be 2s. per barrel, remains 26s. the coſt and charge of brewing this beer, with its exciſe included; this duty is 8s. per barrel; remains then 18s. per barrel for the coſt and charge of brewing this beer, without exciſe: But the brewer is at great expence for wear and tare, and muſt keep many carriages, horſes, and ſervants, to move his commodity, beſides giving gratuities; all theſe may be eſteemed a charge of 1s. per barrel; ſo that the real coſt and charge of brewing this ſort of beer is 17s. per barrel. I know enough of malt to aſſert, that no part of this grain will make beer, but the flour. This the private brewer can extract as eaſily and as readily as the common brewer can, and conſequently to as much advantage. But when we ſee men of every buſineſs, or of no buſineſs, become brewers, and in London we find porter-beer of ſuch a diverſity in taſte, colour, and fineneſs,

it ſurely muſt be ſaid this ariſes from a diverſity of ideas, or, what is the ſame, from ſome material difference in the ordering or manufacturing the ſame commodity. Now, as that which is right, is always alike in the ſame caſe, ſuch a diverſity cannot be admitted to to be juſtly founded: It is then no injury to the knowledge of many of theſe gentlemen to ſay, private perſons have the ſame chance of brewing well as the reputed brewer has, and that drink of the ſame quality and nature may be brewed by private families for 17s. per barrel, as is ſold by the victualler to the induſtrious poor at three pence half-penny per quart, or, which is the ſame, at 42s. per barrel. Whether it is juſt the diſparity between 17s. and 42s. for the ſame liquor, in the ſame place, ſhould ſubſiſt? are queſtions which need no reply.

Sic vos non vobis melificatis apes."

To the cauſes aſſigned by this author, I ſhall add one not mentioned by him, which is, the deluge of current paper money of late years broke in upon us: By current paper money, I mean our bank and bankers notes payable to order or bearer, without intereſt, and now circulating from hand to hand amongſt all ſorts of people, and thro' every part of the kingdom. The price of every ſort of commodity at market, or which is the ſame, in circulation, and of money amongſt the reſt, let it be of what ſubſtance it will, depends upon the proportion between the quantity of it at market, and that of the other commodities current in that country. When this quantity is proportionably too large, the price of it will be low, and the price of every other current commodity high; and the contrary, when it is proportionably too ſmall. This, I ſay, depends entirely upon the quantity current, or at market; for whilſt a commodity is locked up in the magazines, warehouſes, or ſtrong boxes, of the rich, and not ſent to market, either in its own ſhape, or in any other, let the quantity ſo locked up be ever ſo great, it has no effect upon the price of any thing elſe, but will keep up, or perhaps raiſe its own. It is for this reaſon that labour, and every other native commodity, is ſo cheap in the Eaſt-Indies; for though happily, by experience, we know that they have vaſt quantities of jewels, and of gold or ſilver, in that country, yet they have very little of any ſort of money in circulation: Their jewels, their gold, and their ſilver, are all locked up in the coffers of their Nabobs and other rich men; and even the poor tradeſmen who can ſave a little lock it up, and conceal it as much as they can. Even in France, I believe, one of the reaſons why labour is generally cheaper in that country than here, is becauſe they have no bank or bankers notes circulating amongſt the tradeſmen in that country; and though we in this country now find a great conveniency in ſuch a circulation, eſpecially with reſpect to bribery and corruption, yet I fear it may, at laſt, have a very bad effect upon our manufactures, and conſequently upon our trade and navigation. I am your, &c.

Lond. Feb. 10, 1764.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS it has been long a queſtion much diſputed among the curious inquirers into nature, from whence, or how America was firſt peopled; and as ſome Ruſſian ſhips have of late years ſailed from the north eaſt coaſt of Aſia to the north-weſt coaſt of America, where the two continents are but little more than three degrees of longitude, even in that high latitude, diſtant from one another, the author of *The Hiſtory of* Kamtſchatka, lately publiſhed, has given us a diſſertation upon this ſubject, which, I believe, many of your readers will be glad to ſee, therefore I have ſent you the incloſed extract; and, if you think proper to inſert it, I may perhaps hereafter ſend you ſome notes and explanations.

The author, after ſome obſervations upon the probability of theſe two continents having been formerly united, proceeds thus:

" America enjoys a much better climate than the coaſt of the north-eaſt ſide of Aſia, altho' equally near the ſea, and every where full of high mountains which are continually covered with ſnow; but they have greatly the preeminence when we compare their qualities with thoſe of Aſia. The mountains of Aſia being every where rocky and ragged, they loſe their compactneſs and internal native heat; for which reaſon

reaſon they have no valuable metals, nor any trees or herbs, and in the vallies there grows only ſmall ſhrubby wood and hardy herbs. The American mountains are cloſe and their ſurface not covered with moſs, but with a fruitful earth, for which reaſon they are cloathed from the bottom to their tops with a thick and fine wood. The herbs that grow at their feet are of that kind that grow in dry places, but not in marſhes; and the ſame herbs grow in the vallies as on the very tops of the mountains, becauſe there is every where an equal warmth and moiſture. But in Aſia it is quite different, for the ſame herb grows twice as high in the plain as in the mountains.

In America at 60° the coaſt is covered with wood; but at Kamtſchatka, which is only 51° of latitude, the ſmall willows and poplars do not grow nearer the ſea than 20 verſts, and birch wood not nearer than 30, nor the pitch wood along the river Kamtſchatka nearer than 50 from its mouth: And in Kamtſchatka, in 62°, not one tree is to be found. In Mr. Steller's opinion America extends from the beforementioned latitude to 70° and farther, and is defended and covered from the weſt by the above wood; but on the coaſt of Kamtſchatka, eſpecially upon the Penſchinſka ſea, it is quite barren, being open to the violent north winds, which blow here frequently; and we find that places lying farther north are more fruitful, as about the Tchukotſkoi Noſs, where they are covered from theſe winds.

It is likewiſe obſerved, that the fiſh enter the rivers in America earlier than in Kamtſchatka. Great plenty of fiſh have been ſeen there on the 20th of July, at which time in Kamtſchatka they only begin to appear. There are a ſort of raſberies of a very extraordinary ſize and fine taſte; beſides honeyſuckles, cranberries, blackberries, and bilberries in great plenty: As alſo ſeals ſea-beavers, whales, dog-fiſh, marmot-a-minor, red and black foxes which are not ſo wild as in other places, perhaps becauſe they are ſeldom hunted.

Among the known birds have been obſerved magpies, crows, ſea-gulls, water cranes, ſwans, ducks, quails, plovers, Greenland pigeons, and fowls called northern ducks; and among the unknown, ten kinds diſtinguiſhable from any ſpecies of European fowl.

The natives there, who are as wild as the Koreki and the Tchukotskoi, are plump, broad ſhouldered, ſtrong boned, of a middle ſize, with ſtreight and black hair which hangs looſe. Their faces are ſwarthy and flat, their noſes ſomewhat pointed but very broad, with black eyes, thick lips, ſmall beards, and ſhort necks. Their ſhirts, which come lower than the knee, are girded about their bellies with leather ſtrings; and their breeches and trowſers are made of the ſkins of ſeals dyed with alder, and are like thoſe of the Kamtſchatdales. To their girdles they hang iron knives in caſes, like thoſe worn by the Ruſſian boors. Their hats are made of graſs, as thoſe of the Kamtſchatdales, without tops, in the ſhapes of umbrellos, dyed with green and red colours, with falcons feathers before, or with graſs that is combed out, which looks like the plumage that the Americans uſe about Brazil. They feed on fiſh, ſea animals, and the ſweet herb, which they prepare as the Kamtſchatdales do; beſides they uſe the dry bark of the poplar and pine trees, which is eaten as food, not only here and in Kamtſchatka, but in all Siberia, and ſome parts of Ruſſia, even as far as the province of Viatka, eſpecially in times of ſcarcity; they uſe likewiſe ſea-graſs laid up in heaps, which looks like, and is as tough as leather thongs. Wine and tobacco they know not, which ſerves as a real proof of their having had hitherto no communication with the Europeans. They eſteem it a particular ornament to make holes on their faces in different parts, in which they place various ſtones and bones; others wear in their noſtrils feathers about two inches long; ſome wear bones of the ſame ſort in their under lips, and others upon the forehead. The people who live on the iſlands near the Tchukotſkoi Noſs, and who have a communication with the Tſchukotſchi, are certainly of the ſame race, for among them it is always eſteemed as an ornament to wear bones. The late major Paulutſkoy having had once a ſkirmiſh with the Tſchukotſchi, found among the dead two men of this country, under whoſe noſes were placed two teeth of the ſea-horſe, in holes made for that

purpoſe; for which reaſon the natives call thoſe iſlanders Zoobatee, or large teethed; and as the priſoners reported, they did not come there to aſſiſt them, but to ſee their manner of fighting with the Ruſſians.

It may be concluded from this, that the Tſchukotſchi and they have the ſame language, or, at leaſt, that there is ſuch a near reſemblance between their languages, as to enable them to converſe together without an interpreter. The language of the Tſchukotſchi is derived from that of the Koreki, and differs from it in dialect only; the Koreki therefore can converſe with them without difficulty. And Mr. Steller's ſaying, that not one of our interpreters could underſtand the American language, might ariſe from the great difference in the dialects or from the particular pronunciation, which is obſerved, not only between the wild natives of Kamtſchatka, but alſo between the Europeans in different provinces. There is ſcarce one fort in Kamtſchatka which does not differ in language from that of another; and thoſe forts of ſome hundred verſts diſtance hardly underſtand one another, The Americans and the Kamtſchatdales agree in the following things: Firſt, their features are alike. Secondly, the Americans prepare the ſweet herb in the ſame manner as the Kamtſchatdales do, which has never been obſerved any where elſe. Thirdly, they both uſe wood in ſtriking fire. Fourthly, it has been obſerved, from many inſtances, that their hatchets are made of ſtone or bone; and Mr. Steller thinks, not without reaſon, that the Americans had formerly a communication with the people of Kamtſchatka. Fifthly, their wearing apparel and hats are the ſame. And, ſixthly, they dye the ſkins of beaſts with alder, as the Kamtſchatdales do: from whence it appears probable, that they are of the ſame race. Theſe particulars may help to anſwer the queſtion, whence was America peopled? For though we ſhould grant, that America and Aſia were never joined, yet theſe two parts of the globe lie ſo near each other, that the impoſſibility of the inhabitants of Aſia going over to America, (eſpecially as the number of iſlands lying between them made the paſſage more eaſy) cannot be maintained.

Their arms are the bow and arrow; but what ſort of bows we cannot tell; for our people ſaw none of them. Their arrows indeeed are longer than thoſe of the Kamtſchatdales, but reſemble intirely thoſe uſed by the Tunguſki and Tartars, which our people found were dyed of a black colour, and ſcraped ſmooth. The Americans uſe boats made of ſkins, as the Koreki and the Tſchukotſchi do. Their boats are twelve feet long and two broad, the head and ſtern ſharp, and the bottom flat. The inſide is made of poles joined at both ends, which are kept extended by a proper piece of wood; and the ſkins ſewed round ſeem to be thoſe of ſeals dyed of a cherry colour: the ſeat is round, two yards from the ſtern, and ſewed about with guts, which, with the help of leather thongs laced round the edges, can be drawn together and opened like a purſe. The American ſitting in this place ſtretches out his legs, and draws the ſkin tight about his body. Theſe boats will live in the moſt ſtormy ſea, though they are ſo light that they may be carried with one hand.

When the Americans ſee any ſtrangers they row towards them, making a long ſpeech; but whether this be ſome conjuration, or a ceremony at receiving them, we cannot certainly ſay; for both the one and the other is in uſe among the Kuriles: but, before they approach them, they paint their cheeks with a black pencil, and ſtop their noſtrils with graſs. They ſeem to receive ſtrangers very kindly, converſe in a friendly manner, with their eyes fixed upon them, treat them with great civility, and make them preſents of whales fat, and of thoſe pencils with which they daub their own cheeks, not doubting but ſuch things are as acceptable to others as to themſelves.

It is very ſafe ſailing in thoſe parts in the ſpring and ſummer; but in the autumn ſo dangerous, that there is not a day on which they dare venture out for fear of periſhing; the winds and ſtorms being ſo violent, that the Ruſſians, who have uſed the ſea for forty years, declare they have never ſeen any thing equal to them. The following are looked upon here as ſigns of the land being near: When many different ſorts of ſea cabbage appear floating on the ſea; when they obſerve that ſort of graſs

graſs of which cloaks, carpets, and little bags are made at Kamtſchatka, for it grows only upon the ſea ſhore; and when ſea-gulls and ſea animals, ſuch as ſeals and the like, appear in great numbers; for though the ſeals have an opening in their hearts, called the *foramen ovale*, and a paſſage called *ductus arterioſus botalli*, which are both open, and therefore can keep under water for a long time, and may go far from the ſhore without danger, as they can find proper food at a great depth; yet, notwithſtanding all this, they ſeldom go out above ten miles to ſea. But the moſt certain ſign of the land being near, is, when they ſee Kamtſchatchoi beavers, which feed only upon lobſters and crabs, and, by the formation of their hearts, cannot continue under water above two minutes.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF you think the following remarks merit a place in your next judicious Magazine, by inſerting them you will oblige your conſtant reader, and

Sidbury, Devon, humble ſervant,

Feb. 15, 1764. PHILANTHROPOS.

IN reading lately the inſtructive life of that great man biſhop Sanderſon, compiled by his worthy friend Dr. Walton, I could not help being deeply affected with the following anecdote, which demonſtrated that excellent prelate's charity and goodneſs of heart to the miſerable and afflicted—eſpecially poor tenants, who have ſuffered by ſudden floods and inundations.

I hope this inſtance will ſoften, and make ſome good impreſſion upon the hearts of thoſe rich landlords, who have ſeldom any feeling for the loſſes of their poor tenants——eſpecially at this time, when ſo many perſons have been ſuch great ſufferers by the late heavy rains.

This excellent man met with a poor dejected neighbour, who complained that he rented a meadow of nine pounds a year; and when the hay was made, and ready to be carried into his barn, ſeveral days conſtant rain had ſo raiſed the water, that a ſudden flood carried all away, and his rich landlord, like too many in our own times, would bate him no rent; and that unleſs he had half abated, he and ſeven children were utterly undone.

It may be noted in this age (ſays the admirable biographer) (too true a picture I am afraid of our own) there are a ſort of a people ſo unlike the God of mercy, ſo void of the bowels of pity, that they love only themſelves and children—love them ſo, as not to be concerned whether the reſt of mankind waſte their days in ſorrow or ſhame—people that are curſt with riches, and think nothing elſe can make them or theirs happy.—But it was not ſo with Dr. Sanderſon; for he was concerned at his neighbour's calamity, and ſpoke comfortably to the poor dejected man, and bade him go home and pray, and not load himſelf with ſorrow, for he would go to his landlord next morning, and if his landlord would not abate what he deſired, he and a friend would pay it for him.

The good man went next day to his landlord, and told him of his poor dejected tenant, and how much God is pleaſed, when we compaſſionate the poor, and, though God loves ſacrifice, yet he loves mercy ſo much the better, that he is beſt pleaſed when he is called the God of mercy; and told him, the riches he was poſſeſſed of were given him by that God of mercy, who would not be pleaſed if he, that had ſo much given and forgiven him too, ſhould prove like the rich ſteward in the goſpel, that took his fellow ſervant by the throat, to make him pay the utmoſt farthing.——Beſides riches unjuſtly gotten, and added to his great eſtate, would, as Job ſays, *prove like gravel in his teeth*; and would in time ſo corrode and gnaw his conſcience, or become ſo nauſeous when he lay upon his death-bed, that he would then labour to vomit it up, and not be able; and therefore adviſed him to make friends with his *unrighteous mammon*, (falſe and periſhing oppoſed to the true riches) before that evil day come upon him; but, however, neither for his own, nor God's ſake, to take any rent of his poor dejected tenant; for that were to gain a temporal and loſe his eternal happineſs.——Theſe and other ſuch reaſons were urged by the good man with ſo grave, and ſo compaſſionate an earneſtneſs, that the landlord

lord forgave the tenant his whole rent. ——With how great joy did the meek and merciful doctor carry this good news to the tenant, and how mutual was their delight and comfort upon the occaſion!

Holy Job boaſts, that he had ſeen none periſh for want of cloathing, and that he had often made the widow's heart rejoice, or ſing for joy.—Dr. Sanderſon might have made the ſame religious boaſt on this and many like occaſions; and I might tire myſelf and the reader, in relating how like the whole courſe of Dr. Sanderſon's life was to the above ſtriking narrative.—May we all in our ſeveral ſtations, and according to our abilities, go and do likewiſe, and then we ſhall be happy both here and for ever.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING obſerved an inaccuracy, which almoſt univerſally prevails in the adminiſtration of the holy communion, for want of due attention to the meaning of the rubrick, I beg leave by your means to convey my ſentiments thereon, to the reverend gentlemen who are concerned in it.

In reading the prayer for the church militant, they uſually confound the two word *alms* and *oblations*, as ſynonimous terms, whereas their meaning is widely different. Alms are gifts to the poor, oblations (as the natural ſenſe of the word imports) are offerings, which belong to the miniſter. At the time of compiling the liturgy and long after, theſe oblations were much in uſe, eſpecially where the livings were meanly endowed, but unfortunately, they are now generally diſcontinued. They ſtill remain in ſome churches, at eaſter only, and are in conſtant uſe, but at one place, that I know of, which is a conſiderable market town, in Oxfordſhire, where there is always a ſeparate collection for the clergyman and the poor.

I am perſuaded that every perſon who will attend to this diſtinction, but a ſingle moment, will be convinced of the juſtice of it, and that the words *and oblations* ought to be omitted where in reality ſuch offerings have no exiſtence. In reading the ſentences in the offertory, a like difference ought to be made between thoſe which reſpect oblations only, and ſuch as relate to alms. Apparently of the firſt claſs are

"Who goeth a warfare at any time of his own coſt? &c."

"If We have ſown unto you ſpiritual things, is it a great matter if we ſhall reap your worldly things?"

"Do ye not know that they who miniſter about holy things live of the ſacrifice?"

"Let him that is taught in the word miniſter unto him that teacheth in all good things."

Theſe ſentences, in the eye of common ſenſe, can bear no relation to alms to the poor, and therefore ought to be diſcontinued where there are no collections of the other kind; there is the leſs occaſion for their uſe, becauſe there are enough without them, which are admirably calculated to inſpire into the hearts of the communicants a ſpirit of charity, and benevolence towards the diſtreſſes of the poor. If I had thought this obſervation had ever been made publick before, you ſhould not have been troubled with it. It muſt be confeſſed that it is a matter of no great conſequence; but in the adminiſtration of ſo noble and excellent a ſervice, there is a beauty in preſerving a propriety, even in the minuteſt parts of it.

Kent, Feb. 4, 1764. C. W.

The magnifying Watch-lamp.

IT conſiſts of a ſtand with three claws; the pillar of which is made hollow, for the purpoſe of receiving a water-candleſtick of an inch diameter. On the top of the pillar, by means of two hinges and a bolt, is fixed, on a ſmall proportionable table, a box of ſix ſides lined with braſs, tin, or any ſhining metal, nine inches deep, and ſix inches diameter. In the center of one of the ſides is fixed a lens, double convex, of at leaſt three inches and a half diameter. The center of the ſide directly oppoſite to the lens is perforated, ſo as to receive the dial plate of the watch, the body of which is confined, on the outſide, by means of a hollow ſlide.

When the box is lighted by a common watch-light, the figures are magnified, nearly to the ſize of thoſe of an ordinary clock.

This machine is very ſimple, and may be made at a ſmall expence.

Its

* *See p.* 13, 14 *of his life prefixed to his excellent ſermons.*

Its uſe is ſo obvious, that it would be only waſting words to ſay any more of it. The light is burnt in a manner perfectly ſafe, and the hour of the night is diſcovered in a moment.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following letter begs a place in the London Magazine, which ſhews that — *Catholics had no concern in the Iriſh maſſacre; and king Charles I. was oppoſed only by a faction.*

In the Engliſh edition of M. de Voltaire's works, that hiſtorian, ſpeaking of the Iriſh maſſacre, Oct. 1641. ſays, "the catholics of Ireland plotted to riſe throughout all the provinces in one day, and murder every proteſtant in the kingdom; and they actually maſſacred upwards of forty thouſand." vol. v. p. 252. Upon which the editors have this note,—"Such is the computation of moſt hiſtorians, but the whole is a ſhocking exaggeration, derived from animoſity and miſrepreſentation: If we ſhould read *four* inſtead of forty thouſand, we ſhould approach nearer the truth; and we are afraid it will be difficult to prove that the catholics were the aggreſſors."—Some ſqueamiſh proteſtants have taken offence at this note, whereas an eaſy defence, I apprehend, may be made for them—ſince in the catholic ſenſe, there never was any ſuch thing as an Iriſh maſſacre, and of which they have abundant proof.—The killing of heretics could be no maſſacre, foraſmuch as ſuch meaſures are ſanctified by the church, and pronounced from the Vatican to be meritorious of diſtinguiſhed heavenly rewards. Nor ſhould any man ſcruple to ſubmit to an authority, that can change the reaſon and nature of things, and, by a word, make bread, fleſh; and wine, blood.

It muſt ſavour of rank infidelity in any, to controvert the decrees of the church, or once diſpute the infallibility of his holineſs, the only viſible judge of controverſies. And a man muſt be worſe than a Japoneſe prince, who does not own, "that he holds the place of king of heaven upon earth." On the other hand, the editors have made too large a conceſſion, when they ſay, that *four* would be nearer the truth than forty thouſand: For, in the church ſenſe, the catholics could not be chargeable which the leaſt crime, in killing the proteſtants, and conſequently, in the Iriſh carnage, to admit they murdered four, is no better than an extravagance.

They could not be aggreſſors, becauſe an aggreſſion, when rightly defined, "is a firſt act of injury." It is to begin a quarrel by ſome act of iniquity. But whatever ſlaughter was made by the Iriſh chatholics, was a religious act, a ſacrifice well pleaſing to God, as it would promote the good of the church, and root hereſy out of the land. Nor may we regard the report of hiſtorians, however harmonious, or with whatever evidence, when they ſpeak of plots, aſſaſſinations and maſſacres, as made and perpetrated by catholics: Since ſuch charge can only derive from animoſity and miſapprehenſion. The heretics may indeed credit ſuch hiſtorical reports againſt catholics; but then, it muſt be obſerved, they ſee things through a falſe medium: i. e. they uſe their reaſon and underſtanding, and are extremely apt to depend upon the teſtimony of their ſenſes; by which, they are led into moſt damnable errors; whereas the catholic does not preſume to form any judgment for himſelf, of matters or things that have any concern with the church; or, with articles of religious credit and confidence. His ſalvation ſolely depends on the diſuſe of his rational powers and faculties; on the putting out of his eyes; on implicitly believing his prieſt; and depending on the divine power of his abſolving confeſſor. Theſe editors, as good catholics, cannot have made any wrong calculation in the above note, nor any miſtaken judgment, in exculpating their Iriſh heroes, thoſe true ſons of the church, from all crime in cutting the throats, and putting to the torture their heretical neighbours.

Even Charles I. in a letter he wrote to the pope, in anſwer to his of April 20, 1623, wherein he expreſsly promiſes, "That he will, for the time to come, employ himſelf *to have but one religion and one faith**" would enable us to conclude, that he was of the ſame opinion with theſe editors, and would look upon the Iriſh carnage, as a moſt divine effort of the catholic ſpirit.

Another note, not much leſs curi-

ous

* *Non-ſuch Charles, p.* 78.

ous, we have in vol. v. p. 254.—Voltaire had ſaid thus of the adherents to Charles I. "That there were ſeveral officers of the army formerly aſſembled in Scotland, who were the king's friends, and particularly attached to his perſon; and that he was likewiſe ſupported by the biſhops, and the few papiſt lords then in London: Thoſe who before had been engaged in the powder plot, to exterminate his whole family, were now wholly devoted to his intereſt: All the reſt of the nation was againſt him."—Here, our editors do very naturally take fire, at ſeeing their author ſhew no greater reſpect to a prince of the Stuart line, all of whom had been illuſtrious, in aſſerting the abſolute and uncontroulable rights of the ſceptre; and in a continued aim to ſubdue the people they governed, to a tame and paſſive ſubmiſſion! They, good men, are therefore extremely careful to prevent any ill impreſſions that might be made on an Engliſh reader; for, at p. 257. they have given us an excellent note.—"We ſhall rectify this miſtake, by enumerating the principal perſons who attended him at York, and declared in his favour." They then immediately mention, by name, thirty-ſix lords; and add, "many other noblemen were employed in the king's behalf in different parts of the kingdom. A great number of the moſt powerful commoners eſpouſed his cauſe, which was alſo ſupported by the two univerſities. All in general whoſe manners were poliſhed, and whoſe minds were enlarged by a liberal education, adhered to the king.—The oppoſite faction conſiſted of thoſe whom the king had perſonally diſobliged; of ſuch as wanted to fiſh in troubled waters; of republicans and diſſenters, comprehending a great number of corporations, manufacturers, and the lower claſs of the people, inflamed with the ſpirit of fanaticiſm."

Indeed the two houſes of parliament took the militia out of the king's hands, and ſent their ordinance to the king at York, by the Lords Stamford and Grey, Rapin ſays, March 26, 1641, as may be ſeen in the Parliamentary Hiſtory vol. X. p. 255. aſſigning this reaſon, "that they, had reaſon to believe, that a moſt dangerous and deſperate deſign upon the houſe of commons; the effect of bloody councils of papiſts, and other ill affected perſons, who have already raiſed a rebellion in the kingdom of Ireland."—Nevertheleſs as theſe editors affirm, in their note, theſe houſes of parliament were only a faction of republicans and diſſenters, whoſe manners were not poliſhed, and whoſe minds were not enlarged by a liberal education; i. e. who had a deteſtation of catholics, and were inflamed with a ſpirit of fanaticiſm.—We are moreover able to demonſtrate, from the faſhionable and approved political and theological principles, of thoſe times that all the enemies of the king were a faction: For, the two univerſities were in his ſupport. And if we would form a judgment of what principles were orthodox, we muſt inquire into the open avowed doctrines of the favourite clergy. The moſt diſtinguiſhed of them were Laud, Sibthorpe, and Manwaring: They all taught and inculcated a ſupreme homage to kingly prerogative and pleaſure: Dr. Sibthorpe * ſaid "that the prince, who is the head, and makes his court and council, it is his duty to direct and make laws.—If princes command any thing which ſubjects may not perform, becauſe it is againſt the laws of God, or of nature, or impoſſible; yet ſubjects are bound to undergo the puniſhment, without either reſiſting, or reviling, and ſo to yield a paſſive obedience where they cannot exhibit an active one †."

Dr. Manwaring ſaid, "The king is not bound to obſerve the laws of the realm, concerning the ſubjects rights and liberties; but that his royal will and command in impoſing laws and taxes, without common conſent in parliament, doth oblige the ſubject's conſcience upon pain of eternal damnation ‡." Archbiſhop Abbot was ſuſpended for refuſing to licence Sibthorpe's ſermon; and the king gave Dr. Manwaring a biſhoprick. Thus much for the orthodox political principles.—The theological may likewiſe be deemed truly catholic; ſince the court clergy taught, "That all prieſts, and none but prieſts have power to forgive ſins.—That ſuch abſolution is a part of the prieſtly power, which could not be given by men or angels, but only and immediately by almighty God himſelf."

* *Rapin, vol. II. p. 259, firſt edit. fol.* † *Ibid.* ‡ *Prynne's Canterbury's Doom, p.*

himſelf: A part of that paramount power, which the God of glory hath inveſted mortal men withal." It follows, by fair deduction, that all who were in oppoſition to king Charles I. muſt have been a fanatical faction, whoſe manners were unpolite, and whoſe minds were illiberal. To ſum up their character in a few words, in politics, "they were too ſtubborn to bend the paſſive knee of obedience to an arbitrary ſceptre: and in ſpiritual matters, they were deſpiſers of prieſtly power of abſolution, and inflamed with a fanatical zeal for liberty. The anathema of your humble ſervant, is, that whilſt England remains, ſhe may teem with ſwarms of ſuch unpolite and illiberal fanatics. CATHOLICUS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Feb. 6, 1764.

THE following dialogue may be as entertaining and uſeful to many of your readers, as it was to thoſe who heard it; therefore I hope you will favour it with a place in your valuable collection.

Your's, L. I.

Sir Thomas Indolent, a country gentleman, and ſir George Foreſight, an opulent citizen, two old and intimate acquaintance, met by chance at a coffee-houſe near the 'Change, and fell into the following dialogue:

Sir Geo. Sir Thomas, your moſt humble ſervant. I rejoice to ſee you in town again.

Sir Tho. My dear friend, Sir Geo. Foreſight, I am extremely glad to ſee you, and particularly at this time, having ſome affairs of conſequence to conſult you about. You know my diſpoſition is, not to think much for myſelf in the common concerns of life, and therefore am glad to make uſe of the wiſdom and experience of my friends in ſteering my courſe. And I know of no friend who is more capable, or willing to give good counſel than Sir George Foreſight.

Sir Geo. Sir Thomas, you do me too much honour. It is certainly a duty we owe the public, to adviſe for the beſt, ſuch individuals amongſt our acquaintance as are liable to err from miſtaken principles. Many of my friends, for want of ſufficient knowledge in the affairs of life, or ſo much experience as might enable them to form a ſound judgment with regard to common occurrences, have fallen into ſuch grievous miſtakes as will, in all human probability, be a ſubject of laſting uneaſineſs both to themſelves and children.

Sir Tho. In truth, Sir George, I am one of thoſe friends of yours who is in danger of miſtaking his way for want of experience; therefore would gladly receive your advice with regard to ſettling my family after my deceaſe. You know, my friend, I have ſeveral children grown up to be men and women. It is the cuſtom of the inland gentlemen of fortune to bring up their children to no employment, if they cannot procure them preferment at court, in the army, or navy, &c. This is indeed a very abſurd cuſtom; but ſome from pride, and others from indolence, have fallen into it, and ſo we keep one another in countenance, till our families are ruined, and our very name becomes exterminated in two or three generations. Whereas you gentlemen who are ſettled in the trading world —

Sir Geo. Often overtrade ourſelves, become bankrupts, and ruin our poſterity. It is not the ſituation Sir Thomas, but the conduct that meets with the bleſſing of providence. Come, come——don't reflect upon yourſelf; but rather tell me plainly, what is the preciſe point which at this time excites you to make ſuch a painful retroſpection?

Sir Tho. Why, I am in great diſtreſs, Sir George, to find out a method of leaving my family in peace and eaſy circumſtances when I am gone. I have a clear and unincumbered income of 1000l. *per annum*, all at my own diſpoſal. I abhor the thought of leaving my eldeſt ſon ſo much as will keep him in pomp, whilſt the reſt muſt in a manner ſtarve, or depend upon his bounty. Beſides, he has a pretty good eſtate at preſent, left him by his uncle, as have ſome of my younger children; but the reſt are entirely unprovided for. To talk of ſettling them in buſineſs, at their time of life, would be ridiculous. They have no qualifications, and they have no inclinations but what are ſuitable to a country life of eaſe and retirement. They have ſenſe enough to keep within bounds; they

have virtue ſufficient to make them content with a little. That none of them may reproach me when I am dead, I have been thinking, whether it would not be beſt to leave my whole eſtate amongſt them, ſhare and ſhare alike, which will be about 140l. *per annum*, a piece.

Sir Geo. Are none of your children married, Sir Thomas?

Sir Tho. O, yes—I have two ſons married; one of whom has no children, nor is there the leaſt proſpect of his ever having any: But the other, has a pretty large family of young children. One or two of my other children, I believe, would marry; but the reſt are ſo fixed in a peculiar kind of averſion to the leaſt proſpect of trouble or incumbrance, that I believe the beſt offer in England would not move them to alter their condition.

Sir Geo. Why then, Sir Thomas, I would give encouragement to thoſe who did marry, and thereby promote the good of their country; and would leave the ſingle gentry only a comfortable maintenance for life. As you have it abſolutely in your own power, let your will prove a bleſſing, not only to your children, but to your grandchildren.

Sir Tho. Perhaps it will give them all entire ſatisfaction, if I leave my fortune amongſt my children, ſhare and ſhare alike. The married will leave their own ſhare to their children of courſe. And the unmarried will leave their ſhare to their brothers and ſiſters, and ſo at laſt my whole fortune will come to my grandchildren.

Sir Geo. If you had well conſidered this point, ſir Thomas, I am ſure a gentleman of your good underſtanding could not have thought, much leſs have talked of leaving his ſubſtance in a manner ſo precarious, and ſo liable to ill conſequences. Some of your children, you ſay, have independent fortunes. You ought, in juſtice to your other children, to leave leſs in proportion to them than to thoſe who have nothing. And ſuppoſing your children ſhould all live beyond their income, and ſo mortgage and ſell till they have nothing to leave: What will your grandchildren be the better for the fine fortune you leave behind?

Sir Tho. I hope, Sir George, they will have more prudence than to run out.

Sir Geo. Dear Sir Thomas can you be ſo inattentive to the ways of life as not to foreſee it poſſible, yea, probable, that ſuch unhappy errors may befal ſome of your children. Conſider it well, and you will perceive there is danger. After your death, you know not how they will proceed. Whilſt they have a good and prudent father alive, their great ſtudy is to merit his approbation; but when you are gone they may think and act for themſelves more at large. And though they may not by extravagance, debauchery, or any immoral courſe, run out their fortunes; yet, from a wrong turn in their education, from pride, or an unbridled generoſity, they may ſink by degrees into embarraſſment, and, at laſt, into poverty. You will permit me to ſay, ſir Thomas, that your family, of late years, has learnt better the art of ſpending than of acquiring an eſtate: Therefore, at all events, ſecure your eſtate, for the well-being not only of your children, but of your grandchildren alſo.

Sir Tho. But how, my good friend, can I accompliſh this, and leave all my children equally eaſy and contented?

Sir Geo. Although you have it in your power, Sir Thomas, to leave all your children in eaſy circumſtances; it may not be in your power to make them eaſy and content. We can only diſcharge our duty from the principles of juſtice and good conſcience: Events muſt be left to divine providence. It appears clearly to me, ſir Thomas, that agreeable to the ſituation you and your children are in, you ought to leave your fortune ſomewhat after the following manner:

1. Leave no part of your real eſtate to be at the diſpoſal of the child to whom you deviſe it. This indeed would be hard were your children in trade *; but, as they are ſituated, it would

* *Entails, in the trading world, are often extremely prejudicial; yet, if a merchant has a child ſettled in a courſe of life, that muſt neceſſarily bring him to ruin, it would certainly be very prudent to leave ſuch a child only to a ſmall independent fortune,*

would be injuring your poſterity, to leave it hazardous for any part of your eſtate going out of your family.

2. Leave to each of your children only ſuch a proportion of your fortune, as may put all upon an equality during their lives: And, whatever you leave, leave it only to them, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, or to be begotten (as the law phraſes it) and without any power to diſpoſe of it contrary to your intentions.

3. And in caſe either your ſons or daughters ſhould die without lawful iſſue, then let each ſhare be deviſed to any other of your children you ſhall think proper; but only for their lives. And after the death of all your own children, let your whole eſtate be divided amongſt all your grandchildren, ſhare and ſhare alike, and their heirs for ever.

By this means, Sir Thomas, you will leave your children free from care, encourage them to marry, and give an agreeable expectation to your grandchildren. I am perſuaded there is no ill-conſequence attending ſuch a regulation, but what an able and honeſt attorney will eaſily provide againſt; and were I in your ſituation, Sir Thomas, I ſhould die well ſatisfied, after leaving my ſubſtance in ſo juſt and equitable a manner. To ſuppoſe you could be influenced by partiality or reſentment in making your will, would be injuring my own judgment with regard to your juſtice and moderation. No, ſir, I will think you only capable of doing the beſt you can for your children and grandchildren; and, I am fully perſuaded, you cannot do better, as things are ſituated in your family, than by following the plan I have offered to your conſideration.

Sir Tho. Dear Sir Geo. I am extremely obliged to you, and I hope by the obſervations you have made, that I ſhall be able to leave my fortune in the manner that will be moſt advantageous for my family.

Sir Geo. I would not have you reſt entirely on my judgment Sir Thomas, wills are of great importance and are ſo conſidered in our courts; but a ſlight miſtake often creates half an age of troubleſome and ruinous litigation. Therefore conſult ſome able and honeſt council in forming your will. Leave nothing to hazard, and if he does not approve of my advice, I think you will be juſtify'd in following whatever he may offer more to your ſatisfaction. And when all is ſettled to your mind I really can ſee no abſurdity in communicating your intention to all your children who are come to the years of diſcretion. Above all things, Sir Thomas, leave not your fortune at random thro' inattention or indolence, leſt it ſhould prove a curſe rather than a bleſſing to your poſterity.

Sir Tho. I have long attentively thought upon this ſubject, and the more I have thought, the greater has been my preplexity; but I think now I ſhall be able to ſee my way clearly, and ſhall recommend it to my children's children to join with me and my children in thanks for your friendly admonition.

Sir Geo. May happineſs attend you and your family, Sir Thomas, and with my ſincere wiſhes for the proſperity of you all, I muſt take my leave for this time, and go to 'Change.

Sir Tho. Dear ſir George, with thanks, adieu.

Some Account of the Life of Caius Gabriel Cibber, *or* Cibert.

From Mr. Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting.*

HE was the ſon of a cabinet-maker to the king of Denmark, was born at Flenſburg in the dutchy of Holſtein, and diſcovering a talent for ſculpture was ſent at the king's expence to Rome. More of his early hiſtory is not known. He came to England not long before the revolution, and worked for John Stone, ſon of Nicholas, who going to Holland and being ſeized with a palſey, Cibber his foreman was ſent to conduct him home. We are as much in the dark as to the reſt of his life; that ſingularly pleaſing biographer his ſon, who has dignified ſo many trifling anecdotes of players by the expreſſive energy of his ſtyle, has recorded nothing of a father's life

tune, and a genteel maintenance for life. Whereas ſuch children who are ſettled in a wiſe and regular courſe of trade, the more they have at their own commands, the greater will be the profits for the ſupport and proſperity of themſelves and families.

who had ſuch merit in his profeſſion. I can only find that he was twice married, and that by his ſecond wife deſcended from the ancient family of Colley in Rutlandſhire, he had 6000l. and ſeveral children, among whom was the well-known laureat, born in 1671 at his father's houſe in Southampton-ſtreet facing Southampton-houſe. Gabriel Cibber the ſtatuary was carver to the king's cloſet, and died about 1700 at the age of 70. His ſon had a portrait of him by old Laroon, with a medal in his hand. I have one in water colours with a pair of compaſſes, by Chriſtian Richter; probably a copy from the former, with a ſlight variation. What is wanting in circumſtances, is more than compenſated by his works. The moſt capital are the two figures of melancholy and raving madneſs before the front of Bedlam. The bas-reliefs on two ſides of the Monument are by his hand too. So are the fountain in Soho-ſquare and one of the fine vaſes at Hampton-court, ſaid to be done in competition with a foreigner who executed the other, but nobody has told us which is Cibber's. He carved moſt of the ſtatues of the kings round the Royal-Exchange, as far as King Charles, and that of Sir Thomas Greſham in the piazza beneath. The firſt Duke of Devonſhire employed him much at Chatſworth; where two ſphinxes on large baſes, well executed and with ornaments in good taſte, are of his work, and till very lately there was a ſtatue of Neptune in a fountain, ſtill better. He carved there ſeveral door-caſes of alabaſter with rich foliage, and many ornaments in the chapel; and on each ſide of the altar is a ſtatue by him, Faith and Hope; the draperies have great merit, but the airs of the heads are not ſo good as that of Neptune. Cibber built the Daniſh church in London, and was buried there himſelf, with his ſecond wife, for whom a monument was erected in 1696. The ſon will be known as long as the Careleſs Huſband and the Memoirs of his own Life exiſt, and ſo long the injuſtice of calling the figures at Bedlam

——his brazen brainleſs brothers,

and the peeviſh weakneſs of thruſting him into the Dunciad in the room of Theobald the proper hero, will be notorious.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

I Perceive by the papers, that duels are grown almoſt as common in England as ſtreet robberies. It may be thought inhuman to treat ſuch a ſubject as the ſword and piſtol with levity; yet as mankind are ſooner to be laughed out of their follies, than frightened by ſeverity from perſiſting in them: and as duelling is one of the moſt contemptible follies mankind can be accuſed of, it only ſhould be treated in the ſame manner we would any other faſhionable abſurdity.

But how can any perſon be a man of honour if he won't fight? Ay there's the rub.—A man of honour! It would, I believe, puzzle Mr. Locke, to define a modern man of honour, or a duelliſt.

I remember a ſong in the Opera of Achilles, ſung by Ajax, which I think pretty well characteriſes the fighting man of honour at this day.—Ajax is deſired to hear Ulyſſes, that is wiſdom, but, Capt. Flaſh like, he wont, he wont no, not he,—and ſings,

What is all this idle chat?
Words are out of ſeaſon:
Whether it was this, or that,
The ſword ſhall do me reaſon.
Honour calls me to the taſk;
No matter for explaining,
'Tis a freſh affront to aſk
A man of honour's meaning.

That is the very note of it—'tis an affront to aſk a man of honour's meaning.—Is it, that the preſent race of quack men of honour have ſo little meaning in what they ſay, or intend to mean ſo little, that it touches them to the quick, and, like a galled jade, they wince when you aſk or expect a meaning; and, therefore, as they have nothing elſe for it, they tell you they are men of honour, that you have affronted them by requiring any explanation, and you muſt give them the ſatisfaction of fighting them.

Damme, ſir, ſays Lewis, the highwayman, when he was taken, I'm a man of honour, and deſire to be uſed like a Gentleman; after he had, in the moſt raſcally manner, endeavoured to ſhoot an innocent man as he lay on the ground: What then? according to our preſent notions of gentility, he might be a man of honour for all that.

I heard

I heard an earthen-ware woman yeſterday, as I ſtood up while ſome coaches paſſed, thus addreſs a gentlewoman, who was miſtreſs of the chandler's ſhop I ſtood againſt,—"Upon my honour, Madam, if you but pleaſe to truſt me with the ſix and nine-pence, I'll bring you change." But this woman indeed forfeited her honour, ſhe came not back. It was baſe; but where money is put in the oppoſite ſcale, ſeveral female honours have kicked the beam.

There was a club ſome years ago at the Cock and Bottle, Charing-Croſs, all the members whereof were men of honour, each having killed his man; and no one could be admitted into this honourable ſociety, without having performed the ſame, previous to his being examined for any other qualifications. A moſt notorious fellow, houſe breaker, ſtreet-robber, and highwayman, petitoned the club to be admitted as a member; for he had killed his man, having turned evidence and hanged his companion.

At Naples there was a very particular man of honour, whoſe name was Bandoli. He was the greateſt bravo of his time; and it was ſaid that he had, with his own hand, diſpatched upwards of eighty perſons by aſſaſſination; for that was the profeſſion he got his bread by. He made uſe occaſionally of piſtol, ſword, poniard, and ſtilletto, but he ſcorned to poiſon any one he was hired to make away with, alledging, that there was ſomething unmanly in it. That it was not an action any perſon of honour would be guilty of; and that it was as much beneath a bravo to turn poiſoner, as it would be for a regular-bred phyſician to commence quack-doctor.

Two Neapolitan gentlemen quarrelled one evening at an aſſembly, and according to the honourable cuſtom of the times, each ſent ſeparately for Bandoli, and gave him 50 piſtoles a-piece, to make quick work with each other. The laſt man he diſpatched as ſoon as he had paid him, and then returned to the firſt perſon, who, on hearing Bandoli relate how he had ſlaughtered his adverſary commended the bravo greatly for his dexterity in his buſineſs. Yes, Sir, replied Bandoli, every one who employs me ſhall always find me punctual; for I am a man of honour, ſir, and to convince you I would not forfeit it, the gentleman whom I have juſt ſent home, by your order, gave me 50 piſtoles to make an end of you; now, altho' he is dead, and cannot call me to an account for not doing what he employed me in, yet, ſir, I am ſo much a man of honour, that I ſcorn to be guilty of a breach of promiſe to any gentleman, and immediately thruſt his ſtilletto deep into the others breaſt.

The Story of the ROYAL SHEPHERD.

An Engliſh Opera. Performed for the firſt time at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, *on* Friday, February 24, 1764.

THE rightful king of Sidon (an Aſiatic kingdom) had been depoſed and murdered by Strato, who ſeized the throne; and young Abdolonimus, ſon of the murdered king, was taken by Agenor, a Sidonian lord, and given to be brought up by Alcius, a ſhepherd, and ignorant of his royal lineage. Alexander the great had turned his arms againſt the tyrant Strato, who, in deſpair, had fallen upon his ſword. Alexander, who was too noble to derive any advantage from his conqueſt, but the pleaſure of doing good to the injured, ſought out for the heir to place the crown of Sidon on his head. Agenor, who, though a Sidonian lord, had followed the fortunes of Alexander, then preſented the true Abdolonimus under the name of Amintas; who is appointed king of Sidon.

Hitherto every thing ſeemed productive of happineſs, but Abdolonimus, while a ſhepherd, had been beloved by Eliza, a Phenician lady; and Agenor by Thamiris, daughter to the tyrant Strato. Theſe four lovers are thrown into great diſtreſs, by a miſtaken goodneſs of Alexander, who at the ſame time that he raiſed the ſhepherd to his rightful throne, ordered that he ſhould marry Thamiris; who, as innocent of her father's crimes, would not then be obliged to deſcend from royalty. Agenor, though his heart was torn with love, yet out of duty to his king, and through the hopes of aggrandizing his miſtreſs, perſuades Abdolonimus to marry her. But when they all appear before Alexander, Abdolonimus reſolves rather to loſe the crown, than be falſe to a lady who had loved him when only a ſhepherd. Alexander's generous heart is touched with ſo much

much honour, and nobly reſolves to to make them all happy; which he does by given Eliza to Abdolonimus, and Thamiris to Agenor, to whom he promiſes a kingdom.

This is the ſubject of this Opera, which was taken from a favourite piece of Metaſtaſio.

An infallible Receipt for the Bite of a Mad Dog, for which a Gentleman, in the neighbourhood of London, lately gave the Sum of Forty Pounds; the great Efficacy of which hath been ſufficiently proved in a Practice of many Years, by a great number of Men, Women, Children, Horſes, Cows, &c. which have received the ineſtimable Benefit of a thorough Cure.

TAKE one ounce of the beſt Dragon's blood; of Spaniſh Brown one ounce and a half; of box leaves dried, pounded, and ſifted through a fine ſieve, five ounces: Mix theſe together, and take it in the following manner:

To a man or a woman in the morning faſting, one large table ſpoonful in a little gruel, white wine whey, or warm ale. — To children, a quantity in proportion to their age.—Obſerve to refrain from any food for three hours after taking.

To a horſe or cow, two ſpoonfuls in warm water, or mixed in Butter.

To a hog, one ſpoonful and a half.

To a dog one ſpoonful.

The above medicine ſhould be taken by each three mornings ſucceſſively, as ſoon after bit, as poſſible.

The following Inſcription points out the Anceſtry of Dean Swift.

An Inſcription on a Monument placed againſt the South Wall in St. Andrew's *Church* Canterbury.

"NEAR to this place lie buried the bodies of Mr. Thomas Swift, rector of this church 22 years, a reverend preacher of god's word. He died the 12th of June, 1592 aged 57.

And of Mr. William Swift, his ſon, who ſucceeded him in this church 33 years. He was rector of Harble Downe 22 years, and a painful paſtor in both cures, aged 58, and died the 24th Oct. 1624.

Margaret, wife of Mr. Thomas, lyeth in the cathedral church-yard, againſt the ſouth door, with nine of her children. Mary, wife of Mr. William, lyeth buried with him. She died the 5th of March, 1626, aged 58. They left iſſue one ſon, Mr. Thomas Swift, Preacher, in Herefordſhire, and two daughters, Katharine, wife of Thomas Withierden, Gent. and Margaret, wife of Henry Atkinſon, pothecary and citizen of London: By which two daughters this Monument was erected.

N. B. Mr. Thomas Swift the ſurvivor, was vicar of Goodridge, Herefordſhire, and had ſix ſons; one of whom, named Jonathan, was the father of Jonathan, the famous Dean of St. Patrick's, who died in October 1745."

Account of Richard Gibſon, *from* Mr. Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting in* England.

RICHARD Gibſon, the dwarf, being page to a lady at Mortlack, was placed by her with Franceſco Cleyne to learn to draw, in which he ſucceeded, perfecting himſelf by copying the works of Sir Peter Lely, who drew Gibſon's picture leaning on a buſt, 1658, another evidence of Sir Peter being here before the reſtoration. It was in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Roſe* the jeweller who had another head of the dwarf by Dobſon, and his little wife in black, by Lely. This diminutive couple were married in the preſence of Charles I. and his Queen, who beſpoke a diamond ring for the bride; but the troubles coming on, ſhe never received it. Her † name was Anne Shepherd. The little pair were each three feet ten inches high. Waller has celebrated their nuptials in one of his prettieſt poems. The huſband was page to the king, and had already attained ſuch excellence, that a picture of the man and loſt ſheep, painted by him, and much admired by the king, was the cauſe of Vanderdort's death, as we have ſeen in the preceding volume. Thomas ‡, earl of

* *He married Gibſon's daughter, a paintreſs, that will be mentioned hereafter.*

† *See notes to Fenton's Waller.*

‡ *Gibſon had been patroniſed by Philip, earl of Pembroke, and painted Cromwell's pictures ſeveral Times. Mrs. Gibſon is repreſented by Vandyck in the picture with the ducheſs of Richmond at Wilton.*

Pembroke

Pembroke, had the portraits of the Dwarfs, hand in hand, by ſir Peter Lely, and exchanging it for another picture, it fell into the poſſeſſion of Cock, the auctioneer, who ſold it to Mr. Gibſon, the painter in 1712. It was painted in the ſtyle of Vandyck. Mr. Roſe had another ſmall piece of the dwarf and his maſter Franceſco Cleyne, in green habits as archers, with bows and arrows and he had preſerved Gibſon's bow, who was fond of archery. Gibſon taught queen Anne to draw, and went to Holland to inſtruct her ſiſter, the princeſs of Orange. The ſmall couple had nine children, five of which lived to maturity, and were of a proper ſize. Richard the father, died in the 75th year of his age, and was buried * at Covent-Garden: His little widow lived till 1709, when ſhe was eighty-nine years old.

Some Account of Antonio Verrio, *an* Italian *Painter. From the ſame.*

CHARLES II. having a mind to revive the manufacture of tapeſtry at Mortlack, which had been interrupted by the civil war, ſent for Verrio, a Neapolitan to England; but, changing his purpoſe, conſigned over Windſor to his pencil. The king was induced to this by ſeeing ſome of his paintings at Lord Arlington's, at the end of St. James's-park, where at preſent ſtands Buckingham-houſe. The firſt picture Verrio drew for the king was his majeſty in naval triumph, now in the public dining-room in the caſtle. He executed moſt of the cielings there, one whole ſide of St. George's-hall, and the chapel. On the cieling of the former he has pictured Anthony earl of Shaftesbury, in the character of Faction, diſperſing libels; as in another place he revenged a private quarrel with the houſe-keeper, Mrs. Marriot, by borrowing her ugly face for one of the furies. With ſtill greater impropriety he has introduced himſelf, Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Bap. May, ſurveyor of the works, in long periwigs, as ſpectators of Chriſt healing the ſick. He is recorded as operator of all theſe gaudy works in a large inſcription over the tribune at the end of the hall.

The king paid him generouſly. Vertue met with a memorandum of monies he had received for his performances † at Windſor: As the compariſon of prices in different ages may be one of the moſt uſeful parts of this work, and as it is remembered what Annibal Caracci received for his glorious labour in the Farneſe palace at Rome, it will not perhaps be thought tedious if I ſet down this account.

‡ An account of monies paid for painting done in Windſor-caſtle for his majeſty, by Signior Verrio, ſince July, 1676.

	l.	s.	d.
King's guard-chamber	300	0	0
King's preſence chamber	200	0	0
Privie-chamber	200	0	0
Queen's drawing-room	250	0	0
Queen's bed-chamber	100	0	0
King's great bed-chamber	120	0	0
King's little bed-chamber	50	0	0
King's drawing-room	250	0	0
King's cloſet	50	0	0
King's eating-room	250	0	0
Queen's long gallery	250	0	0
Queen's chapel	110	0	0
King's privie back-ſtairs	100	0	0
The king's gratuity	200	0	0
The king's carved ſtairs	150	0	0
Queen's privie-chamber	200	0	0
King's guard-chamber ſtairs	200	0	0
Queen's preſence-chamber	200	0	0
Queen's great ſtairs	200	0	0
Queen's guard-chamber	200	0	0
Privie-gallery	200	0	0
Court-yard	200	0	0
Penſion at Midſummer, 1680	100	0	0
A gratitude of 200 guineas	215	8	4
Penſion at Chriſtmas, 1680	100	0	0
Penſion at Midſummer, 1681	100	0	0
The king's chapel	900	0	0
Over-work in the chapel	150	0	0
	5545	8	4

On the back of this paper.

His majeſty's gift a gold chain	200	0	0
More by the duke of Albemarle for a ceiling	60	0	0
More my lord of Eſſex	40	0	0

* *From the Regiſters, Richard Gibſon died July* 23, 1690.

† *St. George's Hall is not ſpecified; I ſuppoſe it was done afterwards.*

‡ *Copied, ſays Vertue, from a half ſheet of paper, fairly writ in a hand of the time.*

More from Mr. Montague of London - - -	800 0 0
More of Mr. Montague of Woodcutt - -	1300 0 0
In all ——	6845 8 4

The king's bounty did not ſtop here; Verrio had a place of maſter-gardener, and a lodging at the end of the Park, now Carleton houſe. He was expenſive, and kept a great table, and often preſſed the king for money with a freedom which his majeſty's own frankneſs indulged. Once at Hampton Court, when he had but lately received an advance of a thouſand pounds, he found the king in ſuch a circle that he could not approach. He called out, ſire, I deſire the favour of ſpeaking to your majeſty. Well, Verrio, ſaid the king, what is your requeſt? Money, ſir, I am ſo ſhort in caſh, that I am not able to pay my workmen; and your majeſty and I have learned by experience, that pedlars and painters cannot give credit long. The king ſmiled, and ſaid he had but lately ordered him 1000l. Yes, ſir, replied he, but that was ſoon paid away, and I have no gold left. At that rate, ſaid the king, you would ſpend more than I do to maintain my family. True, anſwered Verrio, but does your majeſty keep open table as I do?

The revolution was by no means agreeable to Verrio's religion or principles. He quitted his place, and even refuſed to work for king William. From that time for he was ſome years employed at the Lord Exeter's at Burleigh, and afterwards at Chatſworth. At the former, he painted ſeveral chambers, which are reckoned amongſt his beſt works. He has placed his own portrait in the room where he repreſented the hiſtory of Mars and Venus; and for the Bacchus beſtriding a hogſhead, he has, according to his uſual liberty *, borrowed the countenance of a dean †, with whom he was at variance. At laſt, by perſuaſion of Lord Exeter, he condeſcended to ſerve King William, and was ſent to Hampton Court, where among other things he painted the great ſtair-caſe, and as ill, as if he had ſpoiled it out of principle. His eyes failing him, queen Anne gave him a penſion of 200l. a year for life, but he did not enjoy it long, dying at Hampton Court in 1707.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

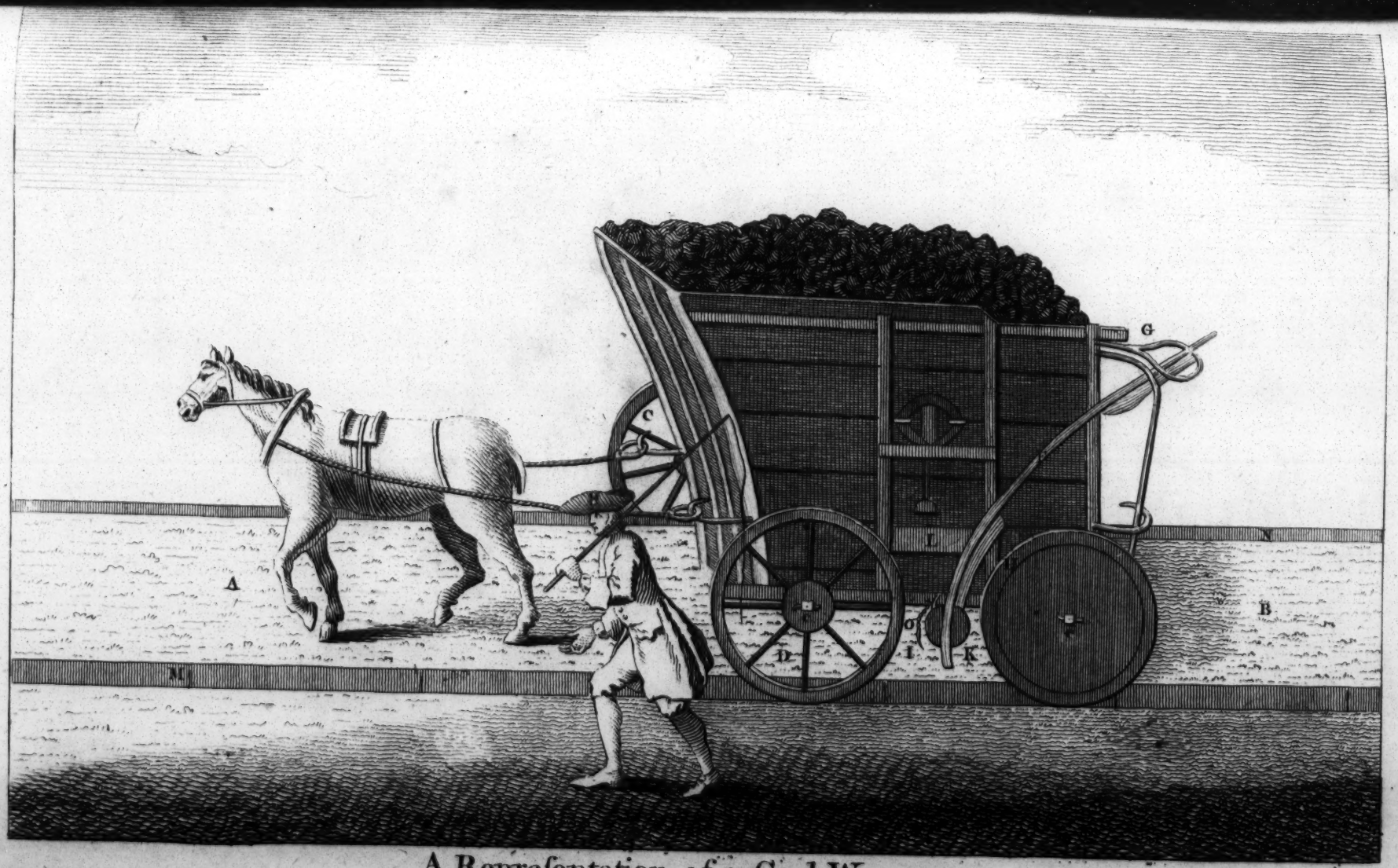
AS you ſeem deſirous of gratifying your readers with every particular that merits their attention, I flatter myſelf you will think the annexed view of a coal-waggon worthy your notice; as it is of ſuch univerſal ſervice to the coal-owners for carrying their coals from the pits to the water; ſo as to be exported to ſeveral places in this kingdom, and ſeveral other nations, by ſhipping: A deſcription, I hope, will not be diſagreeable, as perhaps ſeveral of your readers has not had the curioſity to ſee one.

DESCRIPTION. A coal waggon is drawn by a ſingle horſe, and guided by a ſingle man; it carries upwards of nineteen bowls of coals, which would be impoſſible for a horſe to draw, were it not for what we call a waggon way, which is made for that purpoſe; but there are what are called by the waggon-men two ways, ſuch as repreſented at A and B for one way, where the loaded waggons go, to what are called a ſtaith, with the coals, whence they are carried to the ſhips loading with coals; and after the waggon is unloaded, a horſe cannot draw the waggon to the pitts back again, though unloaded, it being too much for a horſe to do, if it was not for what the waggon-men call a bye-way, made for the unloaded waggons to be drawn to the pitts, upon ſuch another way as A and B repreſents, which is called the bye-way. A waggon has four wheels: The two fore wheels are caſt of metal for that purpoſe, and weigh ſeveral hundred weight, as repreſented at C. D; the two hind wheels are of wood; the extremities of the axles are fixed in the wheels and turn round; the axles are iron, as repreſented at *e*, at F is a convoy, ſo called by the wag-

* *It was more excuſable, that when his patron obliged him to inſert a pope, in a proceſſion not very honourable to the Romiſh religion, he added the portrait of the archbiſhop of Canterbury then living.*

† *Graham.*

gon-



A Repreſentation of a Coal Waggon.

gon-men, but it may more properly be called a lever, for it is by this the waggon is guided when it comes down what the waggon-men call runs, or what may be called a precipice, or bank, or riſing ground, where the waggon has to come down deſcendingly. Was it not for this convoy, or lever, it would be impoſſible to guide the motion of the waggon down what are called, as before, runs, at ſuch places of the waggon-way, as are mentioned before to come down: This convoy, or lever, is taken out of what the waggon-men call a convoy-band, as at G; and then the convoy or lever preſſes upon the hind wheel as at H; at I is a loyter pin, ſo called by the waggon-men, which pin is put into the end of the convoy, or lever, to hold it ſo as it may not jump out of the iron ring at K; ſometimes they have pieces of ſmall wood, or what may be called wedges, they put into the ring to keep the convoy tighter, which the waggon-men call ſcotches, and they lie in what they call a ſcotch-box, as is repreſented at L; the driver, or waggon-man always has the convoy in readineſs againſt he comes to the top of thoſe runs, or banks, and then inſtantly jumps upon the convoy, or lever, and ſo by his weight and ſtrength preſſing upon the convoy, or lever, to ſtop the waggon as he thinks proper, ſo as to let the waggon go faſt or ſlow, till he gets down ſuch places; they commonly unlooſe the horſe when they come to the runs, and then put him too again when down; the reaſon of their taking him off at ſuch places is, becauſe, were the convoy to break, it would be impoſſible to ſave the horſe from being killed, or if the waggon-way-rails, as at M and N, be wet ſometimes, a man cannot ſtop the waggon with the convoy; and where the convoy preſſes upon the wheel it will fire and flame ſurprizingly; many are the accidents that have happened as aforeſaid; many hundred poor people and horſes have loſt their lives; for was there ever ſo many waggons before the waggon that breaks its convoy and has not got quite clear of the run, they all are in great danger, both men and horſes, of being killed. A horſe will travel, with one of theſe carriages forty miles a day: ſome coal pits are fifteen or ſixteen miles from the water, or what are called ſtaiths. In this part of the country the coals are carried, from the coal ſtaiths down the river Wear by keels, to the ſhips where they load with the coals at Sunderland, which are ſeveral miles; likewiſe the coals are carried down from the ſtaiths in the river Tyne, near Newcaſtle, to load the ſhips at Shields by keels.

How a Coal-waggon is unloaded.

To empty a waggon they let down what they call the bottom board, which is the bottom of the waggon, which hangs upon two hinges on one ſide, and at O a haſp faſtens it to two ſtaples; when they come to the ſtaiths to empty the waggon, they have a contrivance, ſo that by letting down the bottom board the waggon empties, either into the keels, or into the ſtaith, as is moſt convenient, or as occaſion ſuits the coal owners; when a waggon happens to be off the waggon-way, if laden, it will take two or three horſes to way the waggon again; ſometimes the waggon axle breaks, then, if loaden, it cauſes a great ſtop to the other waggons before they get the coals and waggon clear from ſtopping the way, called by the waggon-men a caud pye.

I am your humble ſervant, &c.

T. S. POLYHISTOR.

Cheſter-le-ſtreet, Dec. 21, 1763.

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the late* WAR, *continued from our laſt, p.* 93.

I Shall next follow the war to Germany, which was now become the principal, and the moſt buſy ſcene of action, and of courſe muſt begin with that part of it which was carried on in the hithermoſt, or weſt ſide of Germany, where I left the armies on both ſides retiring into their winter-quarters, except a ſtrong detachment under the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, from the allied army, which, in the depth of winter, had marched from the weſt to the eaſt ſide of Germany, and had joined the king of Pruſſia near Dreſden *. Soon after the Britiſh troops retired into their winter quar-

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1763, *p.* 382.

ters, they received a ſupply of 6000 flannel waiſtcoats, 6000 woollen caps, 16000 pair of half gaiters, 5000 pair of woollen gloves, and a great many pairs of ſtockings and ſhoes; which ſupply was diſtributed among the moſt neceſſitous; and as it was provided for them by a number of gentlemen here in London, who had formed themſelves into a ſociety, and raiſed voluntary contributions for that purpoſe, it added greatly to the ſpirits of our brave ſoldiers, to find themſelves ſo much taken notice of by the people at home; for which they declared, they would ſhew their gratitude by their future behaviour; and this they not only did, but were the more encouraged to do, by receiving ſeveral reinforcements, both infantry and cavalry, from Great Britain, as well as a great number of recruits for compleating the regiments that had ſuffered during the preceding campaign.

But long before opening the campaign, William, the then reigning landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel died at Rintelen upon the Weſer, in the 78th year of his age, which of courſe was attended with ſome remarkable conſequences, whereof the reader may ſee an account in Lond. Mag. 1760, p. 110, and 165.

As the now reigning landgrave had, ſome years before his father's death, declared himſelf a Roman catholick, there was ſome doubt, whether he would continue firm to the alliance his father was engaged in; but it ſeems he had too much good ſenſe to allow his religion to have any influence upon his politicks; therefore he reſolved not to ſacrifice his intereſt to his religion, without any neceſſity, and the king of Pruſſia, being perſuaded of this, did not offer to prevent his return to his own dominions.

Likewiſe, before opening the campaign, the hereditary prince of Brunſwick returned to the allied army; for the cautious marſhal count Daun having rendered it impracticable for the king of Pruſſia to attack him in his camp at Dreſden, the prince, with his detachment, ſet out from Chemnitz on the 12th of January, and he arrived himſelf at Paderborn on the 29th of February; having left his detachment in a ſort of winter quarters in the country of Smalkalde; where they certainly had need of ſome reſt, as this detachment, in which there was a good many of the Britiſh troops, had twice traverſed a great part of Germany during the depth of winter. And yet they could not be quite at eaſe where they were, for, on the 1ſt of March, the French ſent out a body of four or five thouſand men, under the marquis de Blaiſel, to attack the chain of the quarters of the allies in the country of Heſſe, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. p. 164.

Soon after this, upon advice that the French had ſent ſeveral detachments into the country of Fulda, the hereditary prince, with a detachment from the allies, marched and advanced by the heights of Vogelſberg, whilſt General Gilſoe, with another detachment, advanced towards the heights of Fulda, and the French, under M. de Noue de Vair, being every where driven back, General Luckner, with his hunters, entered Fulda March the 17th, where General Gilſoe ſoon after arrived; but having intelligence that the French had taken poſt on the heights of Neuhoff, they both marched from Fulda, attacked the enemy on the 19th, and after a ſmart ſkirmiſh, in which General Luckner and his hunters gained great honour, obliged them to retreat by the way of Schlichteren. By theſe means the French being driven entirely out of the country of Fulda, the two detachments returned to their quarters, bringing along with them a number of the enemy's laden carriages, ſeveral priſoners, and 1036 recruits, which the French had lately raiſed in the country of Hanau.

April the 28th another ſmart ſkirmiſh happened at Vacha, of which ſee an authentic account in ditto Mag. p. 271.

Both the armies of the allies being encamped by the 20th of May, that under prince Ferdinand at Fritzlar, and that under General Sporcken at Dulmen, the campaign was opened by the attack of the French garriſon at Butzbach, of which, as well as ſome other important matters, ſee an account in ditto Mag. p. 327.

But as the French armies were not, it ſeems, provided with dry forage, they kept in their cantonments, without either of them aſſembling in a body, till the 16th of June, when that on the

the Lower Rhine, paſſed that river and aſſembled near Duſſeldorp, under the command of M. de St. Germain, and by the 20th had advanced to Luhnen, General Sporcken's advanced parties having, upon their approach, fallen back to Ham. On the 19th of June, the other French army, under M. de Broglio, aſſembled at Friedburg, and began to advance towards the armies of the allies under Prince Ferdinand; and, as they advanced, they, by a detachment under M. de Chabot, at the head of the Iriſh brigade, attacked the town of Marpurg, where there was a garriſon of 400 men, under major Puffendorf, who, on the 30th of June, were obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war. But nothing elſe, beſide inconſiderable ſkirmiſhes, happened till the 10th of July, when ſuch a ſkirmiſh, as may properly enough be called a battle, happened at Corbach, of which ſee an authentic account in ditto Mag. p. 381.

On the 16th of July, another very conſiderable ſkirmiſh happened at Erxdorff, of which ſee an authentic account in ditto Mag. p. 382, 448. And on the very ſame day our brave little garriſon, of no more than 250 men, in the caſtle of Dillenberg, which had been beſieged ever ſince the 25th of June, by a detachment from the French army, were, after having exhauſted their whole ſtock of ammunition, obliged to ſurrender their caſtle, and themſelves priſoners of war; but, on the 22d, it was retaken by the hereditary prince, and the garriſon, which the French had left in it, were obliged to ſubmit to the ſame fate.

On the 23d, M. de St. Germain, with leave from the court, reſigned the command he had in the French army and returned to Paris, being ſucceeded in his command by the chevalier de Muy; and next day there happened a very ſmart ſkirmiſh between the body of allies commanded by general Sporcken, reinforced by another under the hereditary prince, and a large French detachment under count Broglio, the marſhal's brother: In this action, which happened between Fiſhbach and Wolfſhagen * the allied infantry alone (their cavalry to avoid a defile, having been obliged to make a great circuit) maintained their poſt for ſeveral hours, againſt the whole force of the French, cavalry as well as infantry: At laſt their own cavalry, under general Brietenbach got up to their aſſiſtance, and attacked the French in flank with ſuch fury and reſentment, that they ſoon made them retreat with the loſs of above 1000 men, amongſt whom were three general officers, namely, M. the Count de Vair killed, and M. the Count de Belſunce and M. de Comoyras wounded; whereas the allies did not loſe above 200, and not ſo much as one officer of note in the leaſt hurt.

This was a ſevere rub to the French, but it was but an earneſt of what they met with on the 31ſt, between Warburg and Ochſendorff; of which ſee an authentic account in ditto Mag. p. 429, 433, 481.

Yet notwithſtanding this rub, they were ſo much ſuperior in number to the allied army, that the latter being obliged to move a great way from Caſſel, in order to preſerve their communication with Weſtphalia, the French took the opportunity, and by a large detachment under the Count de Luſace, made themſelves maſters of Caſſel and Munden, and alſo of Gottingen, Eimbeck, and Dransfeld, on the other ſide of the Weſer; and on the 11th of Auguſt the caſtle of Ziegenhayn, where the allies had left a garriſon of 700 men, was forced to ſurrender, after having been long blockaded, the garriſon being made priſoners of war.

During this month of Auguſt, there were ſkirmiſhes almoſt daily between parties from the two armies; but nothing very conſiderable happened till the 5th of September: On that day Prince Ferdinand, by his vigilance and good conduct, diſappointed the French, as to a grand forage they intended to make, and the hereditary prince, by a more extraordinary conduct, ſurpriſed one of their out parties poſted at Zierenberg, within a league of their army; of both which ſee an authentic account in ditto Mag. p. 484 and 495. The French as uſual, gave a very different account of this affair, but after ſeveral lies, they generouſly conclude with one certain truth, as follows:

"The hereditary prince who is above all praiſe, for the good order with

* *See the Map, Lond. Mag. 1760, p. 392.*

which he conducted this attack, gave the vanquiſhed on this occaſion proofs of his uſual magnanimity and greatneſs of ſentiment. The humanity which all the Engliſh officers, charged with the attack, ſhewed to the priſoners, both during the action, and alſo after it, deſerves likewiſe the higheſt commendation."

And as to what paſſed between the two contending armies, from this day to the 27th ſee an authentic account of it, in ditto Mag. p. 539.

In the mean time, that is to ſay, on the 22d of Sept. M. le comte de la Lippe Buckeburg was detached from the allied army with a large train of artillery and a body of troops; on the 26th he was followed by the hereditary prince with a much larger detachment, and on the 1ſt and 2d of October by general Waldegrave and general Howard, each at the head of a conſiderable detachment: At firſt it was not known whither all theſe detachments were directed; but it ſoon became public by their not only appearing upon, but many of them having paſſed the Rhine at Roeroert, where they ſpread terror and diſmay through all the French poſts upon that river. By part of them the caſtle of Cleves was inveſted, and by the 3d of October it was obliged to ſurrender, the garriſon of 500 men being made priſoners of war; and by another part of this little army the town of Weſel was inveſted; but as this town was well fortified, and the garriſon numerous, though two French battalions had been prevented from throwing themſelves into it, a regular ſiege was neceſſary, For this purpoſe the heavy artillery were brought before it, and every preparation neceſſary for carrying on the ſiege was made with the utmoſt expedition; but as the preſervation of this place was of the utmoſt conſequence to the French, they provided with equal expedition an army for its relief; for as ſoon as M. Broglio heard of our detachments marching towards the Rhine, he ſent a detachment from his army the ſame way, and at the ſame time he ſent orders to all the French troops poſted upon the upper Rhine, or in the neighbouring parts of the Auſtrian Netherlands, to march with all poſſible diſpatch, and rendezvous at Cologne, under the command of M. de Caſtries, by which means an army was ſoon formed ſuperior in number to that of the hereditary prince, notwithſtanding whereof his highneſs reſolved upon attacking it, as ſoon as it ſhould approach, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. p. 558, and 594.

The prince after having thus paſſed his whole army over the Rhine, without giving the enemy an opportunity to attack any part of it, which ſhewed a very high degree of military conduct, he drew off the few troops he had left to keep Weſel blockaded, together with all his ammunition and heavy artillery, and having fixed his camp at Brunen, which was not above a league diſtant, he continued there till the 26th, when he moved a little further, and encamped again at Clein Rekum, where a French party of 1200 men, cavalry as well as infantry, reſolved to ſurprize one of his out poſts; but the prince having had intelligence of their deſign, ordered his troops poſted there to leave their tents all ſtanding, and form themſelves in ambuſcade behind; and at the ſame time he ordered a body of horſe and light troops to fetch a compaſs round, and to be ready to fall upon the rear of the French as ſoon as they were attacked in front by the infantry from their ambuſcade: The French finding the camp abandoned, and imagining that the troops poſted there had precipitately taken flight, came boldly on, and fell a pillaging the tents, when they were ſaluted by a general volley from the infantry in ambuſcade, upon which they all took to their heels, but were preſently intercepted by the horſe and light troops, ſo that ſcarcely 200 of them eſcaped being killed or taken.

Nothing after this of any importance happened upon, or near the Rhine; for, on the 31ſt of October, M. de Caſtries ſent eight battalions of the troops, under his command to join their grand army under M. de Broglio, and ſoon after the beginning of November, the hereditary prince likewiſe ſent ſome of his troops to join their grand army, but continued with the reſt in his camp at Klein Reckum till after the beginning of Dec. when he ſent ſome more of them to join their grand army, and the reſt he led to their winter quarters in the Biſhopric of Munſter, which gave M. de Caſtries an opportunity likewiſe to break up his camp at Drevenich, near Weſel, where it had all this time continued

nued, and to lead his troops into their winter quarters along the Rhine, from Cleves to Cologne.

Now to return to the two grand armies, both of them continued in the ſame camps in which they were on the 27th of September, but both had ſtrong detachments on the other ſide of the Weſer, that of the allies being under general Wangenheim, and that of the French under prince Xavier of Saxony. This made ſkirmiſhes very frequent on both ſides of that river, but none of them were ſo remarkable, or attended with ſuch important conſequences, as to require being here particularly mentioned; therefore I ſhall only obſerve, that ſoon after the middle of October, prince Xavier ſent a conſiderable party, under M. Feronie, into the principality of Halberſtadt, where he penetrated as far as the capital, from which he demanded a contribution of 1,500,000 livres, but as in the whole principality they could raiſe but 28000 in ſpecie, he was obliged to accept of that ſum, and to take hoſtages for the reſt. This invaſion of the Pruſſian territories, perhaps, produced a concert with his Pruſſian majeſty to drive the French from that ſide of the Weſer, for which purpoſe he ſent a body of 8000 men as far as Erfurth, and prince Ferdinand himſelf on the 13th of November, paſſed over to the other ſide of the Weſer, with a body of troops, and a train of twelve pieces of cannon; but as it was impracticable to ſucceed in this project without firſt driving the French out of Gottingen, and as they had much improved the fortifications of the place, and had in it a garriſon of 4700 grenadiers, this was deemed equally impracticable at that time of the year, therefore in December the prince repaſſed the Weſer, and his army went into their winter quarters along the Dymel and Weſer, as the French army likewiſe did about Caſſel, Gottingen, and in the ſouthern parts of Heſſe, almoſt as far as the Upper Rhine. Thus ended the campaign of 1760, on this ſide of Germany, and though it was not adorned with ſuch a glorious victory as the preceding; yet conſidering the great ſuperiority in numbers that our army had always to contend with, notwithſtanding the ſeveral reinforcements it received from Great Britain, and the vaſt ſums it coſt this nation, its not having met with any defeat, was an honour to the conduct of the generals and the courage of the ſoldiers; and the gallant behaviour of one particular regiment at Erxdorff was an honour to the Britiſh people in general; for as it had been but juſt raiſed, its behaviour could not proceed from the ſoldiers being veterans, or from their knowledge of military diſcipline, but from what I may call the innate bravery of the people of theſe kingdoms.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

A Method of feeding Horſes with new Beans and Oats without Danger.

"WHOEVER has frequented the corn markets in London, cannot but know that old horſe-beans and old oats ſell from ten to fifteen and more *per cent.* dearer than new corn; nay, I was the day before yeſterday at market, and bought ſome new beans of this year's growth, thirty *per cent.* cheaper than old beans were ſold the ſame day; and I alſo bought ſome new oats twenty *per cent.* cheaper than the old ones ſold for.

The reaſon for this difference of price, in the ſame ſort of grain, is pretty generally known: The horſe keepers know, that new oats are a waſhy food, owing to a crude humidity that abound, in them; and when given in too large quantities, they fill a horſe with foul humours, beſides making him purſey and thick-winded; and they are no ſtrangers that new-beans will, by their abundant crudity, give a horſe the gripes, and other diſorders, equally fatal: Many a good horſe has been well and dead in the ſpace of a few hours, by imprudently feeding him with new beans.

As this is the caſe, you will, perchance, be ſurpriſed that I ſhould chuſe to buy new beans and oats, rather than old, when the laſt, though dearer, are ſo much ſafer, and more heartening food: I will in a few words give you my reaſons.

I thought ſeveral years on the ſubject, before I ventured to change the old cuſtom; but, after very mature reflection, I imagined the only difference betwixt the old bean and that of the laſt year's growth was, that the firſt had, by a natural and gradual fermen-

fermentation, thrown off its ſuperfluous and noxious humidity: this being the caſe, I conceived that the effect of this fermentation (viz. the throwing off the humidity) might be by art, as well as by nature, produced, and that in a manner much more expeditiouſly.

I made ſeveral experiments in this matter, and at laſt hit upon the method I now practiſe.

I well knew that the beans might be dried by means of fire; but I was at the ſame time ſenſible this might, without ſome previous preparation, fix the noxious quality in the corn.

It was neceſſary then to excite the beginning of a fermentation in the beans, that the noxious humidity, being looſened, as it were, might the more eaſily be expelled by the heat.

To effect this, I fill a large tub with new beans, among which I pump as much water as is required to wet them: I let them ſoak for about ten hours, when I draw off the water, and lay the beans in a heap on a floor: In this manner they lie, being frequently examined, till they begin to heat; when I ſpread them out thinner, and moving them often with a malt-ſhovel, let them lie in beds till the germ ſwells, and becomes turgid: I then carry them on to a maltkiln, and dry them gradually; and as ſoon as they are cold, they are fit for uſe.

The great nicety of this operation is to prevent their ſprouting, or malting which would injure them; and not to dry them by too quick a heat.

I prepare my oats much in the ſame manner, only there is no occaſion to ſoak them in water: if they are laid in a heap, and ſome water ſprinkled on them, ſo as to make them thoroughly moiſt, it will be ſufficient, and they will ſoon heat: there is no neceſſity for drying them ſo much as the beans; that is, they do not require ſo much heat, nor ſuch a length of time, to dry them, as the beans do, owing to the difference in ſize.

I have no doubt, but that ſuch of your readers, as chuſe to make the experiment will be well ſatisfied with the reſult; and they will, I will be bound to ſay, find that corn, thus prepared, will agree as well with their cattle as any old corn they can procure at the markets.

As to the expence of this operation, it is very trifling; and the larger the quantity prepared at one time, the leſs it is; inſomuch that, all expences paid, they who follow my directions may have their corn, at leaſt three, if not four ſhillings in the pound cheaper than they can buy any in the market fit to give their cattle."

[*Muſeum Ruſticum.*]

On the Uſes to which Carrots may be applied by the intelligent and induſtrious Farmer.

"NOTHING can exceed this root for fattening oxen; but they ſhould have ſome ſweet hay to eat with it, and they will thrive much better on it if they are ſtalled. They eat it with great greedineſs; it nouriſhes them much, and ſoon makes them fit for the butcher; and if they are young beaſts, they always turn out fine meat.

Some oxen will not take kindly to eating them raw at firſt: for theſe, it is proper they ſhould for a time be parboiled; but they muſt every day be leſs and leſs boiled, till they come to eat them quite raw, which in a little time the niceſt beaſt will not be averſe to.

I find alſo carrots excellent for encreaſing the milk of cows, eſpecially in winter-time, and early in the ſpring, when there is a ſcarcity of graſs; and the milk they give when they feed on them has no bad taſte; but the butter made of the cream is generally a little higher coloured, being a full yellow; yet this is no inconvenience, as it is not worſe in quality than that which is made when the cows feed in the ſummer-months on the ſweet meadow-graſs.

I have, as yet, had but little experience reſpecting the uſe of carrots in feeding ſheep: it is true, I have fed a few on them, and they came on well; but whether they are more profitable, when applied to this uſe, than turneps, I cannot determine. The public would be greatly obliged to ſome of your readers, if they would make a fair experiment in this matter: the way to do it would be, to pick out of the ſame flock an equal number of wethers, if poſſible, equally thriving: let one half of theſe wethers be put to turneps, and the other half to carrots, being in every other reſpect managed alike.

Frequent

Frequent obſervations ſhould from time to time be made on their health; and when they are fat, it may with great eaſe be pronounced, which is the food that can with the greateſt profit be given them.

If they are equal in their effects, the farmer muſt always govern himſelf by his convenience, and which ever of the crops beſt ſuits him, that he is chiefly to cultivate.

Many farmers ſow turneps inſtead of fallowing their land for wheat; and this is good huſbandry: but if the ſoil is proper for carrots, it would be much more profitable for the farmer to ſow them, and that for theſe very obvious reaſons; becauſe they impoveriſh the ſurface of the ſoil leſs, extracting the chief part of their nouriſhment from a great depth; and as they require that the land ſhould be deeper plowed, of courſe it will be in better tilth againſt the wheat ſeaſon, and be in much better order to receive that noble ſeed.

Hogs are very fond of carrots, and they make them thrive apace; but they ſhould always be given to them boiled as they will with great difficulty be induced to eat a ſufficient quantity of them raw.

This food fills them ſpeedily with fleſh, and will very well make them much more than half fat: It will be proper however to give them, before they are killed, either a few buſhels of barley meal, or ſome grey-peas boiled: either of theſe foods will compleat their fattening to admiration; though, for my particular part, I approve moſt of the peas, as they make the fat firmer, and waſte leſs in the pot.

Were the hogs to have nothing but carrots given them when they were put up to fat, this root would, it is true, fill them up with flaſhy fat and fleſh; but they would not ſpend ſo well; neither would they be ſo proper to pickle for pork, or to be made into bacon for keeping the whole year round.

I cannot help taking notice of one uſe to which I have applied this root, as it is quite out of the common road: I have fed dogs with it, and am morally certain that with the aſſiſtance of it a pack of hounds might be kept at a much cheaper rate than is now practicable with any other food.

I have not, it is true, experienced this, becauſe I keep no hounds; but I have three brace of pointers, and ſix couple of cock-dogs, which I have for a whole year together kept on no other food but boiled carrots, ſome ſlet milk and barley-meal being mixed with the liquor they were boiled in.

Before I came into this practice, I always uſed to feed my dogs with either horſe-fleſh, or barley-meal: when they had plenty of the firſt, I ever obſerved that they were remarkably ſubject to the mange: and if my dog boy could not for any length of time get the carcaſe of a horſe, ſo as that my dogs were obliged to eat barley-meal alone though they got fleſh, the barley was of ſo hot a quality, that their coats would be quite rough, and ſtand an end on their hides.

Since I have fed them with carrots in the manner above deſcribed, I find, with pleaſure, that the natural coolneſs of the roots abates the heat of the barley, or at leaſt qualifies it; and my dogs are always in good order, high wind, and conſtant health.

This matter is well worth the attention of your readers, as many gentlemen might ſave large ſums of money annually by putting it in practice. I find the uſe of carrots ſaves me, at leaſt, three parts in four of the quantity of barley-meal I formerly uſed: and as to the ſkimmed milk, if it cannot be got in quantities at a very cheap rate, it may, without any very apparent difference or bad conſequences, be omited.

Another thing, well worth the attention of your gentlemen readers, I ſhall now take notice of which is, that they cannot find a better, or a more heartening food for their hunters, than carrots, if given them with diſcretion: As to common plow, and cart horſes, they may eat them indiſcriminately; and this root will be found a very cheap food for them, as they need have no corn, and much leſs hay than they would otherwiſe eat.

I have a couple of hunters, which I value as being very good horſes; and theſe I feed in the ſeaſon with very little elſe beſides carrots, well cleaned from the dirt that naturally hangs about them, and loaves made of the mixed meal of barley and oats, ſometimes with a ſmall admixture of coarſe, but

good

good wheat-meal; and if they require to be looſened in their bodies, I now and then give them ſome bran. As to hay, they eat, at this ſeaſon, but little of it, of oats none at all; yet they go through their work to admiration.

I have, all my life heard it ſaid, that carrots were exceeding good to make a horſe long-winded; and ſome jockeys will, I have been informed, feed a broken-winded horſe ſome little time with carrots before they ſell him, when he may very well be paſſed off for a horſe that is only a little thick-winded.

A horſe-dealer, in my neighbourhood, when he buys a poor half-ſtarved beaſt, if he has youth on his ſide, always fats him up with carrots before he takes him to market; and this practice he finds to anſwer well, as the horſe is ſooner got into good fleſh with carrots than any other food; and they are beſides wholeſome, breeding in him no foul humours.

All the danger ſeems to be to the purchaſer, who, if he imprudently puts the horſe immediately to too hard work, is in a manner ſure to break either his wind, or his heart; for as the horſe was very ſuddenly got into fleſh, his ſtrength is not proportioned to his bulk, till he has been kept ſome time on dry meat, which will bring him about and make him ſoon fit for any reaſonable work.

That a horſe thus fed ſhould not be immediately fit for any hard labour muſt not be uſed as an argument againſt carrots being a proper food for horſes. It muſt be conſidered, that this man takes a half-ſtarved horſe, and gives him at once his fill of a nouriſhing food, in fact too nouriſhing, as it fills him with fleſh faſter than he can have to gather ſtrength. It muſt alſo be conſidered, that during the time of his being fed on this root, he is not permited to take any exerciſe; by which means the free circulation of his blood is greatly impeded, and he muſt of courſe be the leſs fit to be immediately and without previous caution put to hard labour.

A horſe in this caſe, muſt have a ſuperabundant humidity, which would by perſpiration have been carried off, had he been permited to have exerciſed himſelf moderately; but this being prohibited to him, though the humours whilſt he is thriving continue as it were ſtagnant and innocuous, yet, when once ſet in motion by too hard-labour ſuddenly given, they naturally become peccant, and ſhew themſelves in different ſhapes."

AN ESSEX FREEHOLDER.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

ELEGY

To the Memory of Mr. Thomas Godfrey, *who died near* Wilmington, North-Carolina, Auguſt 3d, 1763.

By N. Evans, *of* Philadelphia.

O Death! thou victor of the human frame!
The ſoul's poor fabric trembles at thy name! [ſway,
How long ſhall man be urg'd to dread thy
For thoſe whom thou untimely tak'ſt away?
Life's blooming ſpring juſt opens to our eyes,
And ſtrikes the ſenſes with a ſweet ſurprize,
When thy fierce arm uplifts the fatal blow,
That hurls us breathleſs to the earth below.
Sudden as darts the light'ning thro' the ſky,
Around the globe thy various weapons fly.
Here War's red engines heap the field with ſlain,
And pallid Sickneſs there extends thy reign;
Here the ſoft virgin weeps her lover dead,
There maiden beauty ſinks the graceful head;
Here infants grieve their parents are no more,
Their rev'rend ſires their childrens' deaths deplore;
Here the ſad friend—O ſave the ſacred name!
Yields half his ſoul to thy relentleſs claim!—
O pardon, pardon the deſcending tear,
Friendſhip commands, and not the muſes, here!
O ſay, thou much-lov'd, dear, departed ſhade,
To what celeſtial region haſt thou ſtray'd?
Where is that vein of thought, that noble fire, [mire?
Which fed thy ſoul, and bade the world ad-
That manly ſtrife with fortune to be juſt?
That love of praiſe? an honourable thirſt!
The ſoul, alas! has fled to endleſs day,
And left its houſe a mould'ring maſs of clay!
There, where no fears invade, nor ills moleſt,
Thy ſoul ſhall dwell immortal with the bleſt;
In that bright realm, where deareſt friends no more [tore:
Shall from each other's throbbing breaſts be

Where

Where all thoſe glorious ſpirits ſit enſhrin'd,
The juſt, the good, the virtuous of mankind:
There ſhall fair angels in a radiant ring,
And the great ſon of heav'n s eternal king,
Proclaim thee welcome to the bliſsful ſkies,
And wipe the tears for ever from thy eyes.
How did we hope—alas! the hope how vain!
To hear thy future more enripen'd ſtrain;
When fancy's fire with judgment had combin'd
To guide each effort of th' enraptur'd mind.
Yet are thoſe youthful glowing lays of thine,
The emanations of a ſoul divine:
Who heard thee ſing but felt ſweet muſic's dart,
In thrilling tranſports, pierce his captiv'd heart?
Whether ſoft melting airs attun'd thy ſong,
Or pleas'd to pour the thund'ring verſe along,
Still nobly great! true offſpring of the nine!
Alas! how blaſted in thy glorious prime!
So, when firſt opes the eye lids of the morn,
A radiant purple does the heav'ns adorn,
Freſh ſmiling glory ſtreaks the ſkies around,
And gaily ſilvers every dewy mound,
'Till ſome black ſtorm o'erclouds the æther fair.
And all its beauties vaniſh into air.
Stranger whoe'er thou art, by fortune's hand
Expos'd to Carolina's baleful ſtrand;
Oh! if thou ſeeſt perchance the poet's grave,
The ſacred ſpot with tears of ſorrow lave,
Oh! ſhade it, ſhade it with ne'er-fading bays,
Hallow'd's the place where gentle Godfrey lays.
So may no ſudden dart from death's dread bow,
Far from the friends thou lov'ſt e'er ſtrike thee low!
There may the weeping morn its tribute bring,
And angels ſhield it, with their golden wing,
'Till the laſt trump ſhall burſt the womb of night,
And the purg'd atoms to their ſoul unite!

INSCRIPTION *for the* GROTTO *in Earl* Tilney's *Gardens at* Wanſtead.

WHEN the moon at midnight reigns,
And half enchants the ſhaggy plains,
From their dances on the green
Hither hies the fairy queen
With her knights, and ladies fair,
All buxom, blith, and debonair.
Then they touch the magic ſtring;
Then the ſweet-note minſtrels ſing
Strains, ſuch as raiſe the ſheeted dead;
Philomela in the ſhade,
Suſpends her pipe, and liſtens by
Whilſt the ſyrens nine, reply.
But, when young Aurora comes,
They deſert theſe ſhining domes,
And with ſwift wing all the hoſt,
Flit to the Atlantic coaſt;
Till from thence deſcry'd, and then
Pale night beholds them here again.

AN EPITAPH
On an ancient married Couple, who died nearly about the ſame time.

EQUAL, as age advanc'd, their virtues grew,
As heav'n, their aim, ſtill nearer ſhone in view;
So vaſt th'increaſe, at length, faith chang'd to ſight,
And the full proſpect beam'd intenſely bright:
Mortality oppreſs'd no more cou'd bear,
They ſunk to reſt, and ſleep in ſilence, here.

SEARCH AFTER FRIENDSHIP.

I.

THE Gods were met one certain day,
Whether in April or in May,
To queſtion would be folly:
All that I know, theſe pow'rs, divine,
Drank nectar, for the Gods hate wine,
And, faith, were very jolly.

II.

Jove ſat a-top with kingly pride,
The ſage Minerva grac'd his ſide,
Wing'd Hermes gave the toaſt:
Apollo ſang ſome merry tunes,
Plump Bacchus play'd upon the ſpoons,
And Vulcan ſtood the roaſt.

III.

The cloth remov'd: 'Twas Jove's command,
Hermes ſhould viſit all the land,
To find a real friend:
Th' inſpecting God had orders giv'n,
To fix a ſeat for him in Heav'n:
The ſearch was to no end.

IV.

He ſought the parſon, then no doubt,
Thinking to find the maiden out,
In virtue's ancient ſchool:
But he with yawn and outſtretch'd arm.
Poor man! meant neither good nor harm;
A pedant and a fool.

V.

As by the camp he chanc'd to ſtray,
He met a ſoldier in his way;
In him ſucceſs was ſure:
But gueſs how great was Hermes' fright,
The chief could hardly read and write,
Was ſilly, dull, and poor.

VI.

Then at his grace's door he knock'd;
But that, alas was double lock'd;
Friendſhip was never there:
He try'd, from houſe to houſe around,
That Heav'n-born maid, from Britain's ground,
Was flown I know not where.

VII.

With humble heart and ſuppliant knee,
We therefore bend, great Jove, to thee,
For thou can'ſt form us right;
Grant it may be thy ſacred will,
Whom once we've loved, to love on ſtill,
Though hell and earth unite.

VIII.

Then ſhall this globe be blithe and gay,
The fearful lamb with wolves ſhall ſtray,

An happy, harmleſs world:
Till at thy nod, thou king of kings,
This maſs of unſubſtantial things
Be into Chaos hurl'd!

To the LADIES

YE fair (to you I write) attend!
Nor ſlight th' inſtructions of a friend;
Hear, whilſt I ſtrive, to ſcan
The various wiles, and various arts,
The baits, and traps, laid for your hearts,
By the deceiver, man.

Long have they wag'd unequal war,
Long have they deem'd all methods fair,
To ſeize their deſtin'd prey:
By ſtorm ſome try the fort to win,
Some gain the governor within,
A much ſecurer way.

But not the forward and the bold,
(More than the careleſs and the cold)
Are maſters of their art:
Too open much their ſnares appear;
Their words may wound the modeſt ear,
Yet ſeldom touch the heart.

But now attend, whilſt I deſcribe
The ſoftly ſighing, dang'rous tribe,
Who, to alarm the leſs,
Cloath'd like the fabled wolf, betray,
And ſteal you from yourſelves away,
In friendſhip's borrow'd dreſs.

Theſe all your vigilance require,
And moſtly thoſe you moſt admire,
With prudent caution treat:
So ſhall your days with peace be crown'd,
And happineſs, but ſeldom found,
Shall make your breaſt her ſeat.

To a young Lady, on her humourous Propoſal of Marriage to the Author, then intended for the Church.

CHECK, Sylvia, beautiful and young,
In pity thy bewitching tongue,
Since 'tis in vain you charm me:
That wit, vivacity, and life,
Can never ſuit the parſon's wife,
They'll better ſuit the army.

How ſhou'd I laugh to ſee you ſit,
And tend with houſwife care the ſpit,
Or mix the Sunday's pudding;
To ſee thee, Sylvia, briſk and blithe,
Collect in kind, the various tythe,
With ev'ry charm a budding.

No—to ſome active hero yield,
With Captain T— take the field,
The field of true promotion;
For ev'ry girl of fair fifteen
Prefers alike that troubled ſcene
To quiet with devotion.

For me far other ſcenes invite,
Some ſhade where I may ſit and write
Thy praiſe with rapture ſtill;
Foretell thee ev'ry nuptial joy,
A fair-fac'd girl and bouncing boy,
Till fancy has her fill.

Then at the cloſe of twilight eve,
When night reſumes her reign—I'll leave
To nightingales my garden:
And free from envy will retire
To ſupper to my little fire,
Calm Quiet my churchwarden.

Together we'll talk o'er the ſtate,
Ne'er envy or abuſe the great,
Becauſe they are above us;
With moderation act and think,
But never fail each night to drink
Your health—and their's who love us.

A REBUS.

TO one fourth of what once cauſed Iſrael to ſin,
Add one half of a man who's at every inn;
Then a third of a thing, neither fiſh, fleſh, nor fowl,
And, laſtly, a ſixth of old Gripus's ſoul:
Theſe, I think, put together will plainly declare
The name of a lady who's virtuous and fair;
A lady that's always engaging and free,
And greatly ador'd by her humble

A. B.

O D E

On the Death of Mr. James Thomſon.
By Mr. William Collins.

IN yonder grove * a Druid lies
Where ſlowly winds the ſtealing wave!
The year's beſt ſweets ſhall duteous riſe
To deck its poet's ſylvan grave!

In yon deep bed of whiſpering reeds
His airy harp † ſhall now be laid,
That he, whoſe heart in ſorrow bleeds,
May love through life the ſoothing ſhade.

Then maids and youths ſhall linger here,
And while its ſounds at diſtance ſwell,
Shall ſadly ſeem in pity's ear
To hear the woodland pilgrim's knell.

Remembrance oft ſhall haunt the ſhore
When Thames in ſummer-wreaths is dreſt,
And oft ſuſpend the daſhing oar
To bid his gentle ſpirit reſt!

And oft as eaſe and health retire
To breezy lawn, or foreſt deep,
The friend ſhall view yon whitening ‡ ſpire,
And 'mid the varied landſcape weep.

But thou, who own'ſt that earthy bed,
Ah! what will every dirge avail?
Or tears, which love and pity ſhed
That mourn beneath the gliding ſail!

Yet lives there one, whoſe heedleſs eye
Shall ſcorn thy pale ſhrine glimmering near?
With him, ſweet bard, may fancy die,
And joy deſert the blooming year.

But

* *The ſcene of the following ſtanzas is ſuppoſed to lie on the Thames near Richmond.*
† *The harp of Æolus, of which ſee a deſcription in the Caſtle of Indolence.* ‡ *Richmond church.*

But thou, lorn ſtream, whoſe ſullen tide
No ſedge-crown'd ſiſters now attend,
Now waſt me from the green hill's ſide
Whoſe cold turf hides the buried friend!

And ſee, the fairy valley fade,
Dun night has veil'd the ſolemn view!
—Yet once again, dear parted ſhade,
Meek nature's child, again adieu!

The genial meads aſſign'd to bleſs,
Thy life, ſhall mourn thy early doom,
Their hinds, and ſhepherd-girls ſhall dreſs
With ſimple hands thy rural tomb.

Long, long, thy ſtone and pointed clay
Shall melt the muſing Briton's eyes,
O! vales, and wild woods, ſhall he ſay,
In yonder grave your Druid lies!

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

ON Wedneſday the 14th of December laſt, a number of armed horſemen went to the Indian town in the Coneſtagoe manor, in Lancaſter county, Penſilvania, and without the leaſt reaſon or provocation, in cool blood, barbarouſly murdered ſix of the Indians, and burnt and deſtroyed all their houſes and effects. The ſaid Indians ſettled in the heart of that province, had, during the late troubles, and for many years before, lived peaceably and inoffenſively, and were juſtly conſidered as under the protection of that government and its laws. They afterwards maſſacred fourteen men, who had fled for refuge to the workhouſe at Lancaſter. The governor has by proclamation offered a reward of 200 l. for ſecuring and proſecuting to conviction, any three of theſe inhuman murderers.

The freſh diſturbances in the Eaſt Indies are now the ſubject of much diſpute, as to the probable cauſes of them; but we ſhall not at offer to diſcuſs them here, as the proper lights into the affair were not, at the time of our going to preſs, afforded us, therefore we ſhall content ourſelves with reciting the following facts: viz. On the 23d of June, Mr. Ellis, the chief of the company's factory at Patna, thought fit to put himſelf at the head of a conſiderable body of the company's troops, and upon what provocation does not appear, to attack the city, which was carried with great ſlaughter of the inhabitants, and given up to plunder. The governor making his eſcape, joined a party of the nabob's forces, who were marching to his relief, and hearing of the diſorder into which the Engliſh in the town were fallen, attacked, and entered it ſword in hand, ſparing none who were found in arms. Ellis, with three or four hundred men, Europeans and Seapoys, eſcaped, and croſſed the river.

The very day this misfortune happened, Mr. Amyat, who had been deputed from the council at Calcutta to treat with the nabob, and to diſpoſe him to comply with the demands they had thought fit to make on him, and who had attended the nabob at Mongeer for that purpoſe, accompanied with ſeveral other gentlemen of the factory, not ſucceeding in the buſineſs of his embaſſy, took his leave of the nabob, having received the neceſſary paſſports to return to Calcutta, and ſet out in boats with his party, conſiſting of Meſſ. Amphlett, Wollaſton, Crooke and Hutchinſon, and the Lieutenants Jones, Gordon and Cooper, with two companies of Seapoys, and twenty European horſemen. Soon after their departure, news arriving at Mongeer of what had paſſed at Patner, this unfortunate party were followed by ſome of the nabob's troops, and, as is ſuppoſed, by his orders, they were overtaken on the 3d of July near Muxadavad, and it is feared all, but Mr. Amphlett, who was carried bound to the nabob, were cut to pieces.

Upon advice of theſe incidents at Calcutta, the council took upon them to ſet up Meer Jaffier, the nabob formerly depoſed, the company's whole force was ordered to take the field under the command of Major Adams, who was advanced as far as Cutwa, when the laſt advices left him, and there was little doubt of his ſucceſs.

Exeter, March 5. At a chamber held the 27th of February laſt, the mayor, aldermen and common council of this city, came to the following reſolutions:

Reſolved unanimouſly,

That the right honourable ſir Charles Pratt, lord chief juſtice of his majeſty's court of common pleas, be preſented with the freedom of this city; and that he be moſt reſpectfully requeſted to accept thereof as an expreſſion of our profound veneration for his conſummate abilities, and as a teſtimony of that gratitude which he hath merited at the hands of every Engliſhman, by the unſhaken courage, and inflexible integrity, which he hath ſo ſignally diſplayed in the public adminiſtration of juſtice, and in maintaining and vindicating the private liberty and property of the

ſubject, which make ſo eſſential a part of the legal and conſtitutional rights of this free people.

Ordered, That the admiſſion to the ſaid freedom be preſented to his lordſhip in a gold box.

Ordered, That the town clerk do tranſmit to his lordſhip a fair copy of the above reſolutions with the reſpectful compliments of this body.

And a copy of the ſaid reſolutions having been accordingly tranſmitted to the lord chief juſtice by the town clerk, the following letter from his lordſhip was yeſterday received by him.

SIR,

I received the favour of your's this poſt, importing the unanimous reſolution of the chamber of Exeter to preſent me with the freedom of that ancient and reſpectable city; for which I beg you will be pleaſed to return my moſt reſpectful thanks, and to inform the chamber, that I feel an uncommon pleaſure in this teſtimony of good will from the city of Exeter, as it is the capital of that county where my father, and all his anceſtors took their birth, and where I myſelf heretofore received an encouragement in my practice far beyond my merits

If I have deſerved in any part of my conduct the approbation of my countrymen, as an honeſt and impartial judge, I ſhall not be aſhamed to confeſs, that I take a pride in that applauſe that flows from an opinion of my integrity, leaving the praiſe of capacity to others whom God has endued with more ſhining parts and ſuperior abilities.

I can make no other return, (and I know the chamber of Exeter expect no other) for this valuable compliment, than a promiſe to perſevere in an upright and impartial execution of my office, and I hope this promiſe will obtain ſome degree of credit, when it is conſidered, that by deviating from this path, I ſhall not only forfeit the eſteem of your city, which I am now ſo honourably poſſeſſed of; but ſhall likewiſe diſgrace my royal maſter's nomination and break my oath.

I am, SIR,

With all due reſpect to yourſelf,

As well as the chamber,

Your moſt obedient faithful ſervant,

Lincoln's-Inn Fields. C. PRATT.

March 1, 1764.

Hanover, Feb. 17. The prince and princeſs of Brunſwick arrived the day before yeſterday at Nienburg, and yeſterday at Zell. The Burgeſſes of both thoſe towns received them under arms, and the air reſounded with acclamations of joy. They were complimented at Nienburg by the generals Sporcken, Wangenheim, Reden, and Walimoden; and at Zell by Baron de Furſtein, and M. de Bock. The counteſs of Yarmouth received them at Neuſtadt. Their highneſſes continued their route to Lunenburg, eſcorted by a detachment of horſe. (See p 107.)

On Sunday the 19th of February his ſerene highneſs the hereditary prince arrived at Brunſwick.

On Tueſday the 21ſt her royal and ſerene highneſs followed. She was met at Wenden, three miles from Brunſwick, by a party of light horſe; and when ſhe came within one mile of the town, by the reigning duke, the dutcheſs, prince Ferdinand, and the whole illuſtrious family, who were come in ſix coaches and ſix. After repoſing ſome time in a large ſplendid green pavilion, the reigning dutcheſs and her royal and ſerene highneſs then ſet out in an open coach, that the people might ſee her. During her paſſage, and at her approach to town, attended by military muſic, 90 guns were thrice diſcharged, and the bells of the town and adjacent places were rung. Without the gate paraded a company of prince Frederick's grenadiers, and forty of the horſe life-guards, dreſſed in leather jerkins, laced with ſilver. Within the gate were two battalions of the foot-guards, two battalions of Gen. Imhoff's regiment, two battalions of Gen. Manſberg's regiment, and two battalions of the hereditary prince's own regiment. Her royal highneſs was preceded by two ſquadrons of huſſars, and followed by 60 of the horſe life guards, another ſquadron of the huſſars, and a great number of officers, on horſeback. After they alighted at Granhoff, the duke's palace, the princeſs appeared at the window, while the regiments filed by and ſaluted her, and then went to the ramparts and fired three ſalvos. At five o'clock their highneſſes ſet down to table, from which they aroſe at eight, played at cards in the great aſſembly room till ten, when they went to ſupper, and then retired to the hereditary prince's palace.

On the 22d, the whole court was aſſembled in the morning in the prince's palace: At two her royal highneſs went to the duke's palace, with Lady Stuart in her coach, followed by his ſerene highneſs. In the evening their royal highneſſes went to a new opera, and were received at their entrance with great acclamations of the people. After the opera they ſupped in the great ball room, and there was a ſplendid ball, which laſted till early the next morning.

On the 23d they dinned in public, and in the evening went to an operetta.

On the 24th was a great Gala at court, and a ſupper in the Parterre of the opera-houſe, on a table in the form of an A, with 80 covers.

On the 25th was an operetta. And,

On the 27th a pantomime, called, harlequin in the Hartz.

Her royal and ſerene highneſs was dreſs'd at her entry in blue and white, richly adorned

ed with jewels. The following day in white and ſilver. The third day in blue, richly embroidered. And the fourth day in a ſilver ſtuff, lined with gold.

This great and truly amiable princeſs, has already engaged the hearts of her new ſubjects, by her moſt gracious and popular behaviour.

Turin, February 1. His royal highneſs the duke of York is arrived in this capital in perfect health: Notwithſtanding his wiſhes to maintain a private character, it was impoſſible to avoid his being received at Alexandria and Aſti, the two chief towns through which his royal highneſs paſſed, with all poſſible marks of reſpect and diſtinction. At ſome diſtance from the firſt, the commandant met him with two coaches and ſix, complimented him in the name of the king, and conducted him to the governor's houſe (he being abſent upon account of his health) where his royal highneſs was received by the officers of the garriſon and chief nobility of the place, and entertained magnificently. In entering the town he was ſaluted with 30 diſcharges of cannon, the guard at the gate preſented their arms, and the officer ſaluted him; a captain's guard was mounted, and all other honours were paid him in proportion: During his royal highneſs's ſtay at Alexandria, he deſired to ſee the citadel, which his Sardinian majeſty has rendered a complete work at a great expence. Upon his royal highneſs's departure, he was ſaluted with the ſame number of cannon, and received the ſame honours at the gate as at his entrance. At Aſti, he met with the ſame treatment. At the firſt poſt from Turin, he was met by the maſter of the ceremonies, and his deputy, in two of his Sardinian majeſty's coaches, and conducted to the palace prepared for his reception on Sunday laſt at noon, and ſoon after complimented on his ſafe arrival, on the part of the king, the duke of Savoy, and the reſt of the royal family.

The foreign miniſters reſiding at this court went in a body to pay their reſpects to his royal highneſs; after which his royal highneſs was conducted to court by the maſter of the ceremonies and his deputy, in two of his Sardinian majeſty's coaches, attended by Mr. Pitt, Sir William Boothby and Col. St. John. At the f ot of a private ſtaircaſe, which leads to a part of the palace, he was met by the ſame gentleman of the bedchamber, who had complimented him in the name of his Sardinian majeſty, and in a gallery at the head of the ſtairs, by the grand chambellan, who conducted his royal highneſs to an apartment, where he was received by the king of Sardinia, the duke of Chablais, and the prince of Piedmont, the duke of Savoy being confined to his room by the remains of a fever and cold, which has not yet left him. After ſome converſation with his Sardinian majeſty, his royal highneſs was conducted by the duke of Chablais and prince of Piedmont, to the duke and dutcheſs of Savoy's apartments, where his royal highneſs was received by the reſt of the princes and princeſſes of this royal family. After this ceremony, his royal highneſs returned in the ſame manner to the apartment where he had left the king, and was reconducted home from thence in the ſame coaches.

From the cordial friendſhip which exiſts between the two courts, it is eaſy to conceive with what warmth of regard his royal highneſs was received by his Sardinian majeſty and his family, of which he continues to experience every teſtimony, by every poſſible mark of attention aud eſteem that can be ſhewn him; and his royal highneſs, on his part returns it in a manner, which has already procured him the ſincere affection of the whole court. Immediately upon his royal highneſs's return, he was waited upon by the prince of Carignan and his ſon, and the next day by the great officers, the miniſters of ſtate, the knights of the order of the annunciation, and thoſe about the court who are of the ſame rank. His royal highneſs then viſited the prince and princeſs of Carignan, as earl of Ulſter, and continues to preſerve his private character.

Turin, March 3. The duke of Modena, in his own name as ſuch, and as adminiſtrator of Auſtrian Lombardy, and alſo by the order and on the part of the empreſs queen, has ſent hither the count Belgiojoſo, a perſon of the firſt diſtinction of that country, to compliment his royal highneſs the duke of York, and to invite him to honour Milan with a viſit, offering him an apartment in the Ducal Palace; or, upon his refuſal of that, a hotel in the town. His royal highneſs made a ſuitable anſwer to theſe civilities, and propoſes ſpending the three laſt days of the carnival at that place. The duke of Parma has alſo followed this example, and has ſent the marquis Calcagnini to compliment his royal highneſs, and to invite him to his capital; which invitation it ſeems to be his royal highneſs's intention to accept, upon his return from Rome and Naples.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

A treatiſe entitled *Droit le roy*, was burnt by the common hangman, at Weſtminſter Hall gate, purſuant to an order of both houſes of parliament. It was on the 27th, alſo burnt at the Royal Exchange.

Joſeph Fernanda Silva, a broker, was convicted, before lord Mansfield, in the penalty of 450l. for having acted as a ſtock broker, though not admitted by the court of aldermen.

MONDAY, 27.

Was held a general court of the Stockholders of the Eaſt India company, at their houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, which the chairman

man cauſed to be opened in the uſual manner ar twelve; after which Mr. alderman Goſling informed the proprietors, that the reaſon of calling this general court was, on account of the late bad news received at Bengal, (See before p. 155.) and deſired the directors to lay before the court what advices they had received from thence; which being complied with, the letters were read and likewiſe part of the letters and mem rials received in conſequence of the revolution in 1760; during which many debates aroſe, but nothing material was done.

After five a motion was made by the hon. Thomas Walpole, for adjourning till next day at ten in the forenoon, then to proceed again to buſineſs; which was agreed to.

TUESDAY, 28.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when Anne Baker, James Wharton, James Rockett, and Timothy Steward, for robberies, and Peter Robins, for burglary, received ſentence of death: Forty five were ſentenced to tranſportation for 7 years, four to be whipped, and four were branded. John Faanklin, for riotouſly obſtructing the ſheriffs in the burning Numb. 45 of the North Briton, received ſentence to be impriſoned three months in Newgate, to pay a fine of 6s. 8d. and find ſurety for his behaviour for twelve months after. (See our laſt Vol. p. 672.)

Agreeable to adjournment, the proprietors of India ſtock met to conſider of the proper ſteps to be taken in the preſent ſituation of their affairs in India, when the debates continuing till ſix in the afternoon, the further conſideration was adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 29.

St. James's. Count Woronzow, miniſter plenipotentiary from Ruſſia, had an audience of leave of his majeſty, and M. de Groſſe, his ſucceſſor, had afterwards a private audience to deliver his credentials.

Came on at Guildhall, before the right hon. the lord chief juſtice Pratt, an action brought by Mr. Arthur Beardmore againſt the king's meſſengers, for entering his houſe and inſpecting *his and his clients books and papers*; when upon the opening the cauſe, Mr. Attorney general obſerved that another action was depending, which Mr. Beardmore had brought, for falſe impriſonment, againſt the ſaid meſſengers, jointly with the right hon. the earl of Halifax, under the ſame warrant: it was thereupon propoſed that both actions might be tried upon one record, on which Mr. Beardmore and his council immediately expreſſed their deſire to unite both actions, and the court recommended to have the ſaid earl joined as a party, that the whole merits againſt all parties charged or concerned, might be tried in one action; and Mr. Attorney general promiſing to recommend the ſame, thereupon his lordſhip appointed to try the cauſe on Friday the 4th day of May next.

SUNDAY, March 4.

An extraordinary phenomenon was ſeen in the air. At three quarters paſt eight, being a bright ſtar-light night, a column of a very bright appearance became viſible in the Eaſt of the hemiſphere, which had an apparent effect on the air, making it much lighter then it was before. Its baſe ſeemed to be about ten degrees in perpendicular height; after which it took an oblique direction towards the South, and extended itſelf by a gradual accretion, in length only, till it had attained about ninety degrees. At this time, which was nine o'clock, it had the appearance in ſome meaſure, of half a white rainbow. After nine o'clock it has gradually decreaſed in length, the brightneſs of its appearance fading firſt at its upper extremity, till a quarter after nine, when it was no longer viſiule.

MONDAY, 5.

Arrived Baron de Schele from Oſnabrug, whom the ſtates, and noble chapter had ſent with the news, that the election was happily fallen, agreeable to his majeſty's Congé d Elire, upon his ſecond ſon Prince Frederick, as biſhop and ſovereign of that ſee. (See our vol. for 1761, p. 100.)

WEDNESDAY, 7.

A houſe was conſumed by fire, in St. Andrews ſtreet, Seven Dials.

Sir Thomas Harriſon, Chamberlain of London, waited on the Right hon. lord chief juſtice Pratt, and preſented to his lordſhip the freedom of this city in a gold box; and his lordſhip having condeſcended to ſit for his picture, the committee gave orders to Mr. Reynolds, an eminent limner, to paint the ſame, which, when finiſhed, will be hung up near the huſtings in Guildhall. (See p. 108.)

John Prince (See p. 107.) was executed at Tyburn, purſuant to his ſentence. He behaved with great decency and compoſure.

THURSDAY, 8.

The ſheriffs of London, preſented a petion to the houſe of commons, for power to rebuild Newgate.

MONDAY, 12.

At a very numerous meeting of the proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock, aſſembled at the South-ſea houſe, the court was opened by Sir Francis Goſling, explaining the critical Situation of their affairs in Bengal, and concludnig with the following motion.

"That conſidering the great alteration of our affairs in Bengal by the late commotion in that ſettlement, and the reſtoration of Meir Jaffier Alli Kawn to the Subahſh p, the preſent appointment of the of ſucceſſor to the preſidency and the military appointment of the commander of our forces, are therefore improper."

This motion producing much debate, and a majority of the proprietors appearing convinced of the neceſſity of appointing ſome men of ſuperior abilities and influence to reſtore

reſtore the affairs of this company, from that anarchy and confuſion in which they are involved, all eyes ſeemed to be fixed upon one, which produced a motion, as if by inſpiration, from a candid and ſenſible member, who had ſet out with arguments againſt the firſt motion; but who had the honour of propoſing this. "That Lord Clive ſhould be requeſted by this court to take upon him the preſidency at Bengal, and the command of the military forces there, upon his arrival in that province." This met with an univerſal ſhout of approbation, which obliged his lordſhip to deliver his ſentiments in a very manly and modeſt ſpeech, "Confeſſing, that though his affluence of fortune and other ſchemes of life were totally different; yet, if he was called on by the general ſenſe of the proprietors, and matters could be ſettled, ſo that he could proceed with any degree of prudence, ſupported by a friendly and united direction, he would once more ſtand forth in their ſervice." The queſtion was carried without a diviſion.

Came on to be heard at the bar of the houſe of lords, an appeal from the court of ſeſſion in Scotland, wherein John Walker and others, members of the town council of Edinburgh were appellants, and the magiſtrates of the ſaid city reſpondents, relating to the right of preſenting miniſters to the churches there; when, after a hearing of two days, the houſe were pleaſed to affirm the decree of the court of ſeſſion.

THURSDAY, 15.

Was held a general court of the governor and company of the bank of England, when a dividend of 2 1-4th per cent. for intereſt and profits for the half year ending the 5th of April next, was agreed to, the warrants for which are to be payable on the 11th of April.

SATURDAY, 17.

At 39 minutes and 36 ſeconds after 10, begun an eclipſe of the moon, which continued encreaſing till three minutes and 48 ſeconds after midnight, at which time eight digits and 40 minutes of the moon's apparent ſurface were eclipſed. (See our laſt vol. p. 579.)

TUESDAY, 20.

The new harbour at Hartley, made by Sir John Huſſey Delaval, Bart. was opened in the preſence of many thouſand ſpectators; and the next tide two veſſels, one of them full loaden, ſailed in, notwithſtanding the ſea was uncommonly high, and the wind eaſterly, through the entrance which was cut out of the rock above three hundred yards long and nineteen yards deep. There were entertainments in all the public houſes; beſides which, three large oxen, and ſeveral hogſheads of ale, were given to the populace. This aſtoniſhing work has been compleated in three years.

WEDNESDAY, 21.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.—The bill for naturalizing his ſerene highneſs the hereditary prince of Brunſwic Lunenburgh.—A bill to enable the company and governor of the bank to open a paſſage for carriages from Cornhill to the Bank.—The bill to continue an act for allowing the free importation of tallow, hog's-lard, and greaſe, a further limited time, from Ireland.—The bill for better regulating his majeſty's marine forces when on ſhore.—The bill to amend an act of laſt ſeſſions, for laying an additional duty on cyder and perry.—The bill for better providing for the poor in that part of the pariſh of St. Sepulchre in the county of Middleſex, and for better lighting the ſtreets, &c. therein; and for widening Charterhouſe-lane.—And alſo to ſeveral private bills.

At the quarterly general court of the proprietors of the India company, it was ordered, That the court of directors ſhould apply to parliament for leave to bring in a bill for diſqualifying all perſons from voting at any general court, who had not been qulified proprietors (that is, poſſeſſed of 500 l. of India-ſtock) four months before. It was then moved, That the court ſhould adjourn; but this paſſed in the negative, 322 to 25. A report being required of what had been done in purſuance of the reſolution of the laſt general meeting; two letters were read, one from the directors to Lord Clive, acquainting him in form with the ſaid reſolution, and ſignifying that they were ready to provide for him every accommodation for his voyage. The other was Lord Clive's anſwer, returning them thanks for their intention to provide for his voyage. This inexplicit anſwer, being conſidered as a refuſal to accept of the proffered command, it was moved, That the directors ſhould proceed to fill up the ſeveral vacancies in India. A debate enſued. The deputy chairman delivered a high eulogium of Lord Clive, und expreſſed the greateſt cordiality towards him; of the ſincerity of all which his lordſhip expreſſed ſome doubt; and went ſo far as to intimate, that it was indifferent to him who were in the direction, provided one gentleman was not in it; and that the court might conſider whether it was more for their intereſt, that Mr. Deputy-Chairman ſhould continue to aſſume the lead in the court of directors, or that he (Lord Clive) ſhould proceed to India. The Deputy-Chairman replied, and endeavoured to clear himſelf from the charge of ever having done his lordſhip any ill offices; and expreſſing the moſt cordial deſire of being honoured with his lordſhip's friendſhip. This altercation was put a put a ſtop to by a reſpectable member of the court, who ſtood up, and requeſted of Lord Clive, that, as the proprietors entertained

tained the higheſt idea of his lordſhip's merit, and his abilities to ſerve them at this very critical time, his lordſhip would be pleaſed to name his terms, which, he durſt undertake, would be accepted, if in any degree reaſonable. After a ſhort pauſe, his lordſhip deſired a few days to give his anſwer; which was readily agreed to; and then the court broke up. (See our laſt p. 59.)

FRIDAY, 23.

Mr. John Clarke, late an eminent bookſeller, &c. &c. was elected a bridge-maſter of this city, in the room of Mr. Smith deceaſed.

At the aſſizes for Hertford, one perſon was capitally convicted; at Wincheſter four; at Chelmford two, who were both reprieved; at Cambridge one; at Dorſet two, who were reprieved; at Glouceſter three; at York two; at Saliſbury two, who were reprieved; at this aſſize one Henry Timbrell, an old fellow, was tried for caſtrating his two apprentices, the one aged eight, the other ſixteen: He could not be convicted on the Coventry act, as *lying in wait* could not be proved; he was therefore found guilty of a miſdemeanor, ſentenced to four years impriſonment, was fined 20s. 8d. and to find ſecurity for his good behaviour. This ſentence was deemed by the female part of the mob ſo inadequate to his crime, that all the conſtables of the city, the javelin-men, and, in ſhort, the whole civil power were ſcarce ſufficient to protect him from their rage. At Reading, Thomas Watkins, for the murder of Miſs Hammerſley's maid, (ſee our laſt vol. p. 374.) who was executed and confeſſed the horrid fact, at the gallows. At Oxford 3. Huntingdon and Worceſter aſſizes were maiden ones.

The merchants of Liverpool have returned their thanks to Sir William Meredith and Sir George Saville, the borough of Honiton to Sir George Yonge, the borough of Portſmouth to Sir Matthew Fetherſtonehaugh, and the high ſheriff and grand jury of Yorkſhire to Sir George Saville and Mr. Laſcelles, for their ſteady zeal and endeavours to protect and ſecure the perſons, papers, &c. of their fellow-ſubjects from general warrants, &c. &c. to which they have returned polite anſwers.

Lieut. Gov. Thickneſſe has been ſentenced to three months impriſonment, and a fine of 100l. &c. for a libel on Lord Orwell.

Mr. Evan Jones, a navy ſurgeon, is dead of the wounds received in a duel with Lieut. Span of the marines.

The ſociety for the encouragement of arts, &c. have offered a premium of 5 l. for every hundred of turbots, not leſs than ſixteen inches from the eye to the fork, and 2l. 10s for every hundred under ſixteen inches and not leſs than ten inches from the eye to the fork, which ſhall be caught by Britiſh ſubjects, with hooks and lines, and brought for ſale in London or Weſtminſter, between the 1ſt of May and 31ſt of Auguſt, 1764.

Serj. Dillon, who ſhot his ſweetheart at the Bull at Kingſton, died in priſon. (See p. 108.)

In the ſale of Mr. Thoreſby's Muſæum, the following medals and Coins ſold as under.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The famous Copper Medal of Col. Lilbourne — — —	2	17	0
A Saxon Penny of King Alfred's	4	1	0
Two Pennys of Alfred and Ethelred	5	7	6
One Eactachius — —	4	10	0
One ditto, ſtruck at York —	8	8	0
One Stephen and Henry —	3	7	0
Two Groats of Richard III —	3	3	0
A Proof Piece for a Penny of Henry VIII. — — —	3	0	0
A Scarborough Siege Coin Cha. I.	7	7	0
Ditto — — —	7	2	6
A Commonwealth Sixpence —	3	4	0
A pewter Iriſh Crown of James II	5	7	6
A Commonwealth Farthing —	3	6	0
Two Farthings of Charles II.	3	4	0

The king of Spain has lately ſent the univerſity of Edinburgh a preſent of four large folio volumes of prints engraved from the paintings found in the ruins of Herculaneum. The univerſity have ſent him a very handſome letter of thanks, written in Latin.

The common council of Norwich have agreed to preſent the freedom of their corporation, in a gold box, to lord chief juſtice Pratt.

On the 24th of Jan. Harvard college, in New England was entirely deſtroyed by fire, with the publick library, philoſophical apparatus &c. &c. to the immenſe and almoſt irreparable loſs of the province and all North America. The general aſſembly have agreed to rebuild it.

The city of Philadelphia, was thrown into great conſternation, at the beginning of February, on occaſion of a threatened viſit from the rebellious inſurgents on their frontiers, whoſe deſigns however, by the vigilance of the government were rendered abortive (See before p. 155.)

Extract of a letter from Bombay, *dated* April 1763.

"We are much peſtered by the Mallivans at Geriah, on the coaſt of Malabar, as they have got a large fleet and ſome thouſand French in their ſervice; they have taken two ſhips and increaſe their force faſt; ſo I imagine we ſhall be obliged to ſend the Bombay fleet againſt Geriah, as they ſeem to be a ſecond Angria,"

The forfeited eſtates of Panmure, Southeſk, and Mariſhal, in Scotland are ſold, and every heir has bought his own, which he offered for in perſon, and on purchaſing there was a loud clap; there were great numbers of people of all ranks attending, and univerſal joy appeared in

thro' the country where theſe eſtates lay, by making bonfires, &c. &c.

Since our people have been in poſſeſſion of the gulph and river of St. Laurence, they have diſcovered a very valuable Whale fiſhery there, which was unknown to the French. Upon this diſcovery the people of New England fitted out ten veſſels, of near 60 tons, burden each, for that fiſhery, 1761, and had ſuch ſucceſs, that in 1762 they ſent out fifty veſſels for the ſame purpoſe, and laſt year employed upwards of eighty; and we are aſſured, that a ſtill larger number will be employed the enſuing ſeaſon. The quantity of whale bone imported from New England within theſe two years, has already reduced that commodity from 500l. to 350l. a ton.

A PRAYER. *By M. de* Voltaire.

Traité ſur la Tolérance, chap. xxiii.

NOT unto men, but unto thee, the God of all beings of all worlds, and of all ages, do I addreſs myſelf; if feeble creatures, loſt in thy immenſity, and imperceptible to the reſt of the univerſe, may preſume to aſk of thee any thing; of thee who haſt given all; of thee whoſe decrees are unchangeable, as they are eternal: Condeſcend to look in pity on the errors which are inſeparable from our nature, and let them not be to us the ground of calamities. Thou haſt not given us hearts to hate one another, nor hands to cut one another's throats: Grant that we may mutually aſſiſt one another to ſupport the burden of a painful and tranſitory life: Let not the little differences between the veſtments that cover our feeble bodies, between our defective languages, between our ridiculous cuſtoms, between our many imperfect laws; between our many fooliſh opinions, between our ſeveral conditions, ſo unequal in our eyes, and ſo equal in thine; let not the many little diſtinctions that denote the ſeveral claſſes of atoms called men be ſignals of hatred and perſecution. May thoſe who light up wax-tapers at noon-day to celebrate thee, bear with thoſe who are content with the light of the ſun thou haſt placed in the firmament. Let not thoſe, who, to tell us we muſt love thee, cover their robe with white linnen, hold in deteſtation thoſe who tell us the ſame thing in a cloak of black woolen. May it be the ſame to adore thee in a jargon formed from an antient language, or in a jargon more modern. May thoſe whoſe veſture is dyed with red or with purple, who rule over a ſmall parcel of a ſmall heap of the mud of this earth, and who poſſeſs ſome rounded bits of a certain metal, enjoy without pride what they call grandeur and riches; and may others behold them without envy: For thou knoweſt that in theſe vanities, there is nothing to be envied, nothing to be proud of. May all men remember that they are brethren, may they abhor the tyranny that is exerciſed over the mind, as they execrate the violence that takes by force the fruit of labour and peaceful induſtry. If the ſcourge of war be neceſſary, let us not hate, let us not devour, one another in the midſt of peace; but let us employ our momentary exiſtence in bleſſing, equally in a thouſand different languages, from Siam to California, thy goodneſs which has given us this momentary exiſtence.

Heads of the Act paſſed this Seſſion for explaining and amending the Cyder Act of laſt Seſſions.

WHEREAS by an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, a duty of four ſhillings per hogſhead was granted upon all cyder and perry made in Great Britain, over and above all other duties: And it was thereby directed, that the ſaid duty ſhould be paid within ſix weeks, from the time of making the charge by the officers of exciſe; and all makers of cyder and perry were thereby authorized to compound for this duty, in reſpect of the cyder and perry to be conſumed in their own private families, And whereas it would be a great relief to the perſons ſubject to the ſaid duty, or to the compoſition in lieu thereof, many of whom are induſtrious perſons, with large families, if the time for payment of the ſaid duty were enlarged, and the compoſition of five ſhillings, authorized to be made by the ſaid act, were lowered,

From and after the 5th day of July, 1764 the time limited by the former act for payment of the duties, ſhall be extended to ſix months; after the expiration of which they ſhall be recovered and levied, as hereby directed.

In lieu of the former compoſition, officers of exciſe are authoriſed to compound with private families, at the rate of 2s. per head, per ann. for each perſon of eight years old and upwards, in the liſts delivered in to them. Which compoſition ſhall be renewed annually; and in caſe of an increaſe in the family during the year, an additional liſt ſhall be given in, and 2d. per month paid for every perſon added during the ſubſiſting unexpired term of ſuch year. The compoſitions ſhall be applied as the duties. Other parts of the former act relating to compoſitions, ſhall continue in force.

Makers of cyder at other preſſes than their own, not being compounders, ſhall enter their names at the next office of Exciſe, ten days previous to ſuch making; together with the mills, and owners thereof, and the cellars or ſtorehouſes for keeping ſuch cyder, under a penalty for their uſing any unentered mill, ſtorehouſe, &c. of 25l. Officers of exciſe ſhall have free acceſs to the ſaid mills, ſtorehouſes, &c. in the day time, to gauge the cyder, &c. and to make and report the charge, leaving a copy with the maker; who ſhall pay the duty according to ſuch charge.

Proprietors of Cyder mills, &c. ſo lent out, ſhall not be obliged to give notice thereof.

Where the compounder intends to ſell or diſpoſe of cyder, &c. immediately from the mill, the officer ſhall deliver to him blank certificates and counter-parts for the purpoſe, to be filled up occaſionally; which ſhall protect there moval of ſuch cyder. The counterpart ſhall be filled up and ſigned, at the ſame time with the certificate, and ſhall be returned to the officer, and a receipt ſhall be given him for the certificates. The certificates and counter-parts not uſed, ſhall be produced when called for. The quantities ſold, and certified for, ſhall be verified on oath. Returns of the quantities diſpoſed of, as aforeſaid, ſhall be made by the officers of exciſe to the commiſſioners of exciſe, and the duties charged from the counter-parts; a copy of which returns ſhall be left with the maker, who ſhall pay the duty accordingly within ſix months from thence. A maker of cyder or perry not complying with theſe regulations, or being guilty of any fraud, ſhall forfeit 25l. Certificates for the removal of cyder from the mill, ſhall be in force, but between 1 Sept. and 13 Dec. yearly. Blank certificates and counterparts ſhall be delivered up within ten days after, on penalty of 5l.

The penalty of obſtructing an officer in his duty, ſhall be 50l. If any officer of exciſe ſhall refuſe or wilfully neglect to leave a true copy of his report in writing, or to grant a certificate for the removal of any cyder or perry, upon reaſonable requeſt made for that purpoſe: or if any maker of cyder or perry, authorized to compound, ſhall offer to make ſuch compoſition, and if any ſuch officer ſhall refuſe or wilfully neglect to accept ſuch compoſition, he ſhall, for each refuſal or neglect, forfeit and pay the ſum of forty ſhillings.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

PLEASE to inform the humane J. R. (ſee laſt appendix, p. 703.) his remedy was made uſe of, on the firſt attack of the diſtemper, and, on his recommendation, ſince, but without ſucceſs; however, his intention, and kind endeavour, are acknowledged with the utmoſt gratitude.

Your, &c. A. Z.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Jan. 28. ANBY Taylor, Eſq; late lord mayor of York, was married to Mrs. Henry.—31. John Wowen, Eſq; to Miſs Peacock.

Feb. 3. Bonnell Thornton, Eſq; to Miſs Silvia Brathwaite—4. Sir George Warren, knt. of the Bath, to the hon. Miſs Biſhop—Jonah Plimpton, Eſq; to Miſs Hardy—11. Mr. Baker of Kentiſh Town, to Mrs. Williams, aged together 151 years—15. Iſaac Salomons, Eſq; to Miſs Lazarus — 16. Dr. Creſpigny, to Miſs Clarke—23. Mr. Thomas Woolley, of Cheapſide, to Miſs Charlotte Hitch, youngeſt daughter of Charles Hitch, of Plaiſhett, in Eſſex, Eſq; —25. — Peza, Eſq; to Miſs Nunes.—— Hon. Col. Weſt, to Lady Mary Gray, only daughter of the earl of Stamford.

March 6. Mr. Fell, bookſeller, in Paternoſter Row, to Miſs Dodd—22. Edmund Rolfe, Eſq; to Miſs Dolly Folkes.

Lately. John Hudſon, Eſq; to Miſs Trevelyan—Beverſham Filmer, Eſq; to Miſs Henley—Rev. Dr. Cotes, to Mrs. Saunders, with 20,000l.—Stanſell Griffiths, Eſq; to Miſs Ambler—John Fowell, Eſq; to Miſs Molly Digby—Jacob Groſe, Eſq; to Miſs Andrews—William Smith, Eſq; to Miſs Roper—Mr. Boddington, an eminent merchant, to Miſs Fremoux with a fortune of 10,000l.—George Fordyce, M. D. to Mrs. Weſton—John Godſave, Eſq; to Miſs Gibbard—Gilbert Francklyn, Eſq; to Miſs Edith Ottley—Stephen Chazal, Eſq; to Miſs Gambarini—Charles Buckworth, Eſq; to Miſs Shakerley—Rev. Dr Nowel, to Miſs Munday.

Feb. 20. Lady Catherine Beauclerk, was delivered of a daughter—21. Lady of the hon. Tho. Townſhend, of a ſon—23. Mrs. Myddleton, of Chirk Caſtle, of a ſon and heir—Counteſs of Elgin, of a ſon—March 19. Counteſs of Fingal of a daughter.

Lately, lady of Walter Vavaſour, Eſq; of a ſon and heir—Lady of Henry Dawkins, Eſq; of a ſon—Lady of Jonathan Tunnell, Eſq; of a ſon—Lady of Archibald Warren Eſq; of a ſon—Dutcheſs of Savoy, at Turin, of a princeſs—Lady Hardy, of a daughter—Mrs. Pennyman of a ſon—Mrs. Gillet, of Paul's Alley, Fenchurch ſtreet, of three children—Mrs. Smith of Hatton Garden of three children—A journeyman cooper's wife, of Paul's alley, Barbican, of three children.

DEATHS.

Jan. 27. FRASER Honeywood, Eſq; an eminent banker, member for Steyning, in Suſſex—Hon. William Leſlie, brother of the earl of Rothes—Right Hon. Charles, earl of Dalhouſie, ſucceeded by his brother the Hon. George Ramſay, now earl of Dalhouſie.

Feb. 2. James Taverner, of Letherhead, in Surry, Eſq; aged 74—Tho. Stevens, farmer, at Bletchingley, in Surry, aged 103—Rev. Mr. Page, 50 years rector of Beccles, in Suffolk, and a juſtice of the peace—7. Sir Jacob Gerard Downing, bart. having no iſſue the title is extinct, and the eſtate devolves by deviſe to the univerſity of Cambridge for building and endowing a college, to be called Downing-College—George Greene, of Stoke Newington. Eſq; in the com. of the peace, aged 76—15. The ingenious Mr. John Tull, in the rules of the king's bench—16. Robert Vincent.

Vincent, of Serjeants-Inn Eſq;—Tho. Troyes, of Truro, in Cornwall, Eſq;—17. Right Hon. Charles, earl of Charleville, in Ireland—18. Patrick Anderſon, Eſq; comptroller of the ſtamp duty in N. Britain—20. Lady of John Sawbridge of Ollantigh, in Kent, Eſq;—28. William Stewart, Eſq; maſter of the board of Works, in Sootland—29. William Surby, Eſq; in the com. of the peace for Surry, aged 86—Joſeph Studing, of Bloomſbury, Eſq;

March 3. The Dowager Lady Vandeput, mother of Sir George—William Cholwick, of Oldſton, Devon, Eſq;—4. John Ayliffe, Eſq; a celebrated ſurveyor—6. The Right Hon. Philip, earl of Hardwicke, &c. high ſteward of the univerſity of Cambridge, a governor of the Charterhouſe, L. L. D. and F. R. S. and a lord of the privy council, aged 73. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate, by his eldeſt ſon, lord Royſton, now earl of Hardwicke—Jennix Dry, of Mark Lane, Eſq;—Luke Malyn, of Greenwich, Eſq; in the com. of the peace for Kent—9. Edward Carlos, of Red Lion ſquare, Eſq;—Mr. John Airey, of Clerkenwell, a dealer in Feathers—10. Rev. Mr. William Reyner, ſub-dean of St. Paul's, &c. &c. aged 73—11. Mr. William Smith upper bridge maſter of this city—13. Right hon Lord viſcount Townſhend &c. ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon Gen. Geo. Townſhend, now viſcount Townſhend, &c.—14. Right hon. George Cholmondeley, viſcount Malpas, member for Corf-caſtle, colonel of the 65th regiment of foot, and of the Cheſhire militia, and eldeſt ſon of the earl of Cholmondeley—George Fowke, Eſq; formerly in the army, and a juſtice of peace—17. Right hon. the earl of Macclesfield, one of the tellers of the Exchequer, &c. &c. and preſident of the royal ſociety, ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, Thomas, viſcount Parker, now earl of Macclesfield—William Oliver, M. D. an eminent phyſician at Bath—The only ſon of the earl of Carberry—Fotherby Denton, of Staffordſhire, Eſq;—18. Rev. Dr. Waterland of Hackney, brother of the famous polemic writer of that name—21. George Blakiſton, Eſq; brother of the alderman.

Lately. William Kingſley, Eſq; only ſon of General Kingſley—Lady Burdett, of York—George Oſbaldiſton, Eſq; youngeſt brother of the biſhop of London—Miſs Stillingfleet, grand-daughter of the late biſhop Stillingfleet—Geo. Ball, of the Inner Temple, Eſq;—James Roberts, of Wandſworth, Eſq;—Jonathan Tyrwhitt, Eſq; late high-ſheriff of Eſſex, aged 92—William Popple, Eſq; governor of Bermudas—Hon. Mrs. Brudenell—John Bowler, of York, Eſq;—Ezekiel Harrington of Egham, Eſq;—Mrs. Martin, daughter of the late pious Dr. Bray—Francis Levett, Eſq; formerly an eminent Turkey merchant—Miſs Strange, one of the daughters of the late maſter of the Rolls—Lady of the hon. Capt. Forbes—Dr. Samuel Phillips, late a phyſician at Barbadoes—John Graham, Eſq; a Virginia merchant—Elizabeth Cave, miſtreſs of St. Luke's workhouſe, aged 100—William Taylor, of Baſingſtoke, aged 102—Mrs. Clifford, of Wexford, aged 117, and James Wark, of Belfaſt, in Ireland, aged 106—John Bourke, of the Iſle of Man, aged 112—Richard Hopſon, of Canon Frome, in Warwickſhire, Eſq;—Mr. Ping, of Little Brickhill, Bucks, aged 102—David Evans, a Greenwich penſioner, aged 114—Elizabeth Greig, of Leith, aged 109—James Broughton, of Jamaica, Eſq; aged 74—James Templeman, of Greenwich, Eſq;—Francis Capper, Eſq; a barriſter at law—Hon. Rob. Hunter Morris, Eſq; chief juſtice of New Jerſey—Joſiah Webb, of Nevis, Eſq;—Sir George Hare, of Stow Hall, in Norfolk, bart. the title is extinct—Rev. Sir Nath. Edwards, bart. rector of Weybridge, in Surry. The title is extinct—Sir George Chalmers, bart. in the Eaſt-Indies—Anthony Hammerſley, of Cobham, Eſq;—Mrs. Pye, wife of the vice-admiral—Theophilus Sidney, of Northamptonſhire, Eſq;—Rev. Mr. Sandys, a prebendary of Worceſter—Stephen Read, of Jamaica, Eſq;—Edmund Yarborough, Eſq; a barriſter at law—Sir William Mannock, of Gifford's Hall, in Suffolk, bart. ſucceeded by his only ſon, an infant, now Sir William Mannock, bart.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, March 20. Thomas Evans, M. A. has a grant of the cannon or prebendary in the cathedral of Worceſter, vacant by the death of Mr. Sandys,

From the reſt of the papers.

Rev. Mr. Charles was preſented to the vicarage of Ledgers Aſhby, in Northamptonſhire—Mr. Egerton Leigh, to the vicarage of Tilmanſtone, in Kent—Mr. Seyer, to the rectory of St. Michaels, Briſtol—George Johnſton, B. A. to the vicarage of Beverley-Barton, Wilts—Mr. Benſon, to the rectory of Great Harbledown, in Kent—Mr. Bridgman, to the rectory of Shimpling in Suffolk—Mr. Jordan, to the vicarage of Coombe Upton, in Glouceſterſhire—Mr. Skynner to the rectory of Eaſton in Northamptonſhire—Mr. Marſhal, to the vicarage of Burton, on Severn, in Worceſterſhire—Mr. Blake, to the vicarage of Hampton-Parva, Wilts—Mr. Bakewell, to the vicarage of Kellington, in Yorkſhire—Mr. Benet, to the rectory of Lumfyhangel Cwymdu in Wales—Mr. Routh to the rectory of Beecles, in Suffolk—Mr. Somner to the rectory of Stanton St. John, Oxon—Mr James Bailey, to the rectory of St. Mary, Mancheſter—Dr. Paine to the

rector

erectory of Sutton, Wilts—Mr. Blanker, to the vicarage of Hurlock, Wilts.

Mr. Toovey, was elected lecturer of St. Andrew Undershaft.

A dispensation passed the seals to enable the Rev. Matthew Spry, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Yardley and rectory of Sandsdown, in Hertfordshire—Dr. Lloyd, to hold the rectories of Stow and Heyford in Northamptonshire—Mr. Powell, to hold the rectories of Lanvigan, Brecon, and Merthyr Tydvil in Glamorganshire—Mr. Jones to hold the rectory of West Hornden, and vicarage of Nassing, in Essex—Mr. Faunce, to hold the vicarages of Horton Kirby and Sutton cum Hone, in Kent—Mr. Hethrington, to hold the rectory of Evedon, and vicarage of Lavington, in Lincolnshire—Mr. Holcombe, to hold the rectories of Pulcrochan, Pembrokeshire, and Pen-y-brin, in Cardiganshire—Dr. Senhouse to hold the rectories of Heyford Warren, in Oxfordshire, and Barnesley, in Gloucestershire—Mr. Hall to hold the rectories of Bocking and South-church, in Essex—Mr. Newcome to hold the vicarage of Gresford, in Denbighshire, and the rectory of Castle in Montgomeryshire.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

St. James's, January 28. The earl of Marchmont was appointed keeper of the great seal, in Scotland, in the room of the duke of Athol deceased, and Lord Cathcart first commissioner of the police, in the room of Lord Marchmont.

Whitehall, Jan. 28. Henry Moore, of the island of Jamaica, Esq; had the dignity of a baronet granted to him and his heirs male.

St. James's, Feb. 11. Daniel Boomeester, gent. was appointed consul at Carthagena.

St. James's, Feb. 21. The marquis of Granby, was appointed lord lieut. and custos rotulorum of Derbyshire.

From the rest of the Papers.

Col. Archibald Montgomery is appointed constable and governor of Dumbarton castle—Sir John Bentley, knt. rear admiral of the white, and William Parry, Esq; rear admiral of the blue.—Gervas Revington, Esq; lieut. col. and John Fleming, Esq; major, of the 36th regiment of foot—Alexander Mackay, Esq; colonel of the 63d regiment in the room of the late lord Malpas—Arthur Brown, Esq; major of the 28th regiment of foot—William Gregory, Esq; chief justice of Canada—Dr. Hincliffe, head master of Westminster school, in the room of Dr. Markham—Mr. Joseph Edmonson, Mowbray herald at arms extraordinary—Capt. John Lindsay was knighted for his services at the Havanna—Peter Serle, Esq; was elected verdurer of New Forest, Hants—Mr. Philips, a coroner of Middlesex, in the room of Mr. Grew.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

Cambridgeshire. Sir John Hynde Cotton, bart. in the room of the earl of Hardwicke,

Dunwich. Miles Barne, Esq; in the room of Sir Jacob Gerard Downing, deceased.

Hereford. Mr. Scudamore, in the room of Mr. Symonds, deceased.

Rochester. Sir Charles Hardy, in the room of the earl of Macclesfield.

Steyning. Rich. Fuller, Esq; in the room of Mr. Honeywood, deceased.

Bankrupts.

Joseph Stell, of Keighley in Yorkshire, Dealer and Chapman.

Thomas Naylor, and James Walker, of London, Merchants and Partners.

Richard Simpole, of Wolverhampton, Grocer.

Sarah Backhouse, of Lancaster, Spinster, Linnen-draper.

George Cowper, of Liverpoole, Wine Merchant.

Robert Pearce, of Sherborne-lane, Taylor.

John Logan and David Logan, of Angel-street Copartners. Merchants.

Richard Hodgion, of Clement's lane, Haberdasher of Hats.

John Eames, of Bristol, Haberdasher of Hats and Brewer.

John Coram, of Bristol, Ironmonger

Samuel Seccombe, of West-smithfield, London, Merchant.

John Stansfeld, of Nottingham, Grocer.

Samuel Becconsal, jun. of Liverpool, Merchant.

William Sydebotham and Jonathan Radcliffe, Jun. of Liverpoole, Merchants.

Richard Preston, of Skipton, Tallow-chandler.

James Hodges of Mile-end, Merchant.

John Morecock, and Thomas Pitney, of Little Moorfields, Watchmakers.

Matthew Dwier of Portsmouth, Linnen-draper.

Benjamin Weatherby, of St. Catherines Merchant.

Isaac Mauran, of Knaves Acre, Colourman.

Thomas Gilbert, of Mile-end New-Town, Cheesemonger.

David Collins, of Oxford, Grocer.

Alexander Elliot, of Brompton, in Kent, Shopkeepeer.

Charles Price, of Gray's-Inn-lane, Brewer.

Thomas Rose, of Witney, Grocer.

Ann Roberts, of Trowbridge, Linnen-draper.

Richard Davies, of Leather-lane, Cheesemonger.

John Hills, of Rochester, Innholder.

John Cox, of Sweeting's-alley, Haberdasher.

Jane Cox, of Lombard-street, Milliner and sole Trader. the wife of John Cox, of Sweeting's-alley, Hatter.

James Straton, of West-smithfield, Druggist.

John Jarrat, of Hackney, Brewer.

Tho. Adderley of Bethnal-green, Oilman.

Wm. Rowton, of Thames-street, Victualler.

Lewis Vernani, of London, Merchant

Richard Merry Herring, of Wanstead, Surgeon and Apothecary.

John Shilton, jun. of Derby, Dealer.

Alexander Smith, of Well-court, Queen-street, merchant.

John Goodchild, of Charing-cross, Linen draper.

Matthew Ryder, of Friday-street, Grocer.

Isaac Cossartt, of Cateaton-street, Merchant.

James Taylor, of Fenchurch-street, Merchant.

Robert Dallas, of Throgmorton-street, Merchant.

John Ferris Sherwood, of St. Paul's Church-yard, Mercer.

William Owens, of Bath, Linen-draper.

Thomas Twells and Thomas Porter, of Nottingham, Hosiers and Partners.

Alexander Strachan, of Friday-street, Merchant.

John Upton of Manchester, Dealer

James Duncan, of Long-alley, Shoreditch, Dyer.

Wilt

Wil. Cheſlyn, ſen. and jun. of Whitechapel, Ironmongers.
Michael Suſſin, of Weſtminſter, Carpenter.
James Wheelar, of Snowhill, Vintner.
Archibald Campbell Fraſer, and George Wharton, of London, Merchants.
Gabriel Griffith, of Whitehaven, Merchant.
Benedictus Hendricks, of London, Merchant.
Joſeph Sewell, of Whitechapel, Livery-Stable-Keeper.
William Lintot, of Haſtings, Mercer.
Charles Millan, of London, Merchant.
Robert Caruthers, of Northwich. Linen draper.
John Chittenden, of Hawkhurſt, Merchant.
James Hethrington, of Bow-lane, Merchant.
John Thomas, of Union Court, Old Broadſtreet, Wine Merchant.
John Dore, of Bloomsbury, Grocer.
William James and Nath. Poyntell, of Lombard-ſtreet, Stationers and Copartners.
Jonathan Weetch, of Ratcliff-croſs, Linen-draper.
Jeſſon Homfray, of Old Winford, Worceſter, Merchants.
Richard Camplin and Dan. Smith, of Briſtol, Merchant.
James Bull, of Newbury, Dealer.
Dirk Vander Heyden, of Dowgate-hill, Merchant.
Nicholas Dawes, of London, Broker.
James Harg, of Jermyn-ſtreet, Taylor.
John Dean, of Thames-ſtreet, Cheeſemonger.
Thomas Collard, of Wells, Innkeeper.
Harry Morris, of Chowebent, Lanc. Chapman.
Thomas Gueſt, of Broſely, Victualler.
Stephen Sargent of Rotherhith, Mariner.
John Chriſtian, of Gracechurch-ſtreet, Goldſmith.

BILLS of Mortality, from Jan. 24, to March 27.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males 1526	2074	Males 2130	4230
Females 1548		Females 2100	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years	1215	Within the Walls	280
Between 2 and 5	343	Witho. the walls	1075
5 and 10 —	133	Mid. and Surry	2014
10 and 20 —	147	City&Sub. Weſt.	961
20 and 30 —	365		
30 and 40 —	419		4230
40 and 50 —	502		
50 and 60 —	352	Weekly, Jan. 31,	465
60 and 70 —	354	Feb. 7,	483
70 and 80 —	261	14,	504
80 and 90 —	107	21,	491
90 and 100 —	15	28,	417
100 and upward	1	Mar. 6,	406
		13,	519
	4230	20,	411
		27,	463
			4230

Wheaten peck loaf, wt. 17lb. 6 oz. 2s. 2½

COURSE of EXCHANGE,
LONDON, March 20.

Amſterdam,	36 8	Madrid,	38 1-8ths.
Ditto at Sight.	36 6.	Bilboa,	37 7/8
Rotterdam,	36 8	Leghorn,	47 5/8
Antwerp,	No price	Genoa,	47
Hamburgh,	35 1	Venice,	49 7/8
Paris, 1 Day's Date,	30 1/8	Liſbon,	5s. 4d. ¾ a ⅞
Ditto 2 Uſance,	30 1-16	Porto	5s. 3d. ⅝ a ½
Bourdeaux Dit.	30	Dublin,	9 ¼
Cadiz,	36 ⅝		

THE Gazette of Tueſday the 27th, contains the king's proclamation, dated March 26, 1764, for the ſale by auction of all his majeſty's lands in the iſlands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, St. Vincent and Tobago, excepting ſuch lands as ſhall be neceſſary for fortifications and other military works, glebes for miniſters, allotments for ſchool-maſters, high roads, wood lands, and other public purpoſes; under the following conditions. That the purchaſers pay 20 per cent. of the whole purchaſe money down, 10 per cent. in one year, 10 per cent. in the ſecond year, and 20 per cent. every year after, till all is paid. That every purchaſer ſhall keep one white man, or two white women, for every 100 acres cleared, or pay 2 l. for every white woman, and 40l. for every white man wanting. That one acre in twenty ſhall be cleared every year, till half the land is cleared, or pay 5l. for every acre not ſo cleared. That ſixpence per acre be paid to the crown as a quit-rent on ſuch lands as ſhall be cleared. No perſon to purchaſe more than 300 acres of land in Dominica, or 500 in the other iſlands. That diſtricts will be allotted for towns; a penny per foot for ground-rent for tenements, and ſix-pence per acre for fields. No more than one town lot to one perſon, and five acres of paſture-land to each town lot; 800 acres in each pariſh to be reſerved for poor ſettlers, to be divided into lots of not leſs than ten, nor more than thirty acres each; to be granted in fee ſimple. The land to be occupied and entered upon in three months after the grant. No lands granted to poor ſettlers to be alienable by ſale or otherwiſe, for ſeven years, except for the children of the firſt ſettlers; and all mines of gold and ſilver to be reſerved to the crown. The ſale is to be in June next, if ſurveys can be made ſo ſoon.

Account of an intended Duel between his late Majeſty King George *the Second, and* Frederick William, *late King of* Pruſſia.

"THE perſonal enmity which had ſubſiſted between the two monarchs above-mentioned, even from their early years, and often to the no ſmall perplexity of their miniſters, went ſo far, (ſays Baron Bielfeld) that, as he is informed from a good quarter, they conceived the very ſingular deſign of gratifying it in a duel. King George had already made choice of Brigadier Sutton for his ſecond, and the king of Pruſſia of Colonel Derſchau: The territory of Hildeſchiem had been pitched on for the meeting: His Britannic majeſty was then at Hanover, and his Pruſſian majeſty was come as far as Saltzdahl, near Brunſwick. Baron Borck, his miniſter at London, and lately diſmiſſed from that court in a very abrupt manner, being come to the king his maſter, at

Saltzdahl,

Saltzdahl, found him in ſuch a violent paſſion that he did not think it adviſeable directly to oppoſe his deſign; but to gain time feigned to approve the extraordinary combat which that prince meditated, and he even offered to carry the challenge. But coming into the king's apartment an hour after, he took the liberty of ſpeaking to him in this manner: "Sire, I allow that your majeſty's quarrel is not to be terminated any other way than by a duel; but your majeſty being but juſt raiſed from a dangerous ſickneſs, and your health being ſtill precarious, ſhould you be taken with a relapſe the day before the affair, or perhaps at the very time, what would the world ſay, and how would the king of England make his boaſts? How many ſcandalous conſtructions would be put on this accident? What an odious ſuſpicion might it not bring on your majeſty's courage? Theſe things conſidered, do not you think, Sire, it would be better to ſtay a fortnight?" The king is ſaid to have come into theſe reaſons, tho' with ſome difficulty; the challenge was not ſent; the miniſters on both ſides gained time; the choler of both parties evaporated, and the following year the quarrel was made up.

"Give us leave to add a ſhort, but leſs ſerious anecdote concerning Frederick. It ſeems he was very far from being favourably diſpoſed to literature, and by way of contempt, would now and then propoſe to the academy of Sciences, at Berlin, meer trifles, or jokes. The academy's anſwer, indeed, was generally of no better turn. One day, for inſtance, his majeſty ſent them the following queſtion: "What might be the phyſical cauſes why two glaſſes filled with champaigne, and ſtruck one againſt the other, the ſound, inſtead of being ſhrill and clear as that of two glaſſes filled with any other wine, was faint and dull?" The academicians returned for anſwer, "That their pockets not reaching Champaigne, they were ignorant of the effect." The king, to convince them of the phenomenon, ſent them a dozen of flaſks; they drank the wine, without elucidating the royal problem."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE enſuing election of a king of Poland is now what chiefly engages the attention of politicians of Europe, as it is not like to paſs over without a good deal of bloodſhed; for there has been already a ſkirmiſh at Poſen in Great Poland, between count Poniatowſky's party and a party attached to the houſe of Saxony, in which about 400 men were killed on both ſides; and at ſeveral of the dietines, the nobility, who are the only electors, have ſplit into two parties, each of whom, not without bloodſhed, has choſen a ſet of nuncio's to repreſent them in the general diet of election, and each party inſiſts, that the nuncio's choſen by them are the only nuncio's legally choſen; whereupon the primate has declared, that he will admit neither of them to the general diet, which may probably occaſion a new drawing of fabies. As yet the chief conteſt ſeems to be between the ſaid count Poniatowſky, and the prince Czartorinſky; but from Hamburg we are told that count Braniki, great general of the crown, has juſt declared himſelf a candidate for the throne, and before the day of election we may hear of ſome new candidate, as appears from what follows:

Vienna, March. 3. According to advices from Poland, the election of a native may ſtill meet with difficulties. The prince biſhop of Poſnania having called a meeting, ſince the 22d paſt, of the nobility of that palatinate, and the palatinate of Kaliſch, to deliberate on the points proper to be conſidered in the preſent circumſtances; he propoſed to them to enter into an obligation to place a native on the throne, and to exclude all foreigners: But it was replied, that though it might perhaps be proper to chooſe a Polander, to ſhew that ſubjects might be found in that nation capable of government, yet they could not take any formal engagements on that head, as it might draw on dangerous conſequences, and offend ſome power whoſe friendſhip it was neceſſary to preſerve.

As to the election of king of the Romans, it is already determined in favour of the archduke Joſeph, according to the following account from

Ratiſbon, March 4. The college of princes, having received an imperial reſcript, brought hither by prince John of Lichtenſtein, notifying to them the reſolution taken the 20th paſt, by the electoral ambaſſadors at Frankfort, to proceed to the election of a king of the Romans on the 3d day of this month, and having preſented this evening the concluſum. notifying their aſſent thereto, by Count Sauran the Saltzbourg miniſter to the prince of Tour and Taxis the chief imperial commiſſary to the diet, came immediately to an agreement to ſeparate till the 1ſt of April.

And the arch duke will be crowned at Frankfort as ſoon as his father, the emperor, and he arrive from Vienna, from whence they are already ſet out.

Stockholm, Feb. 10. Laſt year there were exported from Gottenburg 101,143 tons of ſalted herrings 48 ſmoaked and alſo 322 freſh; and 3284 tuns from that city, and 38,728 from other parts of the ſame coaſt have been ſent into the inland parts of the kingdom. There have been likewiſe exported 63,016 Cannes of oil from this fiſh, which, after an abſence of 50 years, have, within theſe two years returned in great plenty to our coaſt.

This

This branch of commerce meets with the encouragement of the government. As the approach of the whales has been found to drive the herrings away, ſeveral additional veſſels for the whale fiſhery on this coaſt have been conſtructed.

Amſterdam Feb. 12. About an hour after the prince and princeſs of Brunſwick had paſſed a dyke in the neighbourhood of Twickel, which kept the waters of the Yſſel within bounds, it ſuddenly gave way, and drowned the country for ſome miles round *.

Paris, Feb. 27. The ſeveral parliaments of this kingdom have again entered on the exerciſe of their functions, and the diſorders occaſioned by the two edicts and the declaration of April laſt have given place to order, concord, and tranquility.

Paris March 15. The biſhop of Amiens having publiſhed a mandate countenancing the paſtoral inſtruction of the biſhop of Paris, the court [of parliament] has ordered it to be burnt by the hangman.

Madrid, Feb. 20. On the 16th, all the foreign miniſters aſſiſted at the marriage ceremony, which was performed in the evening at the palace of Buen Retiro. The prince of Aſturias eſpouſed his ſiſter in the name of the archduke Leopold, and his catholic majeſty led the queen mother by the hand to and from the altar. After the ceremony, there was a fine firework before the palace upon the occaſion.

Don Ricardo Wall was created a knight of the order of St. Januarius; and the Marques Grimaldi and the Marques Squilace, counſellors of ſtate. Many other promotions were alſo made.

Venice, March 9. The health office have advice from Dalmatia on the 20th paſt, that the plague was conſiderably abated, there having died of it, in the great ſuburb of Spalatro from the 1ſt to the 10th of laſt month, thirty perſons, in another ſuburb five, in another three, and in the fourth, none. From the 10th to the 19th inclusive only fifteen perſons had died in the great ſuburb, and none in the other three. At Sign and Cliſſa the diſtemper remained only in one family; but a perſon in want of ſubſiſtence in the latter place carried the infection into one houſe at Trau, which thereupon was incloſed, ſo that it was hoped the diſtemper would not be ſpread in that town.

For MONTHLY CATALOGUE, *for* Feb. *and* March, 1761.

DIVINITY. SERMONS.

DR. Leland's advantage and neceſſity of the chriſtian revelation, &c. 2 Vol. 4to l. 10s. Dodſley.

Owen's obſervations on the 4 goſpels, pr. 2s Payne.

Fleming of Chriſt's temptation in the wilderneſs, pr. 1s. Henderſon.

Bourn's diſcourſes on the parables, 2 Vol. pr. 12s. Dodſley.

Young's ſermons, 2 Vol. pr. 6s. Becket.

A form of prayer, and pſalms for a diſſenting congregation, pr. 3s. 6d. Henderſon.

A ſermon dedicated to the lord chancellor, pr. 6d. Fletcher.

Preached before the lords, Jan. 1. by the biſhop of Briſtol, pr. 6d. Tonſon.

Preached at Oxford. By Mr. Rawlins, pr. 6d. Fletcher.

By Mr. Gibbons, pr. 6d. Buckland.

PHYSIC, BOTANY, ASTRONOMY, &c.

Schomberg, on the colica pictonum, pr. 2s. 6d. Johnſton. (See p. 115.)

De catarrho and de dyſenteria Londinenſi &c. &c. auct. G. Baker, pr. 2s 6d. Whiſton and White.

De dyſenteria commentarius, auct. M. Akenſide, pr. 2s. Dodſley.

Glaſs's 12 commentaries on fevers, pr. 4s. Law.

Smellie's preternatural caſes &c. in midwifry pr 6s. Wilſon.

Hill, of the virtues of ſage, pr. 6d, Baldwin (See. p. 99.)

Hill's vegetable ſyſtem, Vol. 6. pr. 1l. 11s. 6d. Baldwin.

The Britiſh zoology part 1. publiſhed by the Cymmrodorian ſociety, pr. 2l. 2s. Whiſton and White.

A botanical lexicon, pr. 3s. 6d. Becket.

Bamfylde's new treatiſe of Aſtronomy, pr. 5s. Becket.

Martin on the ſolar eclipſe, pr. 1s. 6d. Martin.

Highmore's practice of perſpective, pr. 1l. 1s. Millar.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY. LAW.

The hiſtory of Kamtſchatka, pr. 16s. Jefferys (See p. 130).

The operations of the allied army, pr. 19s. Johnſton.

Poſtlethwaite's hiſtory of the public revenue. Horsfield.

Anecdotes of painting in England, Vol. 3. (See p. 42.) pr. 1l. 10s. Batho.

Life of prince Albert Henry of Brunſwick, pr. 1s. Payne.

Comyns's digeſt, Vol. 2. Longman.

POETICAL.

Epithalamion, pr. 1s. Flexney.

The nun, an elegy, pr. 6d. Dodſley.

The chaplain, pr. 1s. 6d. Ridley.

A poem on the peace, pr. 1s. Dodſley.

Gotham, b. 1. by Churchill, pr. 2s. 6d. Flexney

The remonſtrance, pr. 1s. Burnet.

The patriot poet, pr. 2s. Wilkie.

The trial of Abraham, pr. 2s. Becket.

The royal ſhepherd, pr. 1s. Owen.

Midas

* *See the Chronologer.*

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. *in* APRIL, 1764.

Days	Bank Stock. Shut	India Stock Shut	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S Ann.	3 per C. 1751	3 per C. reduced Shut	3. p. C. consol.	3 ½ per C. 1756	3 ½ per C. 1758	4 per C consol.	4 per C. Navy Shut	4 per C. 1763 Shut	In. Bond præm.	Exc. Bills Discount	Long Ann.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
28				84 ¼				84 ¼		88 ⅞	96					26 ⅜	N. W.	rain
29					83 ⅝	82 ⅞		84 ¼ ¼	86 ⅜		96 ⅛			1 0	4 0	26 ¼	S. W.	fine
30			95	Shut				84 ⅜		89 ¼	96 ⅛		95 ½ op	1 0	3 0	26 ⅛	N. W.	fine
31					84	83 ¼		85 ¼			96 ½		95 ⅝	1 0	4 0	26 ¼	N. W.	fine
1	Sunday																W.	fine
2			95 ¼		83 ¾	83 ⅛		85 ⅛		89 ½	96 ⅛		95 ⅜	Par	3 0	16 ¼	S. W.	fine
3	117 ¼	152 ½	95 ¼		83 ¾	83 ⅛		84 ⅞	86 ¼		96 ⅛		95 ⅜	1 0 Disc.	3 0	26 ¼	S. W.	rain
4	117 ¼	152 ¾			83 ¾	83 ⅛		85		89 ⅜	96 ⅛		95 ⅜	Par	2 0	26 ¼	S.	fine
5	117				83 ⅞	83 ⅛		84 ⅞	87	89 ⅜	96 ⅛		95 ⅜	1 0 pr.	3 0	26 ¼	S. S. W.	fine
6	117	152 ¾						85		89 ½	96 ⅛		95 ⅜	3 0	2 0	26 ¼	N. E.	fine
7					84			85 ⅛			96 ¼		95 ⅜	4 0		26 ¼	N. E.	cl. rain
8	Sunday																S&N.E.	rain
9			95 ¼		84 ⅛			85 ¼		89 ⅝	96 ¼		95 ⅜	4 0	3 0	26 ¼	E. N. E	ra. fine
10	117	151	95 ¼		84 ⅜	83 ⅛		85 ⅜	87		96 ⅜		95 ½	5 0	1 0	26 ¼	E.	rain
11	117 ¼	151			84 ⅜			85 ½		89 ¾	96 ⅜		95 ½	6 0		26 ¼	S. W.	fine
12		151			84 ½			85 ¾	87 ¾		97		95 ⅞	6 0		26 ⅜	S. S. E.	fine
13	117	152	95 ½					86 ¼	87 ½	91	97 ⅜		96 ¼	14 0		26 ⅜	S. W.	rain
14		151 ¾			85 ¾			86 ⅝			97 ⅜			14 0	2 0	26 ½	W.	fine
15	Sunday																W.	fine
16		151			85 ¾			86 ⅝		90 ¾	98	94	94	15 0		26 ⅝	W. N. W.	fine
17	118				85 ⅜	85	85 ½	86 ⅞	87		98 ⅛	94 ⅛	94 ¼	20 0		26 ⅝	N. W. W.	rain
18		153 ¼					85 ⅜	86 ⅛			98 ⅛	94	94 ⅛	28 0		26 ⅝	S. W.	rain
19	115 ¼	153 ¼			85 ½	84 ¼	85 ¼	86 ⅝	88 ½	91 ¼		93 ⅞	94	27 0		26 ⅝	E.	fair rain
20																	W. N. W.	fair
21	115 ¼				85 ⅝		83 ⅜	86 ¼			98 ⅛	94	94 ⅛	23 0		26 ⅝	N.	fine
22	Sunday																N.	fine
23																	N. N. E.	fine
24							85 ¼	87			98 ¼		94 ¼	21 0		26 ⅝	N E.	fine
25							85 ⅜	87			98 ¼		94 ¼	21 0		26 ⅝	E. N. E.	rain
26							85 ½	87			98 ⅜		94 ¼	20 0		26 ⅝	E.	fair
27	115 ¾	154 ¼			85 ⅞		85 ⅞	87 ¼		91 ⅛	98 ¾	94 ½	94 ½	12 0		26 ¾	N.	fine

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office keeper,
facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Blanks and Prizes are bought and sold

Price of Corn	Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke	Reading	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London.
	Wheat 34s odd to 39s	52s. to 101 s	91 to 112s load	71 os to 81 10s.	91 os od load	101. 15s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qu	4s 8d bushel	4s 6d bushel	Hay per load 50 to 60s.
	Barley 16s to 24s od	08s. to 23s od	15s to 30s qr	25s to 26 6d qr	17s to 19 qr	18s to 22 qr	14s to 17	16s to 18 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 4d	Straw from 36s. to 42s.
	Oats 12s to 16s od	18s to 30s. od	26s od to 30 od	31s to 32s	17s 9d to 19	15s to 16 od	19s to 24	15s to 15 6d	2s to 2s 4d	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Coals 42s. per chald.
	Beans 13s to 19s	7s. to 19s.	16s to 2 1s od	17s to 21s	24s to 26 od	28s to 30	34s to 40	23s to 30	3s 2d to 3s 4d	3s 6d to 3s 8d	Hops 2l. to 2l. 6s.

BRITISH MUSEUM
10
45
FEB

Engravd for the London Magazine.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, For APRIL, 1764.

The Life of the late moſt Reverend Dr. Thomas Herring, *Lord Archbiſhop of* Canterbury: *With his* HEAD *finely engraved.*

DR. Thomas Herring, late lord archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born at Walſoken, in Norfolk, in the year 1693; his father, Mr. John Herring, being then rector of that pariſh.

He was educated in the ſchool of Wiſbech, in the iſle of Ely, under the care of Dr. John Carter, afterwards fellow of Eton college.

In June, 1710, he was admitted into Jeſus college, in Cambridge: Dr. Warren, afterwards rector of Cavendiſh, and archdeacon of Suffolk, was his tutor.

While he was a member of this college, he took the degree of bachelor of arts. But ſeeing no proſpect of obtaining a fellowſhip there, he removed himſelf, in July 1714, to Corpus Chriſti, or Benet college, of which he was choſen fellow in April, 1716. The year after he was created maſter of arts. He, and the learned Dr. Denne, now archdeacon of Rocheſter, were joint tutors there for upwards of ſeven years. Mr. Herring read the claſſical, and Dr. Denne the philoſophical lectures.

He entered into prieſt's orders in the year 1719, and was ſucceſſively miniſter of Great Shelford, Stow cum Qui, and Trinity in Cambridge. In the year 1722, Dr. Fleetwood, then biſhop of Ely, made him his chaplain. His lordſhip had generally preached himſelf at the chapel belonging to Ely houſe during the winter ſeaſon; but in the decline of life when his health was greatly impaired, Mr. Herring preached for him; and this excellent prelate declared to his friends, that he never heard a ſermon from Mr. Herring, but what he ſhould have been proud to have been the author of himſelf.

On the 1ſt of October in the ſame year, viz. 1722, the biſhop preſented him to the rectory of Rettingdon in Eſſex; and on the 7th of December, to that of Barley, in Hertfordſhire. In the year 1724 he took the degree of bachelor in divinity; and, about the ſame time was preſented by his majeſty to the rectory of Allhallows the Great, in the city of London; which, however, he gave up before inſtitution.

In the year 1726 the honourable ſociety of Lincolns-Inn, on the death of Dr. Lupton, choſe him their preacher. About the ſame time he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to his majeſty; and, in the year 1728, took the degree of doctor in divinity at Cambridge.

His ſermons at Lincolns Inn chapel were received with the higheſt approbation by that learned and judicious ſociety. They abounded with manly ſenſe, were animated by the moſt benevolent principles, and adorned by his happy elocution and unaffected delivery. He ſeldom entered into the diſputes canvaſſed among chriſtians, having obſerved that theſe more frequently exaſperate than convince. But he explained and enforced, with the utmoſt clearneſs and warmth, the fundamental duties of the chriſtian life, which are ſo affectionately recommended in the goſpel. He was of opinion, with a very ingenious writer, that "true religion is true reaſon, which ſmiles at pointed wit, mocks the ſcoffer's tongue, and is alike invulnerable by ridicule or rage."

Once, indeed, a great clamour was raiſed on account of his alluding to a popular entertainment, then exhibited at the neighbouring theatre, and preſuming to condemn it, as of pernicious conſequence in regard to the practice of morality and chriſtian virtue. He was not ſingular in this opi-

nion; and experience afterwards confirmed the truth of his obſervations, ſince ſeveral thieves and ſtreet-robbers confeſſed in Newgate, that they raiſed their courage, at the playhouſe, by the ſongs of their hero Macheath, before they ſallied forth on their deſperate nocturnal exploits.

In 1731, ſir William Clayton, baronet, preſented him to the rectory of Bleechingly, in Surry; and towards the cloſe of the ſame year, his majeſty promoted him to the deanery of Rocheſter, where he was inſtalled February 5, 1731-2.

In 1737 he was advanced to the biſhopric of Bangor; and, in 1743, on the death of Dr. Blackburn, was tranſlated to the archiepiſcopal ſee of York.

In the year 1745 the rebellion broke out in Scotland. The progreſs the rebels then made was ſo artfully concealed by their friends in England, that it was ſcarce known or believed that the Highlanders were up in arms, before certain advice came that they had defeated the king's troops at Preſtonpans. The panic with which all were then ſeized, is well remembered.

[His grace's ſpirited and patriotic behaviour at the time of that rebellion, his remarkable ſpeech and ſome extracts from his excellent ſermon on perjury and rebellion, may be ſeen in our vol. for 1745, p. 486, 488, and his ſpeech to his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, upon his return to York, after the victory of Culloden, in our vol, for 1746, p. 396.]

Archbiſhop Potter dying in the year 1747, Dr. Herring was tranſlated to the ſee of Canterbury. His acceſſion to the higheſt dignity in the church gave great joy to the friends of the preſent happy eſtabliſhment, and to all lovers of chriſtian liberty. In this high ſtation he treated his friends with the ſame eaſe and courteſy as before: He knew how to condeſcend, without detracting from the reverence due to his character.

The learned Dr. Birch, in his dedication of the life of A. B. Tillotſon to our excellent prelate, obſerves, "That he reſembled him by his known reluctance to accepting the firſt ſtation in the church, with this peculiar circumſtance, of having before ſhewn the higheſt qualifications for it, by a conduct in the ſecond, from which the public ſafety received its earlieſt ſupport at its moſt dangerous criſis."

The ſentiments which Bp. Burnet * tells us the ſame archbiſhop entertained of the chief end of the chriſtian religion are no leſs applicable to thoſe of our prelate.

"He judged that the great deſign of chriſtianity was to reform men's natures, to govern their actions, to reſtrain their appetites and paſſions, to ſweeten their tempers, compoſe their affections and raiſe their minds above the intereſts and follies of this preſent world, to the hope and purſuit of endleſs felicity: And he conſidered the whole chriſtian doctrine as a ſyſtem of principles all tending to this end. He looked on our contending about leſſer matters, or about ſubtleties relating to thoſe that are greater, as one of the chief practices of the powers of darkneſs to defeat the true ends for which the ſon of God came into the world."

No maſter was ever more carefully obeyed, or more cordially lamented, than he was by all his ſervants; and indeed he deſerved it. He ſhewed himſelf a ſort of father to them, by making in his will a very handſome proviſion, for all thoſe who had lived any time with him.

In the year 1753 he was ſeized with a violent fever at Lambeth houſe, which brought him to the brink of the grave. And though he did in ſome meaſure recover, yet, from that time, he might be rather ſaid to languiſh than to live. He retired to Croydon, declined all public buſineſs, as far as he could, and ſaw little other company than his relations and particular friends.

After languiſhing, as we have obſerved, for about four years, he calmly reſigned his ſoul into the hands of his creator, on March 13, 1757, and was buried in a private manner in the vault of Croydon church, according to the expreſs direction of his will.

He left to the incorporated ſociety for the relief of the widows and ſons of poor clergymen, the ſum of one thouſand pounds. And to the maſter and fellows of Corpus Chriſti college, in Cambridge, for the time being, the ſum of one thouſand pounds, old South-Sea annuity ſtock, intending it (to uſe his own words) as his acknowledgment for favours conferred on his relations, and as his contribution towards rebuilding

* *See the biſhop's ſermon, preached at St. Laurence Jewry, Nov.* 30, 1694, *at the funerel of Abp. Tillotſon.*

rebuilding the ſaid college. But if, after the lapſe of a competent number of years, no proſpect ariſes of building the ſaid college, then the dividends and ſavings, on the ſaid ſtock, are to be diſpoſed of at the diſcretion of the maſter, in the neceſſary repairs of the old houſe, or in acts of charity; ſuch as helping poor ſcholars, or honeſt decayed ſervants. The maſter is to give an account, not ſubject to controul, at every annual audit, of the diſpoſal of the dividends in the preceding year from the time of their commencement; ſo that, except in the caſe of rebuilding the ſaid college, the aboveſaid ſtock or an eſtate purchaſed therewith, at the diſcretion of the ſaid maſter and fellows, be reſerved for ever.

He improved the gardens at Biſhopthorp, and gave a new clock to the turret. He reſtored the houſe at Croydon in a manner from ruins, and raiſed and beautified the gardens.

If I am rightly informed, he laid out above ſix thouſand pounds in repairing and adorning the houſes and gardens at Lambeth and Croydon.

He left a legacy to the earl of Hardwicke, in theſe words: "I beg the favour the earl of Hardwicke, my ever honoured friend, to accept my topaz ſeal, engraved by Yeo; and the head of Biſhop Fleetwood, of Ely, painted by Richardſon."

It will ever be remembered, to his lordſhip's honour, that the dignities conferred on this amiable divine, were owing to his unſolicited recommendation.

On a plain black ſtone, in the church of Croydon, is the following ſhort inſcription:

Here lieth the body of
The moſt Rev. Dr. THOMAS HERRING,
Archbiſhop of CANTERBURY,
who died March XIII.
A. D. M.DCC.LVII.
Aged LXIV.

To the Proprietors *of* Eaſt-India *Stock.*

GENTLEMEN,

I Did imagine the court of directors would have taken ſome means of laying before you, the letter which I ſent them, on Wedneſday the 28th ult. but finding they have not thought proper ſo to do, I think it my duty to communicate it to you in this public manner, the time not allowing of any other method. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, with the greateſt reſpect, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Berkeley ſquare,
April 2, 1764. CLIVE.

To the Hon. Court of Directors, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

IT was agreed at the laſt general court of proprietors, that I ſhould have a few days to conſider and determine, concerning the terms upon which I would accept of the requeſt of the preceding general court of proprietors, to take upon me the direction of their affairs in Bengal.

Although I thought I had ſufficiently explained myſelf on that head, at the time the propoſal was made; yet as there ſeemed to be a diſpoſition in many of the gentlemen of the court, for whom I have the higheſt reſpect, that a reconciliation ſhould take place between Mr. Sulivan and me, ſo that this gentleman might ſtill conduct the affairs at home, and that I might, nevertheleſs, venture, without fear of my reputation, abroad; I thought the reſpect which was due to thoſe proprietors, the duty I owe to myſelf, and the regard I ſhall ever feel for the intereſt of the company, all called upon me, in the ſtrongeſt manner, once more to revolve in my mind, the poſſibility of ſuch an union, conſiſtent with the ſervices I would endeavour to render the company, and conſiſtent with that attention which is due to my own honour. This I have endeavoured to do in the cooleſt and moſt diſpaſſionate manner, after laying aſide every prejudice, and judging only from the conſtant experience of things. Upon the whole, I ſtill continue to be of opinion, that in caſe the proprietors think it for their advantage, that Mr. Sulivan ſhould remain at the head of the direction (or as he was pleaſed to term it himſelf, ſhould continue him in the lead of their affairs) I cannot accept the ſervice. But, in caſe the proprietors ſhould not think it neceſſary to continue Mr. Sulivan in ſuch authority, I am willing and ready to accept their ſervice, even ſuppoſing the next advices ſhould pronounce their affairs in Bengal, to be in as deſperate a condition as ever they were in the time of Suraja Dowla. Should a direction be ſettled, with whom I can poſſibly co-operate, every thing will be eaſily adjuſted, ſince I have no intereſted views in going abroad. At the ſame time I never deſired, or even wiſhed, to name a direction, as ſome induſtriouſly ſpread abroad; I only object to one man having the lead in the company's affairs, in whom I have ſo often and publickly declared I never can place any confidence, and who, in my opinion, has acted and does continue to act, upon principles diametrically oppoſite to the true intereſt of the Eaſt-India company. I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient humble ſervant, CLIVE.

Berkeley-Square, March 28, 1764.

(See the Chronologer.) A

An Account of all the PUBLIC DEBTS, *at the Receipt of the* EXCHEQUER, *ſtanding out* January 5, 1764, *with the annual Intereſt or other Charges payable for the ſame.*

		Principal debt.	Annual intereſt, or other charges payable for the ſame.
EXCHEQUER.		*l. s. d.*	*l. s. d.*
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original ſum contributed and unſubſcribed to the South-ſea company — —		1,836,275 17 10 ¾	136,453 12 8
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of ſurvivorſhip, being the original ſum contributed —		108,100 — —	7,567 — —
Ditto for two and three lives, being the ſum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths —		75,405 14 10 ¾	9,143 12 —
Exchequer bills made out for intereſt of old bills		2,200 — —	— — —
Note, The land taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000 l. charged on the deduction of 6 d. *per* pound on penſions, nor the ſum of 1,800,000l. charged on the ſurplus, *anno* 1764.			
EAST-INDIA Company.			
By two acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Ann, at 3 *per cent. per ann.*		3,200,000 — —	97,285 14 4
Annuities at 3 *per cent.* anno 1744. charged on the ſurplus of the additional duties on low wines, ſpirits, and ſtrong waters — —		1,000,000 — —	30,401 15 8
BANK of ENGLAND.			
On their original fund at 3 *per cent.* from 1 Aug. 1743. — — —		3,200,000 — —	100,000 — —
For cancelling exchequer bills 3 George I. —		500,000 — —	15,000 — —
Purchaſed of the South-ſea company —		4,000,000 — —	121,898 3 5 ½
Annuities at 3 *per cent.* charged on the ſurplus of the funds, for lottery 1714. — —		1,250,000 — —	37,500 — —
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the duties on coals, ſince Lady-day, 1719. —		1,750,000 — —	52,500 — —
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the duties on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors, ſince Lady-day, 1746 — —		986,800 — —	29,604 — —
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the ſinking fund, by the acts 25, 28, 29, 32, and 33 George II. —	21,127,821 5 1 ¾		
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the duties on offices and penſions, &c. by the act 31 George II. —	500,000 - -	33,627,821 5 1 ¾	1,027,588 5 8
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the additional duty on ſtrong beer and ale, by the act 1 George III. —	12,000,000 - -		
Ditto at 3 *per cent.* charged on the ſinking fund by the act 25 George II. — —		17,701,323 16 4	540,996 14 0
Ditto at 3½ *per cent.* charged on the ſaid fund by the act 29 George II. — —		1,500,000 — —	53,343 15 0
Ditto at 3½ *per cent.* charged on the duties on offices and penſions, by act 31 George II. —		4,500,000 — —	160,031 5 —
Ditto at 4 *per cent.* charged on the ſinking fund by the acts of the 2d of George III.		20,240,000 — —	820,985 — —
Carried over — —		95,477,926 14 2 ¾	3,240,298 1 7 10½

			l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Brought over	—	—	95,477,926	14	2 ⅜	3,240,298	17	10½
Ditto at 4 *per cent.* charged on the additional duty on wines, &c. by the act 3 Geo. III.	2,800,000	— —	3,500,000	—	—	140,000	—	—
Ditto at 4 *per cent.* in lottery tickets charged on the ſaid fund by the ſaid act	700,000	— —						
Ditto at 4 *per cent.* to ſatisfy certain navy bills, &c. charged on the ſinking fund by the act 3 Geo. III.			3,483,553	1	10	139,342	2	4
Memorandum. The ſubſcribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1745 were allowed an annuity for one life of 9 s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500 l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 18,254 l. 15s. and the ſubſcribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket which amounted to 45000 l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 36547 l. 10s. and the ſubſcribers of 100 l. for 3 l. *per cent.* annuities, *anno* 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. which amounted to 33,750l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 32,483 l. 17s. 6d. and the ſubſcribers for 100 l. for 3 *per cent.* annuities, *anno* 1761, were allowed an annuity for 99 years of 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. amounting, with the charges of management, to the bank of England, to 130,053 l. 10 s. 3 d. which annuities are an increaſe of the annual intereſt, but cannot be added to the public debt, as no money was advanced for the ſervice; and the contributors to 12,000,000 l. for the ſervice of the year 1762, were intitled to an annuity of 1 *per cent. per annum*, to continue for 98 years and then to ceaſe, which with the charges of management to the Bank of Eng. amount to the ſum of 121,687l. 10s.						339,979	7	9
SOUTH-SEA Company.								
On their capital ſtock and annuities 9 George I.			25,025,309	13	11½	765,326	3	1⅛
Annuities at 3 *per cent.* anno 1751, charged on the ſinking fund	—		2,100,000	—	—	64,181	5	—
			129,586,789	10	½	4,688,177	11	—

By an Act paſſed in laſt Seſſion of Parliament, entitled, An Act for preventing Frauds and Abuſes, in relation to the ſending and receiving of Letters and Packets free from the Duty of Poſtage,

IT is enacted, That from and after the firſt day of May next, ſo long as the revenue of the Poſt-office ſhall continue to make a part of the aggregate fund, no letters or packets ſhall be exempted from payment of poſtage, except as follow:

All ſuch as ſhall be ſent from or to the king's moſt excellent majeſty. All letters and packets, not exceeding the weight of two ounces, ſent from and to any places within Great Britain or Ireland, during the ſitting of parliament, or within forty days before or after any ſummons or prorogation, which ſhall be ſigned on the outſide by any member of either houſe of the parliament of Great Britain, and whereof the whole ſuperſcription ſhall be of his own hand writing, or which ſhall be directed to a member of either houſe, at any places of his uſual reſidence, or at the place where he ſhall actually be at the time of the delivery thereof, or at either houſe of parliament. All letters and packets not exceeding the weight of two ounces, ſent from and to any places within Ireland, during the ſitting of parliament, or within forty days before or after any ſummons or prorogation, which ſhall be ſigned on the outſide by any member of either houſe of the parliament of Ireland, and whereof the whole ſuperſcription ſhall be of his own hand writing, or which ſhall be directed to a member of either houſe, from any part of Great Britain or Ireland, at any of the places of his uſual reſidence, or at the place where he ſhall actually be at the time of the delivery thereof, or at either houſe of parliament. All ſuch letters and packets as ſhall be ſent from and to certain perſons by virtue of their offices, under ſuch conditions, reſtrictions and limitations, as in the ſaid act is particularly expreſſed. It is likewiſe enacted, that all printed votes, or proceedings in parliament, or printed news-papers, ſent without covers, or in covers open at the ſides, ſigned on the outſide thereof, by the hand of any member of parliament, in ſuch

manner

manner as hath been heretofore practiced; or directed to any member at any place whereof he ſhall have given notice in writing to the poſtmaſter-general, or to his deputy at Edinburgh or Dublin reſpectively, ſhall paſs free of poſtage. The clerks in the offices of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, and certain officers in the office of his majeſty's poſtmaſter-general, may continue to frank ſuch printed votes and proceedings in parliament, and printed news papers, in the manner they have heretofore been accuſtomed provided they be ſent without covers, or in covers open at the ſides: Any officer employed under the poſtmaſter-general, ſhall have power to examine and ſearch any packet ſent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ſides, in order to diſcover whether any other paper or thing whatſoever be incloſed or concealed in or with ſuch printed votes, proceedings in parliament, and printed news-papers; and in caſe any ſuch other paper or thing whatſoever, ſhall be found in or with ſuch printed paper, or in caſe there ſhall be any writing, other than the ſuperſcription upon ſuch printed paper, or upon the cover thereof, the whole of ſuch packet ſhall be charged with the duty of poſtage. If any perſon ſhall, after the 1ſt day of June next, counterfeit the hand writing of any perſon whatſoever in the ſuperſcription of any letter, or packet, to be ſent by the poſt, in order thereby to avoid the payment of the duty of poſtage, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall be deemed guilty of felony, and be tranſported for ſeven years.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech at the Cloſe of the Seſſion, Thurſday, April 19.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an end to this ſeſſion of parliament, without returning you my thanks for the prudent and ſalutary meaſures which you have taken to extend the commerce, and to ſecure the happineſs, of my kingdoms.

The aſſurances which I have received of the pacific diſpoſition of the ſeveral powers with whom we were lately at war, and of their reſolution to adhere inviolably to the terms of the late treaty, promiſe the continuance of peace abroad; and the firm and temperate exertion of your authority, joined to the conſtitutional and public ſpirited conduct which you have manifeſted on every occaſion during the preſent ſeſſion, will, I truſt, eſtabliſh at home due obedience to the laws, reverence to the legiſlature, and domeſtic union.

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

I thank you for the ſupplies which you have ſo chearfully and unanimouſly granted. The ample proviſion you have made for the ſeveral ſervices recommended to you, and eſpecially for maintaining my fleet in a reſpectable ſtate, will, I am confident, preſerve to this nation its proper weight and influence, and give ſtrength and ſecurity to all my dominions.

The wiſe regulations which have been eſtabliſhed to augment the publick revenues, to unite the intereſts of the moſt diſtant poſſeſſions of my crown, and to encourage and ſecure their commerce with Great Britain, call for my hearty approbation.

Your regard to publick credit, in diſcharging a part of the heavy debt contracted and unprovided for during the late war, without impoſing on this kingdom the burthen of any new taxes, is particularly pleaſing to me, from the tender concern which I feel for my people.

My lords and gentlemen,

It is the proper employment of this ſeaſon of tranquility, to conſider of the moſt effectual means for perfecting thoſe works of peace, and plans of public utility, which have been ſo wiſely and happily begun.

I recommend theſe important objects to your conſideration during the receſs. You may depend upon my conſtant endeavours for the ſucceſs of theſe good purpoſes; as I ſhall ever eſteem it my trueſt glory, to employ that power with which the conſtitution hath entruſted me, in promoting your real intereſts, and laſting happineſs.

His majeſty, the ſame day, gave the royal aſſent to the following bills:

To the bill for veſting the fort of Senegal, and its dependencies in the African company.

To the bill for aſcertaining and regulating in what caſes letters ſhall be ſent or received free from the duty of poſtage.

To the bill for applying the money granted this ſeſſion, for defraying the charge of pay and cloathing of the militia for one year.

To the bill for charging on the ſinking-fund certain annuities, and for conſolidating ſuch ſaid annuities as are granted for a certain term of years irredeemable.

To the bill for granting for a limited time, a liberty to carry rice from his majeſty's provinces of South Carolina and Georgia to America.

To the bill for raiſing money by loans or exchequer bills.

To the bill to prevent frauds committed by bankrupts, and for extending the laws relating to hackney coaches to the counties of Kent and Eſſex.

To the bill to amend and reduce into one act of parliament, ſeveral laws in being relating to raiſing and training the militia.

To the bill to prevent inconveniencies ariſing in caſes of merchants, and ſuch other perſons as are within the ſtatutes of bankrupts, being intitled to privilege of parliament, and becoming inſolvent.

To the bill for importing ſalt from Europe to Quebec for a limited time.

To the bill for granting a bounty upon the importation of hemp, and rough and undreſſed flax, from his majeſty's colonies in America.

To the bill to enable his majeſty, with the advice of his privy council, to order the free importation of proviſions from Ireland during the next receſs of parliament, or as the neceſſity of the time may require.

And to ſeveral road and naturalization bills; after which both houſes were prorogued to the 21ſt of June next.

The

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 25, 1762, *being the second Session of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain; *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 127.

HAVING now given some account of all the material bills brought in during the 2d session of the present parliament, which had the good fortune to be passed into laws, I come, in my usual course, to give an account of those which had not the same good fortune; and the first of this kind that occurs, was introduced as follows: February 11 there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the master, wardens, or keepers, and commonalty of freemen, of the mystery of coopers of the city of London, and of the suburbs, of the same; reciting the act 23d Henry 8, Ch. 4. *Concerning new making of barrels &c.* and alledging, that the provisions of the said act so far as they relate to the searching and gauging soap vessels (the making whereof is the principal branch of the trade of a cooper) has been virtually repealed, by the several subsequent acts for laying duties on soap; and that the number of vessels to be searched, viewed, gauged, and marked, by the petitioners wardens, and the profits thereof, having, in consequence of such virtual repeal, been greatly diminished, and the allowance by the said act made, for the search and gauging of vessels, being inadequate to the expence attending the same, the petitioners, about twenty five years ago, discontinued such search and gauging of vessels; but that they apprehended, if further powers were granted for the due searching, viewing, gauging, making, and marking of vessels used for sale of ale and beer, it would tend to preventing of frauds, and be of public utility; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and grant the petitioners such relief, as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was referred to a committee, to examine the matter thereof, and report the same, as it should appear to them, to the house; and, as usual, with power to send for persons, papers, and records; presently after which, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the master and keepers, or wardens, and commonalty, of the mystery, or art, of brewers of the city of London; alledging, that the petitioners had heard, with concern, that complaint had of late been made, of frauds and abuses in the making of vessels, wherein beer and ale had been put to sale, that, in order to prevent any such frauds and abuses, they had applied to the coopers company of London, and had requested the said company to put the act of the 23d of Henry 8 in execution; but the said company had informed them, that such act was become ineffectual for the purpose; and that the said company intended to apply to that house, to make provision for rendering the same more effectual; and that if proper regulations were established, for the due making, gauging and marking of vessels, made for sale of ale and beer, and sufficient powers given to compel the observance of such regulations, the same would prevent any occasion of such complaint, and greatly tend to the credit of the brewery, and the advantage of the fair trader, and would be of general utility; and therefore praying the house, to take the premises into consideration, and to make such provision therein, as to them should seem meet.

This petition was referred to the same committee, and for the same purpose; from which committee Sir Robert Ladbroke, on the first of March, reported, that they had examined the matter of the said petitions, and had directed him to report the same, as it appeared to them, to the house; whereupon it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to explain, amend, and render more effectual an act made in the twenty third year of the reign of Henry the 8th, concerning new making of barrels, kilderkins, and other vessels; and that sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Richard Glynn, Mr. Alderman Harley, the lord mayor of London, Mr. Alderman Dickinson, Mr. Cooke, and Mr. Mawbey, should prepare, and bring in the same. On the 14th the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Alderman Dickinson,

when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; after which it paſſed through this houſe in common courſe; and on the 29th, Sir Robert Ladbroke was ordered to carry it to the lords, and deſire their concurrence, which their lordſhips did not think fit to grant; conſequently the bill was loſt for this ſeſſion; but in ſome future ſeſſion it may perhaps be brought in again, and paſt into a law; for the allowance made by the ſaid act of Henry 8 for viewing, gauging, and marking a beer or ale barrel, is certainly too ſmall, as it is but one farthing *per* barrel. In thoſe days, that is to ſay, in or about the year 1532, when a man might have a gallon of French wine for 8d. a pound of the beſt beef or pork for one half-penny, a pound of the beſt mutton or veal for three farthings *; and a quart of the beſt ſtrong beer or ale for a half penny or three farthings at moſt, a man might be ſatisfied with a farthing for viewing, gauging, and marking a beer or ale barrel; but in theſe our days, when a man muſt pay 20s. for a gallon of French wine, from 5d. to 8d. for a pound of the beſt beef, pork, mutton, or veal, and three-pence half-penny for the moſt common ſort of ſtrong beer, or ale, no man will, no man can afford to do ſo much work for a farthing, as every poor man muſt live by his labour, and conſequently muſt have at leaſt as much for his work, as will be ſufficient for providing food, raiment, and lodging, for him and his family, during the time he is employed in doing it.

February 15 there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the gentlemen, clergy, and farmers, of Worceſterſhire, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed; ſetting forth, that as the laws then ſtood, the petitioners were reſtrained by certain penalties from drawing waggons, or wains, having wheels of leſs breadth than 9 inches, with more than four horſes, or any cart with wheels of leſs than the ſame breadth, with more than two horſes, or four oxen, upon any turnpike road, which they had found very inconvenient and diſtreſſing to them in the carrying on of their huſbandry and farming buſineſs: and therefore, praying the houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and to grant the petitioners ſuch relief, and under ſuch regulations, as to the houſe ſhould appear reaſonable.

This petition was referred to a committee, to examine the matter thereof and report the ſame, with their opinion thereupon, to the houſe; with power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records; and that all that came ſhould have voices: and then there was preſented to the houſe and read, another petition of ſeveral gentlemen, freeholders, tradeſmen, farmers, and occupiers of land, in the ſame county, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed; but this petition, as ſoon as read, was ordered to be withdrawn.

On the 23d there was preſented to the houſe and read, another petition of the ſeveral gentlemen, freeholders, tradeſmen, farmers, and occupiers of land, in the ſame county, whoſe names were ſubſcribed, on behalf of themſelves and others, reciting much the ſame as in the ſaid firſt petition; and further alledging, that the bye-lanes, which lead from the farms occupied by many of the petitioners, at three or four miles diſtance from any turnpike-road, are by means of the narrowneſs, depth in hollow ways, and ſoil thereof, impaſſable for broad wheels, and the widening and repairing of ſuch bye-lanes, ſo as to render them practicable for broad wheels, would be an expence to the ſeveral pariſhes beyond what, in their preſent circumſtances, they are able to bear; and that, notwithſtanding the encouragement given by law, to the uſe of broad wheels, and the diſcouragement to narrow wheels, the turnpike roads in that county, on which broad wheels are uſed, have been much more damaged thereby than others of the like roads, where they have not been made uſe of, owing, as the petitioners apprehended, to the deepneſs of the ſoil in general, to the permitting broad wheel carriages to carry unlimited weights, to the ſcarceneſs of materials for amending the roads, and the inſufficiency of the tolls of moſt, if not all the turnpikes to anſwer the additional expence, not to mention, that the generality of farmers are by no means able to go to the expence of providing themſelves with broad wheel carriages, and horſes able to draw the ſame; and that the petitioners apprehended, the laws then in being, had by no means, anſwered the good purpoſe intended by them, for the preſervation of the turnpike roads in that county,

* *See The Hiſtorical and Chronological Deduction of the Origin of Commerce, p.* 362.

county, but had, on experience, been found burthenſome and diſtreſſing to the petitioners; and therefore praying &c. as in the firſt petition.

This petition was referred to the ſame committee; but before any report was made from this committee, that is to ſay on the 28th of February, it was after a debate, upon a diviſion of eighty-three to ſixty-two, ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for preſerving and amending the turnpike roads of this kingdom, by enforcing the uſe of broad wheels; and that the Lord Strange, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Shuttleworth, and ſir John Philipps, do prepare and bring in the ſame. Nevertheleſs, the committee, it ſeems, proceeded in their examination, and on the third of March, Mr. Dowdeſwell reported their opinion, which was, that the petitioners had fully proved the allegations of their petitions; whereupon the report was ordered to lie upon the table; and on the ſame day a committee was appointed to conſider the general laws then in being, for repairing and amending the high ways of that part of Great-Britain called England, and report their opinion thereupon, from time to time, to the houſe: To this committee all that came were to have voices; and at the ſame time another committee was appointed to conſider of the general laws then in being, for repairing and amending the highways of that part of Great-Britain, called Scotland, and report their opinion thereupon, from time to time, to the houſe; to which all that came were likewiſe to have voices.

But as the ſaid former order was not diſcharged, therefore, on the 8th, the Lord Strange preſented to the houſe a bill for preſerving and amending the turnpike roads of this kingdom, by enforcing the uſe of broad wheels: when the ſame was received, and ordered to be read a firſt time the next morning; but before this bill was next day read a firſt time, Mr. Fuller reported from the ſaid committee for conſidering the highway laws of England, the following reſolutions, as their opinion, viz.

1ſt. That for the future, the highways be amended by aſſeſſments, and not by the ſix days labour.

2d. That the juſtices of the peace be authorized to appoint general ſurveyors, with ſalaries within proper diſtricts, to attend and direct the work to be performed on the highways.

3d. That proviſion be made for paying, out of the ſaid aſſeſſments, a proportionable part, inſtead of the work to be performed on turnpike roads.

As ſoon as theſe reſolutions were read at the table, it was ordered, that the report be referred to a committee of the whole houſe for next morning; and ſoon after the making of this order, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the high ſheriff, grand jury, gentlemen, clergy, freeholders, and land-holders, of Oxfordſhire; ſtating to the houſe ſeveral inconveniences, they alledged, would ariſe from the bill, which, they were informed was then depending, for enforcing the uſe of broad wheels; and alledging, that the roads in that part of the kingdom, particularly in Oxfordſhire, were, as they conceived, very much damaged by the uſe of broad wheeled carriages, inſomuch as the very great weights, which were uſually carried on them, were greater than any materials found in that county could ſupport; and that unleſs ſome limitations and reſtrictions were made prohibiting all broad wheeled carriages carrying more than a certain weight, to be allowed by act of parliament, many parts of the roads in the ſaid county would become impaſſable; and therefore praying that the houſe would take the premiſes into conſideration, and give ſuch relief therein, as to them ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was ordered to lie on the table; and the order of the day being ſoon after read, the aforeſaid bill was read a firſt time, and a motion made for its being read a ſecond time; but after ſome debate the queſtion was carried in the negative, by eighty-ſix to thirty-ſix. This ſucceſs, perhaps, gave encouragement to the friends of the abovementioned petitioners, and therefore next day it was moved, that the report from the committee upon the Worceſterſhire petitions might be again read, and the ſame being read accordingly it was then moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the relief of perſons uſing narrow wheeled carriages in huſbandry, on the public highways and turnpike roads of this kingdom; but after debate, upon putting the queſtion it was carried in the negative by a conſiderable majority; and then it was moved, that leave be gi-

ven to bring in a bill, for the relief of perſons uſing narrow wheeled carriages in huſbandry, on the publick highways and turnpike roads within the county of Worceſter; but upon this motion too, the queſtion was carried in the negative.

From hence it appears, that the ſecond reading of the aforeſaid bill was not refuſed by the majority, becauſe they were againſt the bill, but becauſe they were reſolved to ſee what ſort of bill could be framed from the three reſolutions that had been reported as before mentioned; for on the 12th, according to order, the houſe, in a committee, took the report of theſe reſolutions into conſideration, made a progreſs and reſolved to proceed further on the 15th, when Mr. Alderman Dickinſon reported, that the committee had come to ſeveral reſolutions, which they had directed him to report, when the houſe would pleaſe to receive the ſame; and the report being next day received, he reported the reſolutions of the committee, which were the ſame with the firſt and third of the reſolutions before mentioned, purſuant to which two reſolutions, a bill was ordered to be brought in, and Mr. Fuller, Mr. Alderman Dickinſon, Mr. Fairfax, Mr. Byde, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Buller, Mr. Cholmondeley, Lord Luxborough, Mr. Gray, Mr. Whitworth, Sir Charles Kemys Tynte, and Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, were ordered to prepare, and bring in the ſame.

According to this order, Mr. Fuller, on the 21ſt, preſented to the houſe a bill for amending the highways by aſſeſſments, inſtead of the ſix days labour, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, and to be printed. On the 24th it was read a ſecond time and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for the 29th, when the order was put off till next morning, on which day the lord advocate of Scotland reported from the above mentioned committee for conſidering the highway laws there, that they had come to the two following reſolutions, as their opinion, viz.

1ſt. That the laws of Scotland then in force, for the repairing of highways, were inſufficient for that purpoſe.

2d. That for the future, the highways in Scotland be amended and repaired, by aſſeſſments in money, in lieu of the ſix days labour.

Which two reſolutions being then read a ſecond time, were agreed to by the houſe; and the ſaid order being again put off till next morning, the 31ſt, the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, went through the bill with ſeveral amendments, and the report being then received, and read at the table, it was ordered, that ſuch a number of copies of the ſaid bill, with the amendments ſhould be printed, as ſhould be ſufficient for the uſe of the members of the houſe.

Here this important bill was dropt for this ſeſſion, at leaſt, on purpoſe I ſuppoſe, that as every member would be poſſeſſed of a printed copy of the bill, with all the blanks filled up, they might, during the receſs of parliament, communicate it to, and conſult with their reſpective conſtituents, which is certainly the beſt way that can be taken for rendering any new law compleat and perfect; and for preventing any thing's being enacted that may be inconvenient for any particular ſubject, which is not abſolutely neceſſary for the good of the whole. Therefore it is to be hoped, that we ſhall in the next or ſome ſucceeding ſeſſion have broad wheels eſtabliſhed by ſuch a law as will prevent our parliament's being plagued with complaints againſt them, as it has often been * heretofore; for when people find that they muſt pay for ſpoiling our roads by the uſe of narrow wheels, ſelf intereſt and experience may perhaps get the better of that popular prejudice, which has been derived from their having been ſo long accuſtomed to uſe narrow wheeled carriages; and even farmers, when they find they cannot get their bye-roads made fit for their carriages, may reſolve by degrees to make their carriages fit for their bye-roads; neither of which can be expected, whilſt they are every year in hopes of getting their old prejudice indulged by a new law; for if the great Peter, the Czar, had left his people any hopes of preſerving their beards, by his being induced to alter or repeal the law he had made, he had never been able to prevail with many of them to get themſelves ſhaved; but they knew that as he maturely reſolved, ſo he ſtedfaſtly perſevered in every regulation he had once eſtabliſhed.

March 4th, there was preſented to the

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1761, *p.* 180, *and ditto*, 1762. *p.* 241.

the houſe, and read, a petition of ſeveral merchants in London, planters of South Carolina, and owners of ſhips trading to his majeſty's ſaid province, in America; ſetting forth, that the ſaid province, had, by experience, been found to be a very proper ſoil for producing rice to very great perfection, and for many years laſt paſt the produce thereof had increaſed, and would increaſe ſtill more and more, to the mutual benefit of this kingdom and of the ſaid colony, if markets were opened for the ſale of that commodity, that could not then be ſupplied therewith, as the petitioners were, by the law, as it then ſtood, obliged to import it into Great-Britain, before it could be carried to the Madeira, Canaries, and other Iſles of Africa, or to any part of America not ſubject to the Britiſh empire, where, the merchant would find a very conſiderable vent for this grain; but it was not then poſſible to ſupply thoſe places, for beſides, that it is extremely ſubject to weevel and worms, which deſtroy it in the length of time taken up in two voyages, the double voyage brings the freight too high for that commodity to bear; and that the African Iſles were then principally ſupplied with rice by the Genoeſe, Leghorneſe, and other foreign merchants, from the Levant, who had it in their power, while American rice laboured under the weight of enumeration, to under ſell the Carolina merchant; and that it was in vain to attempt the ſale of what was the growth of that province, although ſuperior in goodneſs, and had the preference in all markets where the price was not at too great a diſproportion; and ſubmitting to the houſe, that not only the trade (then in the hands of foreigners, to the great loſs and detriment of the Britiſh dominions) would be enjoyed by his majeſty's ſubjects, but that the great demand, the opening of theſe ſeveral markets would occaſion, would promote the culture, and greatly encourage the production, of this valuable ſpecies of commerce, the good effects whereof would greatly redound to the benefit of Great Britain, by a neceſſary increaſe of the demand for ſhipping, the augmentation of a very advantageous and profitable freight, employment for greater numbers of ſeamen and mariners, and a greater conſumption of the goods and manufactures imported from the mother country; and therefore praying that rice of the growth of South Carolina might be taken from the enumerated commodities, ſo far as to be permitted to tranſport it, in ſhips navigated according to law, to the Madeira, Canaries, and to other iſles of Africa, and to any part of America ſubject to the half ſubſidy.

This well drawn petition was referred to a committee, to examine the matter thereof, and to report the ſame with their opinion thereupon, to the houſe; and to have power to ſend for perſons, papers and records; and that all that came to the committee ſhould have voices. On the 7th an account was ordered to be laid before the houſe, of all rice imported into, and exported from, this kingdom, and to what place the ſame had been exported, for ſeven years then laſt paſt, diſtinguiſhing each year; which account, ſo far as related to England, was preſented on the 14th, and on the 16th referred to the ſaid committee. In the mean time, to wit, on the 10th of March, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of ſeveral merchants reſiding in Briſtol, and owners of ſhips trading to Carolina, of the ſame import, and concluding with the ſame prayer as in the former petition; and this petition being referred to the ſame committee, Sir William Meredith, by their direction, reported, on the 24th, the two following reſolutions as their opinion, viz. That granting liberty to carry rice directly from South Carolina to the Madeira, and other African iſlands, would greatly tend to increaſe the culture and commerce of the ſaid province. And that granting liberty to export rice directly from the ſaid province, to the American iſlands and ſettlements, would greatly tend to increaſe the culture and commerce of the ſaid province. The firſt of theſe reſolutions was then read a ſecond time, but a debate ariſing, it was ordered, that the further conſideration of this report be adjourned till next morning; from which time it was by ſeveral adjournments put off till the 31ſt, when the houſe took the report into conſideration, and a debate ariſing upon the firſt of thoſe two reſolutions, it was ordered, that the debate be adjourned till that day month. The

ſecond reſolution being then read a ſecond time, it was ordered, that the further conſideration of the ſaid report be adjourned till that day month; before which day the parliament was prorogued, ſo that this important affair was loſt for this ſeſſion, and thereby the promoting of the culture of one of our moſt uſeful American provinces delayed for one year at leaſt. However, on the 18th of April, the account of all rice imported into, or exported from, Scotland, was, according to order, preſented, to the houſe, an ordered to lie on the table for the peruſal of the members of the houſe.

I have ſaid that Carolina is one of our moſt uſeful colonies, and I ſay ſo, becauſe it already produces ſome things, in large quantities, and may in time produce ſeveral other commodities which cannot be produced in this iſland, becauſe of the coldneſs of our climate. So long ago as in 1753, they exported, in that year from South Carolina alone, 104,682 barrels of rice: In the ſame year they exported, 210,924 pounds weight of indico, the produce of which has been ſince greatly increaſed; for in 1756, they exported near 500,000 pounds weight *; and this they did, notwithſtanding the reſtraints they are under as to both theſe commodities; for as to indico they cannot freely export it to any place but to Great Britain. If they export it to any other Britiſh plantation, they muſt pay a duty of 2d a pound weight, before taking it on board; and to no other place can it be exported directly, no not even to Ireland, under pain of forfeiting it and the ſhip. Then as to rice they could not at firſt export it directly to any place but Great Britain or the Britiſh plantations; and in Great Britain it was to pay a duty of 5s. 4d. half-penny, *per* hundred weight, upon importation, whereof there was but 4s. 5d. repaid upon exportation, ſo that it went to every foreign market loaded with a duty of 11d half-penny *per* hundred weight, beſides the expence, of freight and inſurance for two voyages, of twice loading and unloading, and probably of two ſeveral commiſſions to factors; under ſuch a load could any one expect, that Carolina rice could be ſold at any foreign market, where rice of any other country could be met with? and we know, that no great quantity of rice ever was or ever can be conſumed in Great Britain. In theſe circumſtances, therefore, no planter in Carolina could ever think of producing any large quantity of rice; but in 1730, upon their application to parliament, we were ſo wiſe as to paſs an act, by which we gave them leave, under many reſtrictons, to carry rice from Carolina directly to any port in Europe to the ſouth of Cape Finiſterre.

I ſay under many reſtrictions, for by that act no rice can be carried from Carolina to any port in Europe to the ſouth of Cape Finiſterre, but in a ſhip that was cleared outwards from ſome port in Great Britain, whoſe maſter had, before clearing, taken out a licence, under the hands of at leaſt three of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, for leave to do ſo, which licenſe they are not to grant, unleſs a certificate be produced from the collector and controller of the port from whence the ſhip is to ſail, of the maſter's having given bond, with one or more ſecurities, in the ſum of 1000 or 2000l. according to the burthen of the ſhip, that no enumerated goods of the growth, production, or manufacture of any Britiſh plantation in America, ſhall be loaded on board ſuch ſhip at Carolina, or at any other Britiſh plantation in that part of the world; that ſuch ſhip ſhall proceed directly, with all the rice ſo loaded, to ſome port of Europe to the ſouthward of Cape Finiſterre, and there land the rice; and that after landing it, the ſhip ſhall proceed for Great-Britain, before ſhe returns to any of the plantations in America. Beſide theſe, there is a multitude of other punctilio's by this act preſcribed, all of which are to be exactly obſerved under the pain of grievous forfeitures and treble coſts, which muſt put the exporter to great trouble as well as expence; and in addition to this expence, ſo ſoon as an account arrives of the rice ſhipped in Carolina, our cuſtom-houſe here may demand from the maſter's ſecurities payment of that moiety of the old ſubſidy which ſtill remains a load upon all goods imported into, and afterwards exported from, Great Britain; which moiety muſt be paid within thirty days after demand, or the bond forfeited with treble coſts.

Yet notwithſtanding all theſe reſtraints, and all this trouble and expence, the production and export of rice in and from Carolina

* *See Introduction to Ditto Hiſtorical Deduction, p. xix.*

Carolina, has been annually increaſing ever ſince the paſſing of this act, which, by the bye, I muſt obſerve, expires at the end of the firſt ſeſſion of parliament that ſhall happen to meet after the 29th of September, 1767. But before that time, I hope it will be continued, if not then made perpetual; and as it has been long ſince extended to Georgia, I hope, it will then be extended to our new colonies of Eaſt and Weſt Florida, which ſhould be done as ſoon as poſſible, in order to encourage and promote the planting of that extenſive country, wherein, as well as in Carolina and Georgia, many things may be produced that can never be produced in this cold climate. And as we have by experience found the good effects of this act, with regard to many of the ports to the ſouthward of Cape Finiſterre, I can ſuggeſt to myſelf no reaſon of a public nature, why the firſt of the two reſolutions before mentioned ſhould not have been agreed to: There might, indeed, have been ſome danger in agreeing to the ſecond, becauſe from the Dutch and French iſlands, the people of Carolina might have found means, notwithſtanding any prohibition we could interpoſe, to ſupply themſelves with ſugars, rum and melaſſes, to the diſadvantage of our own ſugar iſlands; and with ſeveral ſorts of foreign manufactures to the diſadvantage of the manufactures of this kingdom; which danger was the more to be apprehended, as theſe commodities may be had, to our misfortune, at a cheaper rate, in thoſe iſlands, than they can be had either in this kingdom, or in any of our American ſettlements.

This was the true reaſon for our obliging the rice ſhips from Carolina to proceed, after landing their cargo at any foreign port, for Great Britain, before they returned to any of the plantations in America; but if a ſhip ſhould be allowed to carry rice from Carolina directly to any of the foreign iſlands or ſettlements in America, for example to Vera Cruz, the Havana, or Cape Francois, it would be ridiculous to oblige ſuch a ſhip to proceed, after landing her cargo, for Great Britain, before ſhe returned to any of our plantations in America; and if ſhe were allowed to return directly to any of our plantations, the conſequence would probably be as I have mentioned. This likewiſe was originally in part the true reaſon for our not allowing the produce of our American ſettlements to be carried directly to any foreign port, and at laſt introduced the term, enumerated commodities, into our law-books; for explaining of which I muſt obſerve, that immediately after the reſtoration, the mean and mercenary conſideration of a mercantile profit, began to be, in our politicks, connected with the noble and generous conſideration of dominion: It was reſolved that this kingdom ſhould not only have the dominion of, but that it ſhould make a mercantile profit by every colony that had been, or ſhould be eſtabliſhed by our people in America. This turn in our politicks was probably introduced in the preceding extraordinary period, when our councils were chiefly directed by men of mean birth and low education: However it was upon the reſtoration adopted, and in that very parliament which brought about the reſtoration, a law was made, by which it was enacted, that no ſugars, tobacco, cotton-wool, indicoes, ginger, fuſtick, or other dying wood, of the growth of any Engliſh plantation in America, Aſia, or Africa, ſhall be tranſported to any place, other than to ſome Engliſh plantation, or to England, Ireland, Wales, or Berwick, under pain of forfeiture of ſhip and goods. And that for every veſſel ſailing from England, Ireland, Wales or Berwick, bond ſhall be given, with one ſecurity to the chief cuſtom-houſe officer at the port, in 1000 or 2000l. that if ſhe load any of the ſaid commodities at ſuch plantations, ſhe ſhall bring them to ſome port of England, Ireland, Wales, or Berwick; and for every veſſel coming to ſuch plantations, the governor ſhall, before ſhe be permitted to load, take ſuch bond aforeſaid that ſhe ſhall carry ſuch commodities to ſome other Engliſh plantation, or to England, &c.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

On the Benefit of laying up a Store of Turneps againſt the Winter.

I Have, in my time, ſown a great deal of land in turneps, and have applied them with great advantage to various uſes; but our chief reaſon for cultivating them in this county is for feeding and fattening ſheep.

It is almoſt needleſs to ſay, that they anſwer this purpoſe extremely well: Their uſe is too well known to all the eaſtern

eaſtern farmers, to be in theſe days controverted.

We have various methods of ſpending them: Some fold their ſheep on the land where the turneps grew; I have done this, but it is not a method I approve of: However, for the benefit of ſuch farmers as chuſe to practiſe it, I ſhall give one caution; which is, that they uſe wicker hurdles for folding their ſheep, which will otherwiſe be apt to thruſt their heads through the bars, and, ſtrangling themſelves, are by that means often killed in the night, to the great loſs of the owner.

If, however, it ſhould not be convenient to the farmer to get theſe wicker hurdles, but he ſhould be obliged to take up with thoſe made of reft ſtuff in form of a gate, let him then be careful, when he has ſet his hurdles and ſtaked and bound them tight, to pull up all the turneps that grow within two or three feet of the outſide of the fold, and throw them over the hurdles for the ſheep to eat withinſide.

This will take away any temptation the ſheep may have to put their heads through the bars, and they will, by that means, eſcape the danger of being ſtrangled.

Every animal is fond of liberty; and though the ſheep will bear confinement, perhaps, better than any other creature, yet whoever has ſeen them when firſt driven into the fold, muſt have obſerved that they naturally go round the hurdles to try to find an opening to get out at: By this means the turneps which grow near the hurdles are trampled on, dirtied, and ſpoiled. For this there is a very eaſy remedy; let the ſhepherd only pull up all the turneps that grow near the inſide of the hurdles, and all will be well.

I obſerved before, that I am not fond of giving my ſheep turneps as they grow: I think it much the better way to have them pulled; by this means they have an opportunity of eating the whole root, and my ſtock of winter-fodder goes much farther; whereas, when they feed on the turneps as they grow, they generally ſcoop them out, and leave a hollow ſhell in the ground, which, though it may afterwards be forked up, the ſheep will ſcarcely even by hunger be induced to touch, as it cannot but be ſoaked by the dung urine, and dirt, from the feet of the ſheep.

I find it then the beſt way, to have my turneps pulled before they are given to my ſheep; they go much farther, and do them more good.

But in this method there is one ſeeming inconvenience, which is, that in froſty weather, when the ground is hard, I cannot have them pulled; yet this difficulty is very eaſily removed, by laying up, at the beginning of the winter, a ſufficient ſtore of turneps, ſecured from wet, and not much expoſed to froſt.

I think it worth while to have a building particularly dedicated to this uſe, and find it anſwer well: It is built in form of a ſmall barn, and boarded round.

In the beginning of the winter, before the froſt ſets in, I have a large quantity of turneps pulled, and the dirt is carefully ſcraped off them; and, after cutting off the heads and tap-roots, I cauſe them to be regularly laid in my ſtore, with this caution, however, that all round the ſides, next the boarding, my men lay ſtraw, to keep out the froſt. The heads, or tops, I give to all my cattle in general, as they are cut off; by which means I, in fact, ſuffer no loſs.

I find theſe ſtore turneps a happy reſource, when hard weather comes on; then I open my repoſitory, and deal them out to my ſheep in ſuch a manner that there may be no waſte; and as ſoon as the weather breaks, and the earth becomes leſs hard, I reſort again to the fields, and have them pulled as uſual.

For ſome years I had another manner of ſtoring my turneps, which was by digging a deep pit in a ſandy, dry field, which being filled with turneps, they kept there very well; yet, as this method was ſubject to many inconveniencies, I left it off.

I have diſcovered another uſe for the turnep, beſides feeding my ſheep, oxen, and cows with it, which I muſt mention before I conclude this letter. I find it agrees remarkably well with hogs, which will eat of it greedily, and thrive on it apace.

I have ſeveral times tried this, and have often killed fine young porkers that had for many weeks eat nothing but

but turneps boiled in ſwill, or waſh, till they were tender.

I have at other times given turneps to large hogs, that have been put up to fatten, in order to their being killed and ſalted for family uſe; and here I was not diſappointed in my hopes: they always came on well: But I made it a cuſtom to give them, for a week or two before they were killed, a few buſhels of boiled peas, in order to harden their fat, that it might not boil away in the pot.

I gave them boiled peas rather than raw, becauſe, having been long uſed to eating the ſoft turnep, I found they did not afterwards take kindly to the hard, raw pea.

Hogs may eaſily be brought to eat raw, unboiled turneps; but it is much better to boil them when the hogs are to be fattened; for, though they will eat enough of them raw to keep them in tolerable good plight, yet they will not eat enough to fatten them apace. C. K.

Norwich, Dec. 2, 1763.

On the Method of burning Clay, and of the Benefit of it when uſed as a Manure.

I Obſerved our lands, (for I then lived in a wet clay country) after having borne three crops of corn, which is the common method of huſbandry in thoſe parts, produced good quantities of graſs for two or three years, after which the ground began to ſadden and then the produce diminiſhed, and ruſhes grew in abundance.

This led me to think, that whatever would contribute to keep the particles diſunited would be of great ſervice; and, further, I imagined, that clay or ſoil burnt would never re-unite; which proved a fact: moreover, that the ſalt it gained by paſſing through the fire would enrich the land, which appeared from its produce when denſhired; though I never approved of that huſbandry, as the ſoil was thereby diminiſhed, which is already too thin in that country. This determined me to attempt burning clay, which I did in the manner following.

I cauſed a labourer to dig as much clay as made a number of walls of nine inches high, and of the ſame thickneſs, and the ſame diſtance from each other, in a parallel direction, as would make about a ſquare of three yards: Theſe vacancies, being like tunnels of brick-kilns, I filled with bruſhwood, and on that threw ſome cinders, or ſmall-coal of which I had ſufficient quantities, then living nigh ſome collieries; after which I covered the whole ſquare with clay about three inches thick, leaving the ends of the tunnels open, which I then lighted on the windward-ſide: as ſoon as the fire had got ſufficient head, I ſtopt the mouths of them; and when I perceived the covering was almoſt burnt through, I had a ſmall ſprinkling of cinders, or ſmall-coal, thrown on the heap, and then another covering of clay of the ſame thickneſs; and thus I went on till my fire was ſeven or eight feet high.

When I found my fire was very well kindled, which was commonly about the time I put my ſecond coat on, I uſed to enlarge the baſe of the fire, by continuing the tunnels, and by adding new ones to the ſides, (which were filled and covered as the others, and then lighted) till I made my fire about ſeven yards ſquare; for I ſoon found it never burnt well in the middle if it was ſo large at firſt.

Care ſhould be taken the labourer does not put on too thick a coat at once, as it will be apt to ſmother the fire: beſides, by confining the heat in too much, the clay was apt to run and vitrefy, which was then of little uſe.

As ſoon as the heap was ſufficiently cool (for the ſooner it is laid on the land the better) I put about ten large cart-loads on a ſtatute acre, and found it an admirable manure for either meadow, paſture, or corn: For the latter it will not laſt more than three crops, though longer for the two former; And with this I have made prodigious improvements; but I don't believe it will anſwer for a ſandy ſoil, as it will render it ſtill lighter.

This manure I burnt all times of the year though ſlower in the winter than ſummer, but always faſteſt in windy weather.

This, I fancy, may be burnt with bruſh-wood, or furze only; which I apprehend may anſwer better between the coats than coal, as it will keep the clay more open.

Jan. 25, 1764.

The adventures and diſtreſſes of Marius *after his baniſhment; from* Hooke's Roman Hiſtory.

"IN the evening of that day on which he made his eſcape, he arrived at a villa of his own, called Salonium, and from thence ſent his ſon to ſome neighbouring farms belonging to his father-in-law Mucius, there to provide neceſſaries for their voyage. He himſelf went in the mean time to Oſtia, where his friend Numerius having prepared him a ſhip, he, without ſtaying for his ſon, but taking with him Granius, his wife's ſon by a former huſband, weighed anchor. Paſſing along the coaſt of Italy with a favourable wind, he was in no ſmall apprehenſion of one Geminius, a man of great intereſt at Tarracina, and his enemy. He therefore bad the ſailors keep off from that place; and they were willing to obey; but the wind changing, and blowing hard from the ſea, and their veſſel being ſcarce able to reſiſt the waves; Marius too, being indiſpoſed, and ſea-ſick, it was with great difficulty they could get ſo far as Circeii, on this ſide of Tarracina.

The ſtorm now increaſing, and their proviſions failing, they went on ſhore, and wandered up and down they knew not whether; avoiding, as it uſually happens in great dangers, the preſent evil, and relying on uncertain hopes. The land and the ſea were both perilous: they feared to meet with people, and yet, wanting food, feared more to meet with nobody. Towards night they light upon a few poor herdſmen, who unhappily had nothing to give them: but knowing Marius, they adviſed him to get away as ſoon as poſſible, for they had ſeen a party of horſe in ſearch of him. Marius ſeeing that his attendants, ſpent with long faſting, where unable to go farther, turned aſide out of the road, and hid himſelf in a thick wood, where he paſſed the night in great diſtreſs. The next day, though pinched with hunger, yet willing to make uſe of the little ſtrength he had left, he travelled by the ſea-ſide, encouraging his companions by prophecies, upon which he ſaid he depended. He told them that when he was a child, he brought home an eagle's neſt, in which were ſeven young ones, and that his parents much aſtoniſhed at the accident, (for it is ſaid, that an eagle never hatches more than two) having conſulted the diviners, theſe had declared, that he would be the greateſt amongſt men and be ſeven times poſſeſſed of the higheſt magiſtracy in his country.

When he and his company were now about two miles and a half from Minturnæ, they eſpied a troop of horſe making towards them with all ſpeed, and, at the ſame time, two ſhips pretty near the ſhore. Hereupon they ran as faſt as they could to the ſea, and plunging themſelves into it, ſwam to the ſhips. Granius, and thoſe that were with him, got into one of them, and paſſed over to the oppoſite iſland called Ænaria. Marius, heavy and unwieldy, was, with much difficulty, borne above the water by two ſlaves, and put aboard the other ſhip. In this inſtant, the ſoldiers arrived at the ſea-ſide, and from thence called out to the mariners, to bring their veſſel to ſhore, or elſe to throw out Marius. He on the other hand, beſought them, with tears, not to deliver him up to his enemies. The mariners, after a conſultation, where they inclined ſometimes to the one ſide, ſometimes to the other, at length anſwered poſitively they would not deliver up Marius. But ſoon after the ſoldiers were gone away, and out of ſight, the ſailors brought the veſſel to an anchor, at the mouth of the Liris, where it makes a great marſh; and then they adviſed Marius to go on ſhore, and refreſh himſelf, till the wind ſhould come fair, which they ſaid, would ſoon happen, for that when the ſea breeze fell, there generally aroſe a freſh gale from the marſh. Marius liſtened to their advice; and when they had ſet him on ſhore, he laid himſelf down in a place not far from the ſea, not in the leaſt ſuſpecting what was to befal him: for the mariners, preſently after weighed anchor, and ſailed away; not thinking it excuſable to deliver Marius into the hands of thoſe who thought to deſtroy him, nor conſiſtent with their own ſafety to protect him. Deſerted thus by all, he lay a good while ſilent on the ground: At length collecting the remains of his ſtrength, he got up and travelled along moſt diſconſolately. After wading through bogs, and ditches full of water and mud, he at laſt ſtumbled upon an old man's cottage, who worked in the fens. Falling at his feet, he beſought him to give aſſiſtance to a perſon who,

if

if he escaped the present danger, would make him returns beyond his expectation. The poor man, whether he had formerly known Marius, or were then moved, says Plutarch, with the majesty of his countenance, answered, "If you want only rest, you may repose yourself conveniently in my cottage: but if you are flying from an enemy, I will hide you in a more retired and secret place." Marius having desired he would do him that good office, the old man led him to a cave by the river side, and there covered him with reeds, and other light things, which would conceal, but not burden him. Scarce had he laid himself down when he was disturbed by a great noise from the cottage. His enemy, Geminius, had sent horsemen from Tarracina in pursuit of him, and some of them happening to come that way, most severely menaced the poor old man, as one who had entertained and concealed an enemy of Rome. Marius, thinking himself in imminent danger, stripped off his clothes, and leaving his concealment, plunged himself into a great pool of water. From thence his pursuers dragged him naked, and all covered with mud, and, in that condition, carried him away to Minturnæ, where they delivered him into the hands of the magistrates. There had been published throughout all the towns of Italy, a decree of the senate, importing, that search should be made for him, and that he should be put to death, if he were found. The magistrates therefore in obedience to this decree, cast him into prison, and sent a slave belonging to the public, a Cimbrian by birth, to cut off his head: for none of their own citizens would undertake the office.

Several authors have reported, that Marius, seeing the slave enter the prison, said to him with a strong voice, "hast thou the audaciousness to kill Marius?" And that, at these words, the Cimbrian instantly ran away into the town, and throwing down his sword before the people, cried out, "I have not the power to kill Marius:" nevertheless, it would seem, from certain passages in Cicero, that this story is an invention of some of the latter writers: Be that as it will, the Minturnenses furnished Marius with a ship and provisions; he sailed first to Ænaria, where having found Granius, and the rest of his company, that had escaped thither, he, together with them steered his course towards Africa. Want of water forced him to put in near Eryx in Sicily. A Roman Quæstor, who guarded that coast, fell upon Marius at his landing, slew sixteen of his men, and was near taking him prisoner. The illustrious fugitive, however, at length arrived in Africa, and went on shore near Carthage, in the hope that Sextilius, the prætor of that province, a man to whom he had done neither good nor harm, would, out of mere compassion, assist him in his distress. But scarce was he landed, when an officer from Sextilius, forbid him to set foot in that country, and declared to him, that if he did not obey, he would be treated conformably to the decree of the senate, as an enemy of Rome. Marius, struck with astonishment at this message, remained a considerable time without speaking a word, his eyes fixed upon the messenger. The man at length asked him, what answer he should carry back to the prætor: "Go tell him (said Marius) that you have seen Marius an exile from his country, and sitting among the ruins of Carthage:" Meaning by this, says Plutarch, to propose the fortune of that city, and his own fortune, as instructive lessons to the prætor. He went again on board, and wandered about in these seas a great part of the winter. His son Marius, who had taken refuge in the court of Mendrestal, or, as Plutarch calls him, Hiempsal, king of Numidia, came from thence, and joined his father."

[The recital of such distress cannot but move our pity; but we lose all compassion for the sufferer, when we reflect on the cruelties which in revenge he practised at his return, and which he carried to such an excess of butchery, that his soldiers made it their practice to murder every man whose salutation Marius did not return: so that even his friends never approached him but with terror.]

An Account of the Colica Pictonum; or the Dry Belly-Ach. *(Continued from p. 107).*

CHAP. XXV.

Cure of third remote Cause.

THE juice of most fruits newly pressed contain an essential acid

ſalt, by ſo much the thicker and more copious, by how much ſourer the fruits are—theſe are very hurtful in the gout and rheumatiſm. The mucus of the bowels waſhed away by their ſaponaceous quality, will lay the nerves bare. The bile itſelf becomes corrupted, hardens, and ſtagnating in the liver, is a farther cauſe of irritation.

Long before this diſtemper ſhews itſelf by the violence of pain, the patients become languid, weak, pale, and cachectic; the red part of the blood is gradually impoveriſhed: There is little room in this caſe, to ſuſpect a plethora.—— Who would attempt bleeding, ſtrong vomits, or rough irritating purgers? The diſtemper moves on gradually, nor breaks out till it has firſt taken very deep root. The bile, the chief cauſe of this ſharp diſeaſe, rendered more acrid by its lodgment, admits of no rough methods, which would greatly injure the friable ſubſtance of the liver, the adjacent nervous parts, and hepatic plexus, which is very irritable. Laxatives alone ſhould be given; for irritating medicines would but bring on conſtipation. However in order to diſlodge the bile from the liver, we may venture upon a grain or two of tartar emetic, diluted in a pretty large quantity of water; but it muſt be done with care and prudence; after which exhibit an opiate.

Mild and emollient fomentations relieve the moſt obſtinate ſpaſms, oily and ſoft cataplaſms and clyſters, repeatedly adminiſtered, are of infinite advantage. In caſe the patients be weak, languid, and pale, abſtain from ſemicupia.——I twice ſaw œdematous ſwellings happen in conſequence of ſuch treatment. ℞. Syr. roſ. ſolut. ℥i. Ol. Amygd. d. ℥iij. v. o. q. ſ. f. linctus, cochlearia duo larga omni bihorio; this is a pretty eccoprotic, grateful, and pleaſant, and will fully anſwer the purpoſe intended. A ſpoonful of oil of olives has often anſwered moſt ſurpriſingly: water-gruel, or barley-water ſweetened with ſyrup of marſhmallows, conſtitutes an agreeable, as well as wholeſome, beverage.—The acid in the firſt paſſages entirely diſclaims the uſe of acecſcents. If the body be open, and the pains relieved, veal broth boiled with barley will be proper, even milk will be ſafe and recommendable, of the lighter ſort, provided it be mixed with Seltzer water. We ſhould purſue this method for ſome time, ſo as to diſlodge the bile entirely from every part of the liver. Chalybeate waters, and riding on horſeback, continued for a full month at leaſt, will contribute greatly towards the cure. Under theſe circumſtances we ſhould be extremely careful how we direct bliſters.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Admire the author of the humane and publick ſpirited propoſal, inſerted in your Mag. for Jan. laſt, for his tender ſentiments and charitable compaſſion for inſolvent debtors who are confined in priſons *, and who in my opinion are the greateſt objects of charity it is very ſurpriſing that any creditor ſhould be ſo void of humanity as to confine a poor debtor, when there is not the leaſt probability of getting his debt paid by it; but I know ſuch is the rancour and ill nature of ſome creditors, that they will uſe their debtors in this manner, tho' contrary to their intereſt and all the ſentiments of humanity; but at the ſame time it muſt be allowed that by far the greateſt number of creditors, either through intereſt or humanity, act very differently and I think I may venture to ſay that at moſt there is not one in ten of inſolvent debtors ſent to goal; but I am afraid if the plan propoſed ſhould be put in execution and a large capital raiſed, that there would not then one in ten eſcape being ſent thither, through the hopes the creditors would have of being paid by means of the propoſed laudable inſtitution, and perhaps the more worthy and deſerving the debtor, the more likely he would be to be ſent to goal, as ſuch would be the ſooneſt relieved by the charitable committee. It is plain the gentleman's ſcheme is well meant, and if what I have hinted at, could be obviated, none would be more glad to ſee it put in execution than

Your humble ſervant.

Lincolnſhire, Feb. 28, 1764. B. S

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your London Magazine for Jan. 1764, in the humane and publick ſpirited propoſal, p. 15, it ſays, "did ever, any one leave a legacy to impriſoned debtors?" Sir, in anſwer to this queſtion

* *See p.* 15.

queſtion, Mrs. Margaret Lawſon, widow, and relict of George Lawſon, late of East Harlſey, in the county of York Eſq; deceaſed, by her laſt will and teſtament dated the 22d July, 1729, gave the ſum of one hundred pounds for the diſcharging poor priſoners for debt out of the county goal at York, whoſe debts did not exceed twenty pounds; which 100l. was accordingly applied by her two ſiſters Mrs. Catherine Bower and Mrs. Anne Maxwell, her joint executrixes, and the money went thro' my hands, who was appointed by the ſaid executrixes to manage and ſettle the teſtator's affairs.—The payment of the above 100l. and alſo that thirty-two priſoners for debt were diſcharged from their confinement by the benefit of this legacy, is now memorandumed, upon the benefactor's table, in the grand jury room, belonging to the ſaid county.

If the author of the humane and publick ſpirited propoſal, ſhall think this inſtance of charity will contribute towards promoting his good intentions by publiſhing it in ſuch a manner as he may think proper, he may depend on the veracity of this account.

I am, Sir, Your, &c. H. B.

York, March 9, 1764.

P. S. There is alſo memorandumed upon the ſame table (ſince the legacy of 100l. was given) that eighteen priſoners for debt were diſcharged by two giſts of ten guineas each, out of the ſaid goal.—The donors Lord Burlington and Sir George Saville.

A Letter from Paris, March 6.

"THE affair of the virtuous and unfortunate proteſtant, John Calas, (See our vol. for 1762, p. 428, 518.) who was broken upon the wheel at Toulouſe about two years ago, in conſequence of the ſuicide of one of his ſons whom he was falſely accuſed of having put to death himſelf, was ſome months ago brought before the council of ſtate at Verſailles, at which were preſent the miniſters of ſtate, the chancellor, &c. The caſe was reported by Monſ. de Croſne, Maſter of requeſts, with the impartiality of an upright judge, the accuracy of one perfectly well-informed, and that affecting eloquence that the dreadful circumſtances of this unparalleled ſtory ſo naturally dictates to a humane orator. After a long examination of this horrid affair, it appeared with the cleareſt evidence, that the ſon of John Calas had never formed the moſt diſtant notion of turning Roman Catholick—that he had hanged himſelf in a fit of melancholy—that the aged father and mother knew nothing of the matter until they found him dead, to their inexpreſſible ſurprize and ſorrow—that they had been remarkable for the excellence of their characters, during the ſpace of forty years and upwards, that they had lived at Toulouſe, and had been peculiarly eminent for their parental tenderneſs—and that beſides the dictates of natural affection (which forms ſuch a ſtrong preſumption of the innocence of this aged and worthy father) every circumſtance concurred to clear him of the horrid crime for which he was put to death in the moſt painful and ignominious manner by the parliament of Toulouſe. In conſequence of this the members of the council unanimouſly agreed in forming a reſolution, by which the parliament of Toulouſe was ordered to ſend them an account of the proceedings againſt John Calas, and the reaſons of their ſevere and bloody ſentence. The king gave his royal approbation to this reſolution of the council, and all thoſe who were not deaf to the voice of humanity and juſtice (and who had beheld with juſt ſentiments of horror, in the parliament of Toulouſe, falſehood and cruelty, armed and ſet on by bigotry, to involve a widow and five children in the deepeſt diſtreſs, by the murder of a father and a huſband committed under the form of law) hoped to ſee ſatisfaction made to the memory of Calas, and thereby ſome comfort adminiſtred to his afflicted family. It was at leaſt imagined, that the parliament of Toulouſe would have been called to juſtify their conduct before the tribunal of their ſovereign, and to clear themſelves in the eyes of Europe, and of the human race, who are all intereſted in this unparalleled cauſe it was hoped that the members of this parliament, who condemned, without proof, to the rack and wheel, a father for murdering his ſon, and the infamous ſheriff David, who inſulted, upon the wheel, this aged and innocent father expiring under the rage of monkiſh bigotry, would have been obliged to acknowledge their temerity and precipitation at leaſt, and to make honourable amends to the afflicted family, by confeſſing that they were deceived by

monks and falſe-witneſſes, and by granting their protection (if it would be accepted) to the children they have rendered fatherleſs by an unjuſt judgment. All this was expected, ſeveral pamphlets have been publiſhed at Paris demanding juſtice, and yet hitherto juſtice has been ſuſpended, and the voice of humanity has pleaded in vain for innocent blood. The inſinuations of monks and bigots have, it is to be feared, ſtopped the execution of juſtice, and been employed to perſuade a humane monarch, that it was more expedient to abandon the cauſe of an innocent Calviniſt who had unjuſtly been broken on the wheel, than expoſe eight counſellors of Toulouſe to the ſhame of acknowledging, that they had been miſtaken. A new inſtance this of the ſpirit of a popiſh government, and its horrid influence, even in a country, whoſe inhabitants (excepting thoſe of Toulouſe) are naturally inclined to humanity and clemency.

I except Toulouſe, becauſe the dark, gloomy, and cruel effects of ſuperſtition and bigotry reign there in a particular manner, and have given a barbarous and ſanguinary caſt to the temper of its inhabitants, naturally tinged with Spaniſh ſeverity. Voltaire tells us in his laſt production *, that the inhabitants of Toulouſe thanked God publickly for the aſſaſſination of Henry IV. and it is well known they have on annual feſtival, on which they celebrate, in the moſt pompous manner, by proceſſions, bonefires, and other demonſtrations of joy, the anniverſary of that glorious day, in which four thouſand proteſtants, their fellow-citizens, were maſſacred without diſtinction of age or ſex, in their city. The year 1762, in which Calas was executed, was the ſecular year of that horrid maſſacre, and as the feſtival abovementioned was juſt approaching, when this unfortunate man was caſt into priſon, Voltaire thinks that this circumſtance might have contributed to his condemnation. It was, indeed, agreeable to the ſpirit of ſuch a holiday, to have a proteſtant victim to ſacrifice to the ſanguinary genius of popery. I ſhall conclude this letter by obſerving, that as the tears of the widow Calas, and her fatherleſs children, have made their way to the throne, the humanity and juſtice of the king are engaged to give both her and Europe ſatisfaction for this horrid deed (or to uſe Voltaire's expreſſion) "for this barbarous murder committed at Toulouſe, by the ſword of juſtice." I am, &c.

A Fine edition of the works, in verſe and proſe, of the late amiable William Shenſtone, Eſq; in two volumes, octavo, with decorations, being now publiſhed, by his friend Mr. Dodſley, our readers will, no doubt, be pleaſed with ſome account of that elegant writer, to whom, for many years, they have been indebted for ſeveral poetical pieces, which do honour to our volumes: eſpecially as we may, from the preſent publication give them ſome further ſpecimens of that gentleman's genius.

"Mr. Shenſtone was the eldeſt ſon of a plain uneducated country gentleman in Shropſhire, who farmed his own eſtate. The father, ſenſible of his ſon's extraordinary capacity, reſolved to give him a learned education, and ſent him a commoner to Pembroke college in Oxford, deſigning him for the church; But though he had the moſt aweful notions of the wiſdom, power, and goodneſs of God, he never could be perſuaded to enter into orders. In his private opinions he adhered to no particular ſect, and hated all religious diſputes. But whatever were his own ſentiments, he always ſhewed great tenderneſs to thoſe who differed from him. Tenderneſs, indeed, in every ſenſe of the word, was his peculiar characteriſtic; his friends, his domeſtics, his poor neighbours, all daily experienced his benevolent turn of mind. Indeed, this virtue in him was often carried to ſuch exceſs, that it ſometimes bordered upon weakneſs: yet if he was convinced that any of thoſe ranked amongſt the number of his friends, had treated him ungenerouſly, he was not eaſily reconciled. He uſed a maxim, however, on ſuch occaſions, which is worthy of being obſerved and imitated; "I never (ſaid he) will be a revengeful enemy; but I cannot, it is not in my nature, to be half a friend." He was in his temper quite unſuſpicious; but if ſuſpicion was once wakened in in him, it was not laid aſleep again without difficulty.

He was no œconomiſt; the generoſity of his temper prevented him from paying a proper regard to the uſe of money: He exceeded, therefore, the bounds of his paternal fortune, which before

* *Traite ſur la tolerance.*

before he died was conſiderably encumbered. But when one recollects the perfect paradiſe he had raiſed around him, the hoſpitality with which he lived, his great indulgence to his ſervants, his charities to the indigent, and all done with an eſtate not more than three hundred pounds a year, one ſhould rather be led to wonder that he left any thing behind him, than to blame his want of œconomy. He left however more than ſufficient to pay all his debts; and, by his will, appropriated his whole eſtate for that purpoſe.

It was perhaps from ſome conſiderations on the narrowneſs of his fortune, that he forbore to marry; for he was no enemy to wedlock, had a high opinion of many among the fair ſex, was fond of their ſociety, and no ſtranger to the tendereſt impreſſions: One, which he received in his youth, was with difficulty ſurmounted. The lady was the ſubject of that ſweet paſtoral, in four parts, which has been ſo univerſally admired; and which, one would have thought, muſt have ſubdued the loftieſt heart and ſoftened the moſt obdurate.

His perſon, as to height, was above the middle ſtature, but largely and rather inelegantly formed: his face ſeemed plain till you converſed with him, and then it grew very pleaſing. In his dreſs he was negligent, even to a fault; though when young at the univerſity, he was accounted a beau. He wore his own hair, which was quite grey very early, in a particular manner; not from any affectation of ſingularity, but from a maxim he had laid down, that without too ſlaviſh a regard to faſhion, every one ſhould dreſs in a manner moſt ſuitable to his own perſon and figure. In ſhort, his faults were only little blemiſhes, thrown in by nature, as it were, on purpoſe to prevent him from riſing too much above that level of imperfection allotted to humanity.

His character as a writer will be diſtinguiſhed, by ſimplicity with elegance, and genius with correctneſs. He had a ſublimity equal to the higheſt attempts; yet from the indolence of his temper, he choſe rather to amuſe himſelf in culling flowers at the foot of the mount, than to take the trouble of climbing the more arduous ſteeps of Parnaſſus. But whenever he was diſpoſed to riſe, his ſteps, though natural, were noble, and always well ſupported. In the tenderneſs of elegiac poetry he hath not been excelled; in the ſimplicity of paſtoral, one may venture to ſay he had very few equals. Of great ſenſibility himſelf, he never failed to engage the hearts of his readers: And amidſt the niceſt attention to the harmony of his numbers, he always took care to expreſs with propriety the ſentiments of an elegant mind. In all his writings, his greateſt difficulty was to pleaſe himſelf. I remember a paſſage in one of his letters where, ſpeaking of his love ſongs, he ſays—"Some were written on occaſions a good deal imaginary, others not ſo; and the reaſon there are ſo many is, that I wanted to write one good ſong, and could never pleaſe myſelf." It was this diffidence which occaſioned him to throw aſide many of his pieces before he had beſtowed upon them his laſt touches.

But the talents of Mr. Shenſtone were not confined merely to poetry; his character, as a man of clear judgment, and deep penetration, will beſt appear from his proſe works. It is there we muſt ſearch for the acuteneſs of his underſtanding, and his profound knowledge of the human heart."

Unconnected Thoughts on Gardening.

By Mr. Shenſtone.

GARDENING may be divided into three ſpecies — kitchen-gardening—parterre-gardening — and landſkip, or pictureſque-gardening: which latter is the ſubject intended in the following pages--It conſiſts in pleaſing the imagination by ſcenes of grandeur, beauty, or variety. Convenience merely has no ſhare here; any farther than as it pleaſes the imagination.

Perhaps the diviſion of the pleaſures of imagination, according as they are ſtruck by the great, the various, and the beautiful, may be accurate enough for my preſent purpoſe: Why each of them affects us with pleaſure may be traced in other authors. See Burke, Hutchinſon, Gerard. The theory, of agreeable ſenſations, &c *.

* *Garden ſcenes may perhaps be divided into the ſublime, the beautiful, and the melancholy or penſive; to which laſt I know not but we may aſſign a middle place betwixt the former two, as being in ſome ſort compoſed of both. See Burke's ſublime, &c.*

There

There ſeems however to be ſome objects which afford a pleaſure not reducible to either of the foregoing heads. A ruin, for inſtance, may be neither new to us; nor majeſtick, nor beautiful, yet afford that pleaſing melancholy which proceeds from a reflection on decayed magnificence. For this reaſon an able gardener ſhould avail himſelf of objects, perhaps, not very ſtriking; if they ſerve to connect ideas that convey reflections of the pleaſing kind.

Objects ſhould indeed be leſs calculated to ſtrike the immediate eye, than the judgment or well-formed imagination; as in painting.

It is no objection to the pleaſure of novelty, that it makes an ugly object more diſagreeable. It is enough that it produces a ſuperiority betwixt things in other reſpects equal. It ſeems, on ſome occaſions, to go even further. Are there not broken rocks and rugged grounds to which we can hardly attribute either beauty on grandeur, and yet when introduced near an extent of lawn, impart a pleaſure equal to more ſhapely ſcenes? Thus a ſeries of lawn, though ever ſo beautiful, may ſatiate and cloy, unleſs the eye paſſes to them from wilder ſcenes; and then they acquire the grace of novelty.

Variety appears to me to derive good part of it's effect from novelty; as the eye, paſſing from one form or colour, to a form or colour of a different kind, finds a degree of novelty in it's preſent object which affords immediate ſatisfaction.

Variety however, in ſome diſtances, may be carried to ſuch exceſs as to loſe it's whole effect. I have obſerved ceilings ſo crammed with ſtucco ornaments; that, although of the moſt different kinds, they have produced an uniformity. A ſufficient quantity of undecorated ſpace is neceſſary to exhibit ſuch decorations to advantage.

Ground ſhould firſt be conſidered with an eye to it's peculiar character. Whether it be the grand, the ſavage, the ſprightly, the melancholy, the horrid, or the beautiful. As one or other of theſe characters prevail, one may ſomewhat ſtrengthen it's effect by allowing every part ſome denomination, and then ſupporting it's title by ſuitable appendages—For inſtance, the lover's walk may have aſſignation ſeats, with proper mottoes—Urns to faithful lovers—Trophies, garlands, &c. by means of art.

What an advantage muſt ſome Italian ſeats derive from the circumſtance of being ſituate on ground mentioned in the claſſicks? And, even in England, wherever a park or garden happens to have been the ſcene of any event in hiſtory, one would ſurely avail one's ſelf of that circumſtance, to make it more intereſting to the imagination. Mottoes ſhould allude to it, columns, &c. record it; verſes moralize upon it; and curioſity receive it's ſhare of pleaſure.

In deſigning a houſe and gardens, it is happy when there is an opportunity of maintaining a ſubordination of parts; the houſe ſo luckily placed as to exhibit a view of the whole deſign. I have ſometimes thought that there was room for it to reſemble an epic or dramatic poem. It is rather to be wiſhed than required, that the more ſtriking ſcenes may ſucceed thoſe which are leſs ſo.

Taſte depends much upon temper. Some prefer Tibullus to Virgil, and Virgil to Homer—Hagley to Perſfield, and Perſfield to the Welſh mountains. This occaſions the different preferences that are given to ſituations—A garden ſtrikes us moſt, where the grand, and the pleaſing ſucceed, not intermingle, with each other.

I believe, however, the ſublime has generally a deeper effect than the merely beautiful.

I uſe the words landſkip and proſpect the former as expreſſive of home ſcenes: the latter of diſtant images. Proſpects ſhould take in the blue diſtant hills; but never ſo remotely, that they be not diſtinguiſhable from clouds. Yet this mere extent is what the vulgar value.

Landſkip ſhould contain variety enough to form a picture upon canvas; and this is no bad teſt, as I think the landſkip painter is the gardener's beſt deſigner. The eye requires a ſort of ballance here; but not ſo as to encroach upon probable nature. A wood, or hill, may ballance a houſe or obeliſk; for exactneſs, would be diſpleaſing; we form our notions from what we have ſeen, and tho' could we comprehend the univerſe, we might perhaps find it uniformly regular; yet the portions that we ſee of it, habituate our fancy to the contrary.

The

The eye ſhould always look rather down upon water: cuſtomary nature makes this requiſite. I know nothing more ſenſibly diſpleaſing than Mr. T—'s flat ground betwixt his terras and his water.

It is not eaſy to account for the fondneſs of former times for ſtrait-lined avenues to their houſes; ſtrait-lined walks through their woods; and in ſhort, every kind of ſtrait-line; where the foot is to travel over, what the eye has done before. This circumſtance, is one objection. Another, ſomewhat of the ſame kind, is the repetition of the ſame object, tree after tree, for a length of way together. A third is, that this identity is purchaſed by the loſs of that variety, which the natural country ſupplies every where; in a greater or leſs degree. To ſtand ſtill and ſurvey ſuch avenues, may afford ſome ſlender ſatisfaction, through the change derived from perſpective; but to move on continually and find no change of ſcene in the leaſt attendant on our change of place, muſt give actual pain to a perſon of taſte. For ſuch an one to be condemned to paſs along the famous viſta from * Moſcow to Peterſburg, or that other from Agra to Lahor in India, muſt be as diſagreeable a ſentence, as to be condemned to labour at the gallies. I conceived ſome idea of the ſenſation he muſt feel, from walking, but a few minutes, immured, betwixt Lord D——'s high-ſhorn yew-hedges; which run exactly parallel, at the diſtance of about ten feet; and are contrived perfectly to exclude all kind of objects whatſoever.

When a building, or other object has been once viewed from its proper point, the foot ſhould never travel to it by the ſame path, which the eye has travelled over before. Loſe the object, and draw nigh, obliquely.

The ſide-trees in viſtas ſhould be ſo circumſtanced as to afford a probability that they grew by nature.

Ruinated ſtructures appear to derive their power of pleaſing, from the irregularity of ſurface, which is variety; and the latitude they afford the imagination, to conceive an enlargement of their dimenſions, or to recollect any events or circumſtances appertaining to their priſtine grandeur ſo far as concerns grandeur and ſolemnity. The breaks in them ſhould be as bold and abrupt as poſſible.—If mere beauty be aimed at (which however is not their chief excellence) the waving line, with more eaſy tranſitions, will become of greater importance—Events relating to them may be ſimulated by numberleſs little artifices; but it is ever to be remembered, that high hills and ſudden deſcents are moſt ſuitable to caſtles and fertile vales, near wood and water; moſt imitative of the uſual ſituation for abbeys and religious houſes; large oaks, in particular, are eſſential to theſe latter,

Whoſe branching arms, and reverend height
Admit a dim religious light.

A cottage is a pleaſing object partly on account of the variety it may introduce; on account of the tranquility that ſeems to reign there, and perhaps (I am ſomewhat afraid) on account of the pride of human nature.

Longi alterius ſpectare laborem.

In a ſcene preſented to the eye, objects ſhould never lie ſo much to the right or left, as to give any uneaſineſs in the examination. Sometimes, however, it may be better to admit valuable objects even with this diſadvantage. They ſhould elſe never be ſeen beyond a certain angle. The eye muſt be eaſy, before it can be pleaſed.

No mere ſlope from one ſide to the other can be agreeable ground: The eye requires a ballance—i. e. a degree of uniformity: But this may be otherwiſe effected and the rule ſhould be underſtood with ſome limitation.

—Each alley has it's brother,
And half the plat-form juſt reflects the other.

Let us examine what may be ſaid in favour of that regularity which Mr. Pope expoſes. Might he not ſeemingly as well object to the diſpoſition of an human face, becauſe it has an eye or cheek, that is the very picture of it's companion? Or does not providence who has obſerved this regularity in the external ſtructure of our bodies and diſregarded it within, ſeem to conſider it as a beauty? The arms, the limbs, and the ſeveral parts of them correſpond, but it is not the ſame caſe with the thorax and the abdomen. I believe one is generally ſollicitous for a kind of ballance in a landſkip, and, if I am not miſtaken, the painters gene-

* *In Monteſquieu on Taſte.*

rally furniſh one: A building, for inſtance, on one ſide, contraſted by a group of trees, a large oak, or a riſing hill on the other. Whence then does this taſte proceed, but from the love we bear to regularity in perfection? After all in regard to gardens, the ſhape of ground, the diſpoſition of trees, and the figure of water, muſt be ſacred to nature, and no forms muſt be allowed that make a diſcovery of art.

All trees have a character analogous to that of men: Oaks are in all reſpects the perfect image of the manly character: In former times I ſhould have ſaid, and in preſent times I think I am authorized to ſay, the Britiſh one. As a brave man is not ſuddenly either elated by proſperity, or depreſſed by adverſity, ſo the oak diſplays not it's verdure on the ſun's firſt approach; nor drops it, on his firſt departure. Add to this it's majeſtic appearance, the rough grandeur of it's bark, and the wide protection of it's branches.

A large, branching aged oak, is perhaps the moſt venerable of all inanimate objects.

Urns are more ſolemn, if large and plain; more beautiful if leſs and ornamented. Solemnity is perhaps their point, and the ſituation of them ſhould ſtill co-operate with it.

By the way, I wonder that lead ſtatues are not more in vogue in our modern gardens. Tho' they may not expreſs the finer lines of an human body, yet they ſeem perfectly well calculated, on account of their duration, to embelliſh landſkips, were they ſome degrees inferior to what we generally behold. A ſtatue in a room challenges examination, and is to be examined critically as a ſtatue. A ſtatue in a garden is to be conſidered as one part of a ſcene or landſkip; the minuter touches are no more eſſential to it, than a good landſkip painter would eſteem them were he to repreſent a ſtatue in his picture.

Apparent art, in its proper province, is almoſt as important as apparent nature. They contraſt agreeably; but their provinces ever ſhould be kept diſtinct.

Where ſome artificial beauties are ſo dexterouſly managed that one cannot but conceive them natural, ſome natural ones ſo extremely fortunate that one is ready to ſwear they are artificial.

Concerning ſcenes, the more uncommon they appear, the better, provided they form a picture, and include nothing that pretends to be of nature's production, and is not. The ſhape of ground, the ſite of trees, and the fall of water, nature's province. Whatever thwarts her is treaſon.

On the other hand, buildings, and the works of art, need have no other reference to nature than that they afford the ευσεμνον with which the human mind is delighted.

Art ſhould never be allowed to ſet a foot in the province of nature, otherwiſe than clandeſtinely and by night. Whenever ſhe is allowed to appear here, and men begin to compromiſe the difference—Night, Gothiciſm, confuſion, and abſolute chaos are come again.

To ſee one's urns, obeliſks, and water-falls laid open; the nakedneſs of our beloved miſtreſſes, the naiads, and the dryads expoſed by that ruffian winter to univerſal obſervation; is a ſeverity ſcarcely to be ſupported by the help of blazing hearths, chearful companions, and a bottle of the moſt grateful burgundy.

The works of a perſon that builds, begin immediately to decay; while thoſe of him who plants begin directly to improve. In this, planting promiſes a more laſting pleaſure, than building; which, were it to remain in equal perfection, would at beſt begin to moulder and want repairs in imagination. Now trees have a circumſtance that ſuits our taſte, and that is annual variety. It is inconvenient indeed, if they cauſe our love of life to take root and flouriſh with them; whereas the very ſameneſs of our ſtructures will, without the help of dilapidation, ſerve to wean us from our attachment to them.

It is a cuſtom in ſome countries to condemn the characters of thoſe (after death) that have neither planted a tree, nor begat a child.

[*The remainder in our next.*]

Death of Mithridates, *the famous King of* Pontus. *From* Hooke's Roman Hiſtory. *(See our laſt vol. p.* 343*)*

"MITHRIDATES carrying on the war with ill ſucceſs in his own dominions, and ſeeing treaſons multiply

tiply around him, formed the deſperate reſolution of marching into Italy, and there attacking the Romans as Hannibal had done, at their own doors. But this enterprize, containing a march of above two thouſand miles, the very thought of it ſo terrified the army, that to avoid it they conſpired againſt him, and made his ſon Pharnaces their king. Mithridates had always diſtinguiſhed this ſon as his favourite, and intended him for his ſucceſſor.

The king, informed of what was in agitation, ſent ſome of his guards to ſeize the prince; but he gained over theſe ſoldiers to join him in the conſpiracy, into which, by remonſtrances and promiſes, he eaſily brought likewiſe the Roman deſerters who were encamped without the walls of Panticapeum. The prince found no greater difficulty in gaining the ſoldiers of the other camps; and at the head of this multitude of rebels he preſented himſelf before the place at day-break.

The city ſoon followed the example of the camp. Some officers, whom the king had ſent to enquire the cauſe of the ſhouts he heard, having gone over with their ſoldiers to Pharnaces, the inhabitants preſently opened the gates to the prince: So that the king was reduced to ſhut himſelf up in the citadel. From thence he ſent to aſk the mutineers what their demands were: They anſwered with extreme inſolence, "We demand that Pharnaces ſhould be our king. We want a young king, not an old one, governed by eunuchs, and who makes known his power only by cruelties to his generals, his friends, and even his children."

Mithridates came out, in order to ſpeak in perſon to them; but the ſoldiers who attended him, thinking it would be beſt for themſelves to follow the ſtream, offered their ſervices to the rebels. The Roman deſerters, proud of their number and ſtrength, and ever at the head of the rebel crew, made anſwer to this offer of the ſoldiers, "That it would not be accepted, unleſs they firſt gave ſome ſignal proof of their zeal." And at the ſame time they pointed to Mithridates. In ſo great extremity, the king had no choice but to return into the fort, which he did not effect without great difficulty, having had his horſe killed under him. At the ſame inſtant the whole multitude of the revolted proclaimed Pharnaces king; and, for want of a diadem, they bound about his head a broad fillet of Egyptian paper, which ſomebody had taken out of a neighbouring temple.

Mithridates, who from a tower ſaw all that paſſed, ſent many times to aſk his life of his ſon, with permiſſion to retire. But as none of his meſſengers returned, and he found he muſt die, he made this prayer: O ye Gods, the avengers of fathers, if it be true that you exiſt, and if there be juſtice in heaven, grant that Pharnaces may, one day, hear his ſentence of death pronounced by his children." He then called ſome of his officers and guards, who had continued faithful to him, and having praiſed their generoſity, ordered them to repair to the new king; after which he retired into his apartment, diſtributed poiſon to his wives, concubines, and daughters, and took a doſe of it himſelf: this not operating upon him, he had recourſe to his ſword: but failing to give himſelf ſuch a wound as was ſufficient to do the buſineſs, he called to him a Gallic officer (who at the head of ſome of the rebels, had forced the walls of the caſtle) "Brave ſoldier, you did me great ſervices at the time you fought under me. You will do me a greater now than ever, if you will ſave me from the ſhame of falling alive into the hands of the Romans, and being led by them in triumph." The Gaul complied with his deſire.

Such was the end of Mithridates; whom Cicero ſtiles the greateſt of kings after Alexander. He was, ſays Velleius, a very great prince, ſometimes by his fortune, always by his magnanimity; a general in council and deſign, a ſoldier in execution, and, for hatred to Rome, another Hannibal. It is agreed, that he was a very extraordinary perſon, both for the greatneſs of his ſpirit and the endowments of his mind: and that he was learned in all the learning of thoſe times; and it is affirmed, that of twenty-two nations under his command, he could ſpeak to every one in their own proper language *. But that he was inhuman, unnatural in his diſpleaſure, a monſter of cruelty (not to mention the maſſacre in cold blood of eighty thouſand Italians ſettled in Aſia)

* *See our vol. for* 1755, *p.* 478.

is manifeſt from his murdering his mother and his brother, and from the great number of his ſons, and of his friends and followers, whom, at ſeveral times and often on very ſlight occaſions, he had put to death. He lived ſeventy-two years, ſixty of which he reigned."

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

YOU muſt know I have been for ſome years a retainer to a certain ſect of philoſophers, who have long flouriſhed in this kingdom, though they are not yet diſtinguiſhed by any particular title or appellation. Our order conſiſts of a number of both ſexes, who unanimouſly agree in this fundamental maxim, That the ſeveral accompliſhments of beauty, ſtrength, riches, learning, &c. are beneath the notice of the wiſe, and ought to be treated with the utmoſt contempt and indifference. The fraternity rank themſelves under diſtinct claſſes, according as they are diſtinguiſhed for their averſion to ſuch particular perfections, as they poſſeſs in an eminent degree. In the firſt claſs we have many illuſtrious heroines, who take great pains to ſhew their contempt of beauty, by diſguiſing it as much as poſſible. One of the moſt eminent of theſe female profeſſors is Coſmelia, who, to ſhew her juſt diſregard to a fine complexion, has done all in her power to ruin it with paint. Another, who had naturally a moſt inchanting voice, has, by much application, acquired a liſp, which makes her diſcourſe almoſt unintelligible. And a third ſett, from a philoſophical neglect of that delicacy of ſhape, which is *fine by degrees, and beautifully leſs*, have, with infinite ingenuity, contrived a dreſs whereby they have reduced themſelves into the exact form of a cylinder. 'Tis not uncommon to ſee among the members of our ſociety, the fineſt heads of hair in the world, either entirely concealed, or ſo metamorphoſed by an operation called Frenching, that they reſemble the wool of an Hottentot, much more than the treſſes of Venus. Among the men you have the opticians, who publiſh to the world their diſregard to good eyes, by uſing glaſſes or ſpectacles in all companies, by which they hope, in day-time, to bring their ſight to a laudable degree of imperfection. As to the acquiſitions of riches, or learning, you ſhall ſee an Eaſt-India merchant, who has amaſſed a couple of millions, affect the reputation of poverty, and complain of the hardneſs of the times; and a profound critic write a letter, in which there is ſcarce a word ſpelt right. As to what ſome ill-natured writers would inſinuate, that vanity is at the bottom of all this; and that it is the badneſs of our taſte makes us prefer imperfection to excellence; I aſſure you, Mr. Woodfall, the ſuggeſtion is entirely groundleſs: Since it is evident, if applauſe was our object, we ſhould much better ſecure it by appearing in *(puris naturalibus)* our natural characters. After all, I muſt confeſs, we experience ſome inconveniences. For my own part, though naturally of an athletic make, I have ſo long deſpiſed the uſe of my legs, that I cannot viſit my next neighbour without the aſſiſtance of a chair: And am ſo emaciated, that I am half reſolved, in ſpite of my philoſophy, to enjoy my faculties for the future, and to walk with the vulgar. I am, Sir,

[*Pub. Adv.*] Your humble ſervant.

Eaſt-India *Houſe, the 4th of* April, 1764.

BY the company's ſhip Royal George, which arrived at Spithead from Bengal on the 1ſt inſt. the court of directors have received letters from that preſidency, to the following purport: That the diſputes between the company's ſervants there, and the reigning nabob, Coſſim Aly Cawn, had been productive of ſuch animoſities and jealouſies on the part of the latter, that it was judged highly neceſſary to uſe every means to allay them: for this purpoſe Meſſ. Amyatt and Hay, two gentlemen of the council, were deputed to wait upon the nabob, with inſtructions to endeavour to adjuſt the differences in an amicable manner. They accordingly arrived at Mongheer, the place of his reſidence, on the 12th of May, and had many conferences with him in which he evidently ſhewed a great averſeneſs to an accommodation upon the terms offered to him. About this time, a ſupply of 500 ſtands of arms, going to Patna, was ſtopped by the nabob's officers, and other acts of hoſtility were committed; and affairs being come to an extremity, a war

war with Coſſim Aly was unavoidable. Meſſ. Amyatt and Hay were recalled, and meaſures were taken at the preſidency, to carry it on in the moſt effectual manner. Mr. Amyatt having taken leave of the nabob the 24th of June, and received the uſual paſſports, he ſet out in boats for Calcutta, accompanied with Meſſ. Amphlett, Wollaſton, and Hutchinſon; Lieutenants Jones, Gordon, and Cooper; and doctor Crooke (Meſſ. Hay and Gulſton remaining with the nabob as hoſtages). As the boats were paſſing the city of Moorſhedabad, they were attacked, on 3d of July, by a number of troops, aſſembled for that purpoſe, on both ſides the river, and ſome of the gentlemen were killed in the boats. Mr. Amyatt immediately landed with a few Seapoys, which he forbid to fire, and endeavoured to make the enemy's troops underſtand that he was furniſhed with the nabob's paſſports, and had no deſign of committing any hoſtilities; but the enemy's horſe advancing, ſome of the Seapoys fired, notwithſtanding Mr. Amyatt's orders; and a general confuſion enſuing, that gentleman, and moſt of the ſmall party who were with him, were cut to pieces.

By the ſaid letters it further appears, that Mr. Ellis and his council at Patna having, with the approbation of Capt. Carſtairs, agreed to attack that city early in the morning of the 25th of June, it was accordingly executed and carried; that they were in entire poſſeſſion of the city for four hours, the Mooriſh governor and moſt of his people having fled as far as Futwa; that he there came to a reſolution to return and attempt to regain the city, and having got in at the water-ſide gate of the fort, he ſucceeded in diſpoſſeſſing our troops, owing to the Seapoys and Europeans being moſtly diſperſed in plundering. That upon their retiring into the factory, on account of the diſpiritedneſs of the men, and a great deſertion among the Seapoys, it was found impracticable to make any ſtand there; and a reſolution was therefore taken to proceed to Sujah Dowla's country; that they accordingly croſſed the river the 26th in the evening, and met with no obſtruction until they paſſed Churpa; that then they were attacked, on the 30th, by the Phouſdar, with about 2000 men, whom they eaſily routed; but he being that evening joined from Budgepore with four or five hundred Seapoys, and five or ſix field pieces, he attacked the party on the next evening, the 1ſt of July, and entirely routed them, the Europeans having quitted their ranks at the firſt onſet; that in the whole there were about fifty Europeans killed, and about eight or nine officers, amongſt the laſt Captain Carſtairs, who was killed by a cannon ball in the morning of the 1ſt; that on the 2d Mr. Ellis, with the officers and private men, were taken priſoners, and, by the laſt advices, were all at Mongheer, excepting captain Wilſon, Enſigns Mackay and Armſtrong, Mr. Anderſon, ſurgeon, and Mr. Peter Campbell, who then remained priſoners at Patna.

Upon theſe and other acts of hoſtility againſt ſeveral of the company's ſettlements committed by Coſſim Aly, it was determined to declare war againſt him, and to reſtore the former nabob Meer Jaffier to the Subahſhip, upon his entering into a new treaty with the company. War was accordingly declared, and an advantageous treaty was concluded, the moſt material articles whereof are a confirmation of his former treaty, and alſo of the provinces of Burdwan, Nidnapoor and Chittagong, granted by the late nabob Coſſim Aly, engaging to give thirty lacks of rupees to defray the expences and loſs accruing to the company from the war, and engaging alſo to reimburſe the amount of private perſons loſſes.

Meer Jaffier ſet out a few days after to join the army under Major Adams, which was then on its march towards Moorſhedabad. The firſt action which happened, was on the 19th of July, oppoſite to Cutwa, on the Coſſimbuzar ſide of the river. The major having croſſed the army the night before, in the morning came up with a large body of the enemy's troops who were ſtrongly poſted to oppoſe his progreſs to the city; and having attacked them, they were routed, after a ſmall reſiſtance, and with an inconſiderable loſs on our ſide. A detached party, under the command of Capt. Long, at the ſame time poſſeſſed themſelves of the

fort

fort of Cutwa, on the other ſide of the river; and all the artillery they had there, as well as what they had brought into the field, fell into our hands. In this action Mahomed Tuckey-Cawn, who, it is ſaid, commanded the attack on Mr. Amyatt's party, was mortally wounded, and died a few days after.

The good effects of this ſucceſs were diſplayed in the eaſy conqueſt that followed of the city of Moorſhedabad, which the army entered with a trifling oppoſition, the 24th at night. Here the major eſtabliſhed and proclaimed the Nabob Meer Jaffier in due form and halted ſome days to refreſh the army.

On the 28th of July, the major continued his march towards Mongheer; and on the 2d of Auguſt, having arrived near a place called Sooty, at the head of the Coſſimbuzar river, a very obſtinate engagement enſued with a numerous army of the enemy's beſt troops and artillery, who there occupied a very ſtrong and advantageous poſt. The ſtand that they made was reſolute and uncommon for troops of this country, having cloſely engaged our forces for no leſs than four hours: However, by the intrepidity and good conduct of Major Adams, and the remarkable bravery of the officers and men, the enemy ſuſtained a total defeat. The loſs on our ſide was not ſo conſiderable as might have been expected from ſo ſevere an action, conſiſting only of ſix officers and forty Europeans, and 292 Seapoys and Black Horſe killed and wounded. On the ſide of the enemy, a great number of men were killed and wounded, twenty-three pieces of cannon, and about one hundred and fifty boats, laden with military and other ſtores, taken: Amongſt theſe laſt were found all the artillery and moſt of the Patna detachment; and within ſome days after the action, between ſixty and ſeventy of the men who were taken priſoners at Patna, and had been engaged by foul means and fair to ſerve the enemy's guns, returned to their colours.

Immediately after this battle the major advanced with the army near to Rajamant; about three or four miles from which place the enemy had thrown up a ſtrong entrenchment from the hills to the river, and for the forcing of which, it was judged moſt proper, for enſuring the ſafety of the troops, to carry on regular approaches. Every thing having been accordingly prepared, the works were begun upon the 29th of Auguſt, and continued till the 5th of September, when the major reſolved upon an aſſault, which was executed with very little loſs, and their whole works were in our poſſeſſion that morning. This ſucceſs, we have great reaſon to believe, will be deciſive of the fate of the war, as the enemy ſeemed to repoſe their chief confidence in the ſtrength of theſe works, and now, by the loſs of them, are deprived of all ſupplies of proviſions from the province of Bengal, which is entirely ſecured to us.

Major Adams, in his letters, where he gives an account of his ſeveral engagements with the enemy, has given juſt praiſes to Major Carnac, Major Knox, and other officers who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves, as well as to the officers and troops in general, for their gallant behaviour. To Major Carnac, he aſcribes particular merit, for the vigorous attack which he had led againſt the main body of the enemy, in the general action of the 2d of Auguſt, and which made the firſt impreſſion, contributing thereby in great meaſure to the victory we obtained. The ſame juſtice is due to Major Adams, which he has done to the officers and troops under his command, and the higheſt praiſe is due to him from the company for his good conduct in this campaign, which has been attended with extraordinary difficulties and fatigues, on account of the rainy ſeaſon and the badneſs of the roads; and in which, by his ability in forming the plans of attack in ſuch manner to take every advantage the ſituation of the enemy admitted; he has inſured the ſucceſs of his operations with the ſmalleſt loſs of men poſſible; and to which moſt valuable qualification, he adds a coolneſs and intrepidity unſhaken in the midſt of the action.

Governor Vanſittart, after the cloſe of the foregoing advices, writes, that as the friends of the gentlemen priſoners with the late nabob, Coſſim Aly, would be anxious to have a certain account of them, he tranſmitted the copy of a letter to Major Adams, from Meſſrs. Ellis and Hay, dated at Patna the

the 4th of October laſt, mentioning that the number of priſoners was forty-nine, who were taking meaſures for the purchaſe of their deliverance on the major's nearer approach towards Patna; that officer was alſo endeavouring to effect ſo deſirable an event. The governor adds, as Meſſrs. Ellis and Hay take notice of the death of Captain Turner only, it was preſumed that all the reſt were well. Governor Vanſittart afterwards adviſes the reduction of Mongheer, on the 11th of October, by the major, without the loſs of one man before the town.

Governor Vanſittart further acquaints the court of directors, in a letter dated the 8th of October, 1762, that if the war ſhould not be brought to a ſucceſsful end, he will ſtay in Bengal till the following year, at all riſks; although it is the opinion of the phyſicians he is very incapable of going through another hot ſeaſon; but if the troubles ſhould be ſo far quieted, that he can leave the company's poſſeſſions in ſafety, he hopes to be in London about September next.

The court of directors having a due ſenſe of the gallant behaviour and great ſervices of Major Carnac, as noticed in the before mentioned advices, have unanimouſly agreed to reſtore him to the command of the company's forces in Bengal.

ROBERT JAMES, Secretary *.

EPITAPHIUM
GUILIELMI KING
A ſeipſo ſcriptum
Pridie nonas Junii
Die natali Georgii III.
MDCCLXII.

Fui
GUILIELMUS KING, L. L. D.
A anno MDCCXIX. ad annum MDCC.
Hujus Aulæ Præfectus.
Literis humanioribus a puero deditus
as uſq; ad ſupremum vitæ diem colui.
Neque vitiis carui, neq; virtutibus;
Imprudens et improvidus, comis et benevolus;
Sæpe æquo iracundior,
Haud unquam ut eſſem implacabilis.
luxuriâ pariter ac avaritiâ
(Quam non tam vitium
Quam mentis inſanitatem eſſe duxi)
Prorſus abhorrens.
Cives, hoſpites, peregrinos
Omnino liberaliter accepi.
Ipſe et cibi parcus, et vini parciſſimus.
Cum magnis vixi, cum plebeis, cum omnibus,
Ut homines noſcerem, ut me ipſum imprimis:
Neque, eheu, novi!
Permultos habui amicos,
At veros, ſtabiles, gratos,
(Quæ fortaſſe eſt gentis culpa)
Perpauciſſimos.
Plures habui inimicos,
Sed invidos, ſed improbos, ſed inhumanos.
Quorum nullis tamen injuriis
Perinde commotus fui
Quam deliquiis meis.
Summam, quam adeptus ſum, ſenectutem
Neque optavi, neque accuſavi.
Vitæ incommoda neque immoderate ferens,
Neque commodis nimium contentus.
Mortem neque contempſi
Neque metui.
Deus optime,
Qui hunc orbem et humanos res curas,
Miſerere animæ meæ!

TRANSLATION.

EPITAPH
Of WILLIAM KING:
Written by himſelf
June the fourth,
Birth-Day of GEORGE III.
MDCCLXII.

I was,
WILLIAM KING, L. L. D.
From the year MDCCXIX to the year MDCC—
Principal of this hall.
Given to polite letters from a boy:
I cultivated them even to the laſt day of my life.
I wanted neither vices, nor virtues;
Imprudent and improvident, gentle and benevolent:
Often too prone to anger,
Never implacable.
To luxury as well as Avarice
(Which laſt I conſidered not as a vice
But as madneſs)
Totally averſe.
Citizens, gueſts, and foreigners,
I received with the moſt open hoſpitality:
Myſelf temperate in eating,
In drinking moſt temperate.
I lived with the high, with the low, with all,

That

* *See p.* 155.

That I might know mankind, and chiefly myſelf:
Both which, alas, I knew not!
I had very many friends,
But true, firm, grateful,
(Which perhaps is the national failing) very, very few.
I had many enemies,
But envious, but wicked, but inhuman;
With whoſe injuries, however,
I was never ſo deeply affected
As with my own tranſgreſſions.
The extreme old age, to which I attained,
I neither wiſhed for, nor accuſed:
Neither bearing the evils of life too impatiently,
Nor too much delighted with its bleſſings.
Death I neither deſpiſed,
Nor feared.
Moſt higheſt,
Who takeſt care of this world and the affairs of men,
Have mercy upon my ſoul!

Extracts from Mr. Bourn's *Treatiſe upon Wheel-Carriages, lately publiſhed.*

THIS Treatiſe is inſcribed to the ſociety for encouraging arts, &c. Mr. Bourn, after ſetting forth the diſadvantages of narrow wheels, in reſpect to their damaging a road more than broad ones, proceeds to examine the ſtructure of nine inch wheels, which he approves of next to thoſe of his own invention. His account of his improvement of the waggon is as follows:

"Now that we may obtain theſe two material, theſe only important, purpoſes, (to wit) making the carriage move forward with a ſteady, even eaſy pace, as upon a true plane; and at the ſame time inſtead of hurting, benefiting the roads, by levelling and conſolidating them, I would recommend having the wheels made in the following manner:

Let there be run out of caſt iron, at the founders, hollow rims or cylinders, about two feet high, ſixteen inches broad or wide, and from one to near two inches in thickneſs, according to the deſign or neceſſity of the proprietor, and the burden he intends them to bear. Let the ſpace, or cavity within theſe cylinders be filled up ſolid with a block of wood, through the center of which inſert your arbor or gudgeon, and leave it two inches and ſix eighths at each end longer than the cylinder; which parts muſt be round, and about two inches thick, being the pivots, and when the whole is well wedged, the wheel is complete.

In order to fix theſe to the carriage, at each end of the wheels or rollers muſt be an upright piece or plank, two inches and an half thick, one foot wide, and about two feet two inches high or long; the lower end of theſe planks ſtand upon the pivots; through the upper end paſſes the croſs-beams to which they are faſtened by iron ſcrew-pins *. The lower beam may be about 7 inches broad, 4 inches thick, and 6 foot 11 inches long; upon this ſtands the tail pole and wings or laces, over theſe the upper croſs-beam, which muſt be three inches deep, the ſame thickneſs and length as the lower one; theſe are pinned together by iron ſcrews, as in common waggons. This is a deſcription of the hinder part of the carriage; the ſame ratio muſt be obſerved in the fore part; but a more circumſtantial account will be needleſs, and in order to aſſiſt the reader's imagination, I refer him to the plate annexed to this piece.

Here then is a ſolid wheel, which anſwers all the intentions of the garden roller; now can any thing be conceived, that would have ſo happy a tendency upon the roads? to render them ſmooth and even, to harden and encruſt the ſurface, and to make it reſemble a terras walk? I ſay, can any thing be equal to theſe kinds of caſt metal rollers, to produce the foregoing effects; nor will theſe wheels be ſubject to any caſualties, without ſpokes, without fellies, without ſtrakes or nails, or nave or bouks; an ever-during wheel made of ſteel (for caſt metal is a kind of ſteel) as hard and durable, that cannot be hurt by violence, or be affected by weather, neither ſun or wind, can crack or warp it, nor will it ſtand in need of a wain-houſe to preſerve it.

Now although theſe wheels occupy ſo wide a ſpace upon the ground, yet I would

* *The beams, or croſs-beams (as I term them) on which the carriage ſtands, and which anſwers to, and is conſtituted in, the place of the preſent axletree.*

A New Invented Waggon.

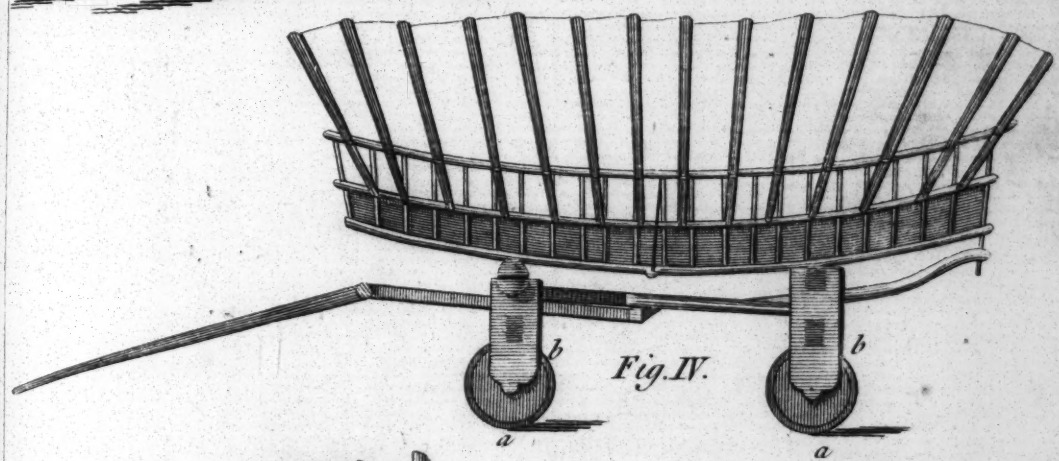


Fig. IV.

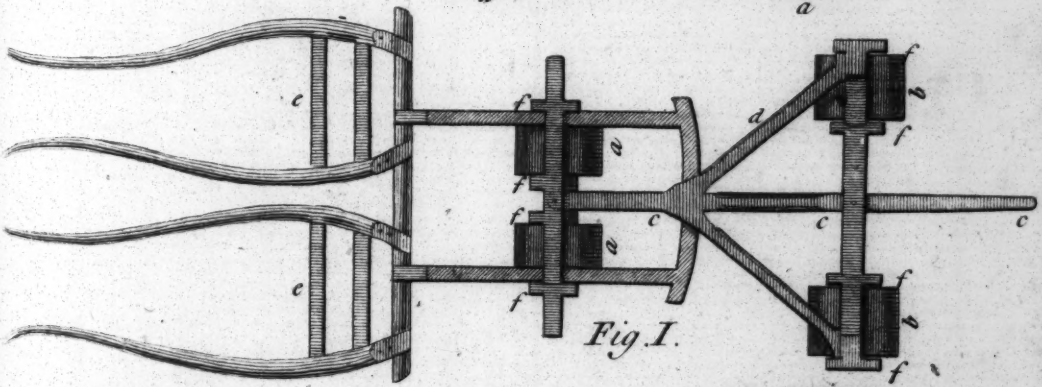


Fig. I.

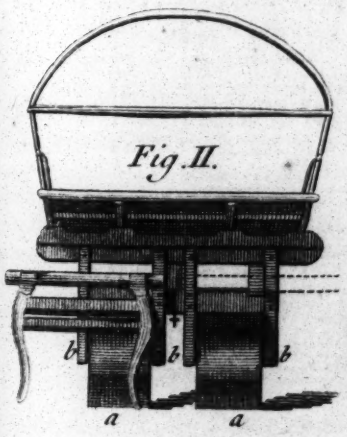


Fig. II.

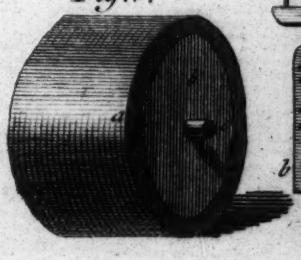


Fig. V.

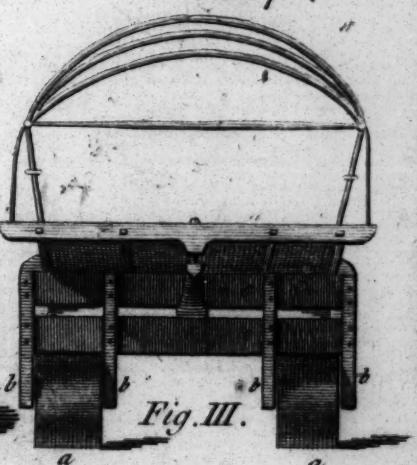


Fig. III.

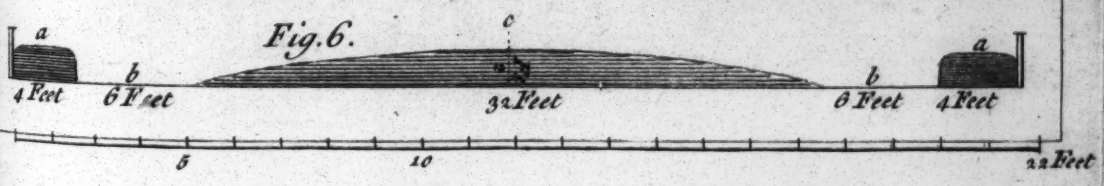
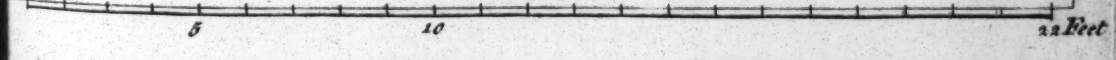


Fig. 6.



10
45
FEB

would by no means adviſe, that in carriages of more wheels than two, the fore wheels ſhould go in the ſame track with the hinder ones: But let them be ſo placed, that their outſides extend no wider than the inſide of the hinder wheels *. Preſuming therefore that the diſtance of the hinder wheels from outſide to outſide are ſix feet ſix inches, there will not be above twelve or fourteen inches ſpace, but what will be paſſed over by a fore or hinder wheel, as followeth:

	Feet.	In.
Breadth of the two hinder wheels - -	2	8
Ditto of the two fore wheels	2	8
Space between the two fore wheels	1	2
The diſtance of the hinder wheels from outſide to outſide	6	6

Thus do theſe wheels preſs upon almoſt all that ſpace that is contained under the whole breadth of the carriage; and in regard, under their influence, there can be no track ſunk below the level of the road, which will appear like a ſmooth hard floor, or ſheet of gravel from ſide to ſide; ſo with confidence we may affirm they will move forward with more ſwiftneſs and eaſe than any other ſort: For certainly the narrow wheel that plows and tears up the materials, and breaks through the cruſt or face of the road, wearing deep channels therein; nor even the nine inch wheel, with its bevil uneven periphery, beſtuck with a multitude of rough headed nails, are to be compared to the ſmooth face of the cylinders here mentioned and propoſed, that act as garden-rollers to compreſs and glaze the carpet on which they move, rendering more ſolid and durable the undiſturbed, unoffended materials of the ſurface. And if, notwithſtanding the uncouthneſs of its preſent form, the nine inch wheels are ſo much preferable to the narrow; how much more uſeful and excellent will the wheels be, here deſcribed."

Mr. Bourn's account of the firſt uſe of broad wheels, is remarkable, "The firſt ſett of broad wheels made uſe of in roads in this kingdom, were erected by Mr. James Morris, of Brock-Forge, near Wiggan in Lancaſhire; who having a deep bad road to paſs with his team, adviſed with me upon the ſubject; I mentioned the making of the fellies of his wheels of an uncommon width: He accordingly made his firſt ſet thirteen inches, and the next year another of nine inches in the ſole; and his travelling with theſe to Liverpool, Warrington, and other places, was taken notice of by ſome perſons of diſtinction, particularly Lord Strange, and Mr. Hardman, member for Liverpool, &c. who after making ſtrict enquiries of Mr. Morris, concerning their nature and properties, reported their utility to the houſe, which occaſioned an act of parliament being made in their favour."

His remarks on the highways are curious and uſeful; but we have enlarged rather too much on this article to give what he ſays on that ſubject: However as his new invented waggon is very curious, and as a waggon made according to his directions, has been ſent up to town and publickly ſeen here, we have cauſed his models to be engraved, not doubting but they will be agreeable to our curious readers, before whom we with pleaſure lay any matter of publick utility. (See the Chronologer.)

Explanation of the Plate.

Fig. I. A plan of the fore and hinder carriage of a waggon.

a a The two fore wheels.
b b The hinder ones.
c c c The tail-pole.
d d The laces.
e e The ſhafts.
f f f f f f f f The upright planks.
g g The beams.

Fig. II. III. IV. Three elevations,

* *I am not inſenſible that the late act of parliament limits the diſtance of wheels, from the outſide of the one to the outſide of the other, to ſix feet three inches; I wiſh a greater liberty had been allowed; I have ventured to add three inches more, they will thereby ſtand firmer on their baſe, and I have often wondered, that in chaiſes, coaches, and eſpecially phaetons, which are high built and ſubject to overturn, the wheels are not ſet out at a greater diſtance from each other, which would be their moſt effectual ſecurity from falling: No arguments can be given to the contrary, but what ariſe from the narrowneſs of yards and coach-houſes, which are adapted to carriages built in the days of yore.*

containing a fore, hinder, and ſide view of a waggon.

a a The wheels.

b b The planks,

c c The croſs beams.

Fig. V. A wheel upon a larger ſcale, in perſpective.

a The caſt-metal rim.

b The block of wood that fills the cavity.

c The pivot.

The figure at the top is a view of the waggon, complete.

[See *Broad-wheels*, *Roads*, &c. in our GEN. INDEX, and alſo the Hiſtory of Parliament beforegoing.]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

Of the Proſtitution of Holy Orders, by the Ordination of unworthy Perſons, in the Church of England.

SIR,

GOING over what Academicus and Ruſticus have advanced from time to time, in your Magazine * (relating to "the proſtitution of holy orders, to ſupply a maintenance to broken tradeſmen, who are good for nothing, and could not otherwiſe be ſo eaſily provided for") has raiſed a difficnlty, in relation to this affair, which I will beg leave to propoſe for ſolution, through the conveyance of your uſeful collection: And it is this:

May it not, in the above view of things, be very juſtly and pertinently aſked: What ſort of miniſtry muſt that be, that is capable of being diſcharged by ſuch unworthy men as thoſe above deſcribed; and, as it is but too evident, are every day admitted into holy orders, as a ſucceſſion in the miniſtry of the church of England? Does not this look as if the miniſtry of the communion in queſtion was greatly ſunk and degraded; that a ſorry creature (without parts, learning, acquaintance with the holy ſcripture, or knowledge in the body of divinity; and above all, without any ſavour or reliſh of religion) was, nevertheleſs, abundantly qualified to make a clergyman in the church of England; if he can but by any intereſt or artifice, get into holy orders?

Would not one be rather inclined to think, on the other hand, that the great dignity, and ſolemn duties, of this important and holy profeſſion, in ſuch an orthodox, and pure communion, as that in queſtion, ſhould be ſuch, that it ſhould be impoſſible for worlthleſs men to be capable of acting up to, or diſcharging them? And that, therefore, *that ſingle conſideration alone* ſhould be a ſufficient guard to the ſacred profeſſion, and abundantly enough to keep out unworthy intruders, from ſo diſtinguiſhed a communion, and ſo holy a fraternity? —How, therefore, the underwritten would be glad to know, is this difficulty, as it appears to him, to be accounted for?

The above ſtate of things was not, certainly, always the caſe, was it, think you, ſir, in our epiſcopal communion? —This, certainly, is not the caſe at this day, in our neighbour, and ſiſter preſbyterian church of Scotland?—This certainly is not the caſe, at preſent in any of the reformed churches abroad, whether Lutheran or Calviniſt? As a broken tradeſman from behind a counter, or any other unworthy perſon, of the ſame level, from a college (without genius, learning, divine knowledge, or religion) would find it next to impoſſible, it is preſumed, to be admitted a miniſter of any of the above chriſtian communions; ſo utterly incapable at the ſame time, to diſcharge the duties of the holy ſtation, ſuppoſing he could (by any favourable concurrence of circumſtances, on his own part, or by any criminal remiſſneſs, on the part of the ordainers) get to be admitted—does not this, then, ſir, ſeem to ſuggeſt, as if all was not ſo entirely right among us, with regard to our manner of preparing for, and admiting into holy orders? Or rather, indeed, might not this tempt one to ſuſpect, that ſomething was, after all, not a little amiſs, even in our firſt principles, and in the very foundation and conſtitution of things?

The ſolution of this difficulty, in ſuch manner as to vindicate the church of England, from all diſgraceful imputations, by either of the gentlemen, above referred to, or by any other of your ingenious correſpondents; as it will be doing good ſervice to the eſtabliſhed church; ſo (if you can allow him in any thing like ſo evident an anticlimax) will it be eſteemed, at the ſame

* *See Lond. Mag. For July, September and October*, 1759; *as alſo, for May*, 1763.

ſame time, a very ſenſible favour, conferred on, Sir,

Your, and their, very obedient, humble ſervant,

Preſbyt. Eccleſ. Angl.

P. S. It is readily allowed, that unworthy men have intruded themſelves (not only, as members, but as miniſters, too) into the chriſtian church, in all ages and nations of it—one of Chriſt's twelve apoſtles, we are aſſured, was no other, than a devil*. And "ungodly men, before of old ordained to this condemnation." (As St. Jude's awful account is) got in among the apoſtolical miniſters themſelves—All this is readily allowed: and, therefore, it will be to little purpoſe to alledge it, in this argument—The queſtions, in the preſent caſe, are theſe: Firſt, and previouſly, how ſo many inſufficient men can poſſibly get into the communion in view, under the character of miniſters?—And, again, ſecondly, how theſe ſame men (after they have been, ſome how or other, wriggled into miniſterial office) can poſſibly be found, all at once, ſo abundantly ſufficient to the diſcharge of theſe ſeveral ſolemn duties, and holy functions, public and private, of this moſt excellent church; the pure, the primitive, the apoſtolical church of England: The pureſt church upon earth, and the beſt conſtituted church in the world.—Whoſe conſtitution, government, diſcipline, worſhip, and miniſtry, are held in ſuch high ſuperiority, and incomparable pre-eminence above all other churches upon the face of the whole earth: all of whom are conſidered as nothing, in compariſon of her, and as ſcarcely deſerving the name of churches—if you except ONE only, from this diminutive eſtimate—The above, let it be remembered, are the difficulties, attending this important buſineſs; and it is accordingly, to theſe, that the ſolution is expected to be applied, by ſuch of your learned correſpondents, as may be benevolent enough to enter into this moſt intereſting and very affecting affair.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS the hemorrhoids, or piles, are a common and painful diſorder, the preſenting the publick with a few choice, and experienced recipes to eaſe their pain, and cure them, I imagine will not be unacceptable to the poor patients for whom I write, or to thoſe people who live too remote for ſpeedy aſſiſtance. I am,

Leigh, in Eſſex, Your, &c.

April 4, 1764. JOHN COOK, M.D.

If the piles appear outwardly, lance them, or, at leaſt prick them ſlightly to ſet them ouzing; or apply a leech or two to the part, to give vent to the obſtructed fluid, to relax the over tenſe veſſels; but if the patient will not yield to either of theſe operations, any of the following applications will give relief alone, but much better after the performance of the other: Having been all found by experience (the beſt teacher) very ſerviceable to aſſuage the exceſſive pain generally attending ſuch caſes.

1. If they proceed from a ſudden cold, as ſoon as you perceive them coming, dip fine ſoft rags, doubled, in warm brandy, or rum, mixt with as much milk, and apply to the place, wetting them afreſh as they grow dry.

2. If ſwelled out, apply flat figs roaſted in embers, ſplit open, and renew them as occaſion requires.

3. Or burnt cork, finely powdered, mixed up well with the white of an egg, and a little of the oil of ſweet almonds, ſpread upon a cloth.

4. Or a pultice of boiled brook-lime applied the ſame way.

5. Or make a decoction of the roots and herb of figwort, or pile-wort, in wine; or a pultice of both, well beaten in a mortar till ſoft, and then applied.

6. Take of the common pultice of bread and milk, half a pound; of ſaffron and camphor of each half a dram, opium one ſcruple, a little ſweet oil; beat all well together, and apply warm. I have known it give great relief.

7, Or take the pulp of roaſted or baked onions five parts, rue three parts, the pulp of figs, and mithridate two parts, ſalt one part; beat all well together for a pultice, which being applied to the piles eaſes their pain wonderfully.

A fumigation of flower of brimſtone made by ſetting it a ſmoaking in a cloſe-ſtool-pan, and ſitting over it, will

* *St. John's Goſpel, vi.* 70. † *Epiſt.* 4.

will ſometimes anſwer the ſame end, or may be applied before the former dreſſings.

Let the patient likewiſe take inwardly a dram of flower of brimſtone, every morning in a little warm milk; if it gripes too much, two drams of lac ſulphuris may be uſed in its ſtead. Sulphur being found a ſpecific for this diſtemper.

I propoſe, God willing, in my next, to offer ſome ſafe recipes, after the like manner, for the gout.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

SEEING in your Magazine for laſt month the complaint of a Proteſtant Diſſenter, that the clergy of the church of England would not admit them as ſponſors or godfathers, for children to be baptized, notwithſtanding (as he pretends) that ſuch refuſal is contrary to the 68th canon of our church. I muſt beg the freedom to tell him, that "either he is guilty of very great diſingenuity, or is very ignorant." The 68th canon indeed ſays, "That no miniſter ſhall refuſe to chriſten any child that is brought to the church to him on ſundays or holidays, according to the form of the book of common-prayer." But what then? Another (the 29th) canon ſays, "No perſon ſhall be admitted godfather or godmother to any child at chriſtening, or confirmation, before the ſaid perſon, ſo undertaking, hath received the holy communion;" and the 27th canon ſays expreſſly that "no miniſter is to admit any ſchiſmatic to the communion under pain of ſuſpenſion.

The Proteſtant Diſſenter therefore was either moſt egregiouſly miſtaken, or (what is more likely) moſt unfairly and uncandidly reverſed the caſe when he ſays, that a miniſter of the church ſubjects himſelf to ſuſpenſion by refuſing to admit diſſenters as ſponſors for children at baptiſm, for it is evident, that if he did otherwiſe he would be liable to be ſuſpended. By his way of arguing (taking things by halves) there is no tenet ſo abſurd, no doctrine ſo impious but may be proved from holy ſcripture, nay he may make the royal Pſalmiſt prove that *there is no God.* Pſ. xiv. 19.

As this way of argumentation is conſentaneous to their whole plan, and the common prerogative of all our numerous ſects of diſſenters in general I would adviſe every one who would not chuſe to be impoſed upon, to examine the ſcope and tendency of their propoſitions before he yields his belief, and am, Sir,

Your and the publick's

Mortlake, humble ſervant,

April 9, 1764. A. H.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THAT moſt diſeaſes attending the human ſpecies ariſe from repletion, is a poſition generally allowed. A redundancy of good chyle happens to young people of good conſtitutions, which occaſioning pain in the head, is relieved by bleeding at the noſe, artificial bleeding or abſtinence.

The ſame cauſe in ſtronger habits, occaſions eruptions, which being inflammatory only, are removed by the ſame means. Eruptions, with a groſs humour, require purgatives. A redundancy of crude chyle, from general food in young people, which occaſions not only pain in the head, but in the ſtomach and back, alſo indicates warm aperitives, a ſpare regimen, and more exerciſe.

The ſame cauſe in people paſt maturity, occaſioning wandering pains, rheumatiſms, &c. is removed by warm purgatives and a warmer regimen.

A redundancy of crude animal chyle, from animals of full growth, heated to a certain degree by ſtrong liquors, or an uncommon natural heat, occaſions the gout.

To produce which, there muſt be a conſtitution by nature ſtrong, a continued bodily heat, and a freedom from other diſeaſes.

Hence ariſes the gout, I ſpeak from my own bodily experience, the particulars whereof are as plainly demonſtrative, as the cauſe of any other bodily complaint what-ſoever.

Moreover every ſymptom and every circumſtance attending the gout, are to me ſo many confirmations of this truth.

The happy conſequence of this diſcovery has been, that by a ſmall alteration in my regimen, with yet a ſufficient allowance of animal food, and without

without a medicinal aſſiſtance, I have been free from the gout now three years, and in a better ſtate of health this laſt year, than for thirty years paſt. W. W.

[The publick will be obliged to this correſpondent, if he will give them an account of his conſtitution, habit of body, and his improved regimen.]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE learned bp. Stillingfleet, in his Origines Sacræ. ſpeaking of the ancient hieroglyphical learning, mentions, as an inſtance of its trifling emptineſs, that famous hieroglypic of Dioſpolis, ſo much celebrated by the ancients, conſiſting of a child, an old man, a hawk, an hippopotamus and a crocodile, all which, ſays he, are only to expreſs this venerable apophthegm, O ye that come into the world and that go out of it, God hates impudence.

Though it may ſeem to ſome a piece of preſumption that I ſhould dare to find fault with ſo great a man, as that prelate certainly was, and to differ from the *ipſe dixit* of his deciſions, yet I cannot help thinking, that the paſſage may be better explained by another method, which it will very eaſily admit of; and that his lordſhip has miſſed of the full meaning.

The child, as he obſerves, without doubt, means our entrance into life, the old man our departure out of it, the hawk, God; and the Hippopotamus, hatred: But the laſt figure, namely, the crocodile, which he tranſlates, impudence, I rather imagine is intended to point out deceit, as he more deteſtable vice, and more pernicious to ſociety, and conſequently more odious in the ſight of God. Though the crocodile may be ſomewhere uſed to denote impudence, yet it may with no leſs propriety be uſed for ſlyneſs and diſſimulation. Crocodile's tears, who has not heard of? and naturaliſts inform us, that it ſeizes its prey from ambuſh. Theſe properties, to mention no more, are ſufficient to ſhew the force ſuch an interpretation would have, and, I muſt confeſs in my opinion, ſuperior to the other. And the whole of the hieroglyphic ſeems to favour this interpretation. The admonition of the ſhortneſs of life, at the beginning, is more proper for the treacherous than the impudent man, as being an intimation of how little conſequence ſuch crafty proceedings can be to one, who is ſo ſoon to go down in grey hairs to the grave, after he comes from the womb. But what ſeems to make it ſtill more evident, is, the manner in which God's omniſcience is figured out to us, by a hawk, the moſt quick-ſighted of all animals. Now, impudence is apparent to all, and wants no ſuch quick diſcernment; the hawk then, would be a needleſs emblem. But deceit, like the ſerpent, lies concealed and folded up, *latet anguis in herba*, ſaith the proverb, where it is leaſt expected and moſt difficult to be diſcovered. This, experience convinces us, requires more than human foreſight to detect it, and therefore a proper *moneo* ſurely it is, that God's all-piercing eye regards it. With due deference to the memory of ſo great a man, I mention this, as proceeding from an overſight perhaps, or from blindly following the interpretation of others, but by no means to vindicate the hieroglyphical abſurdities. If it may add to the entertainment of your readers it will ſufficiently repay the trouble of penning it.

Your, &c.

I. S. C.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, April 10, 1764.

NOTHING, I think, has contributed ſo much to protract metaphyſical diſputes as the contending parties making uſe of the ſame terms in different ſenſes, and at different times by the ſame perſon. Give me leave to mention an inſtance taken from the famous diſpute betwixt Mr. Jackſon and Mr. Dudgeon concerning our ideas, in which it is not much to be wondered at, that their arguments were ſo little ſatisfactory to each other, when they differed ſo much about the ſenſe of the term, idea, ſo common in their letters. Mr. Jackſon ſays that an idea, is the perception of an object, and not in itſelf an object. And Mr. Dudgeon ſays, who herein differs from him, that the act of perception and the idea perceived are different things, exiſting both in the mind, from whence he infers an active being that affects his

his mind. Now does he not herein contradict himſelf, by ſaying the act of perception is in his mind, and inferring an active being, as productive of the thing perceived? Can the ſame act that is the cauſe of the idea or thing perceived, be both in and on the mind, or can the idea or thing perceived be an effect of any active being on the mind, and yet be in the mind unperceived, waiting for the mind's act of perception to be perceived?—You ſee both theſe gentlemen talk of an act of perception, as if perception was an operation of the mind, whereas I rather think it to be an operation on the mind, whoſe effect is a ſenſation in the mind, and not an idea thereof.

Mr. Jackſon is not very clear in his expreſſion, but I think we are to underſtand him, that it is the perception and not the object, that is an idea; and of what Mr. Dudgeon ſays, that it is the object and not the perception that is ſo. Now let us put the queſtion, whether colour is an idea or not? If it be an object, it is not an idea in Mr. Jackſon's ſenſe, but the perception thereof is the idea; but what perception of colour is there diſtinct from colour, indeed there may be a conception of ſomething operating on the mind in the production of this colour, but this conception though it may be an idea cannot be the idea of colour. Then again in Mr. Dudgeon's ſenſe of the word idea, if the colour be perceived as a thing or idea, what is the perception diſtinct from it that is not an idea, is it an act of the mind? But how do we know that the mind acts on colour as an object? is it not rather ſomething diſtinct from the mind, that acts on it for the production of colour. The colour ſurely does not act on the mind, nor the mind on the colour. And therefore I conclude that the colour is only in the mind, not as an object but as an affection, or accident of the mind, and that it would be very improper to call it an idea; let us then keep to the term ſenſation when we have occaſion to ſpeak of it, the ſenſe of which is hardly ever miſtaken. Perceptions, therefore, I ſhould chuſe always to have confined to the ſame meaning as ſenſations, as effect of actions on the mind. And conceptions, or ideas, be conſidered only as acts of the mind ſuch as imaginations, whoſe objects are all external to the mind, not as ſenſible objects exerciſing their images or forms in the mind, but as inſtrumental in the production of ſenſations only: theſe objects may in ſome ſenſe be called ſenſible ones, as they are concerned in the exciting our ſenſations, but then we have no perception of them, nor their properties of ſolidity, extenſion and figure, for theſe as well as body and ſpirit, are only known to us, in an ideal or imaginary way.

An idea or imagination is only an act of the mind, ſometimes accompanied with ſenſations, which we annex to an imaginary form, not that they are really ſo in themſelves, and it is under ſuch circumſtances that we ſay we ſee horſes, houſes, gardens, plantings, &c. whereas, in fact, we only ſee the colour, and imagine the figure, and where we have not had the experience of exerciſing ſeveral of our organs of ſenſe, we often err in point of exact dimenſions, though we are pretty exact as to ſimilarity of form; for I think it would be ridiculous to ſuppoſe the forms which we imagine to be really contained in our minds. Some times we think of the form of a horſe for inſtance, when we have no ſenſations in our mind, this may be called an abſtract or reflex idea, but we never think that form to be actually in our mind, but always aſſign ſome place to it external to our bodies, as much as we do when we have the ſenſation of the colour of the horſe preſent with the form; and the operation of the mind I take to be the ſame in both caſes; thoſe operations are the ideas, of which the ſenſations make no part, being the effect of ſomething on the mind. When theſe two operations take place at the ſame time we ſay, we ſee, feel, &c. things; and when the ſenſations are abſent, or the operation of that ſomething which occaſions them, then we can only imagine, or think of things and ſay, we have ideas thereof, though our ideas are equally employed when the ſenſations are preſent to the mind. There is one great difficulty occurs which I cannot account for, if the colour is in the mind, and the extenſion without it, and that is, how the mind can be ſo framed as to imagine the colour allowed to be in it, to be at a diſtance from our bodies, where it

it imagines the horſe to be whoſe colour we ſuppoſe it? But is it leſs difficult upon ſuppoſition that the colour and form are united in the ſame place, to account why the colour of the horſe alters at every motion of the eye, and the form continues invariably the ſame, while the diſtance of the horſe continues the ſame. I am, &c.

The Author of Chriſtianity older than the Religion of Nature.

QUESTION.

A Ship denoted by A ſailed from a port in lat. 50° N. between the ſouth and weſt a certain diſtance; and then fell in with a ſhip denoted by B, that had ſailed from another port, (under the ſame meridian with the former) between the north and weſt: And when A on the ſame courſe had ſailed 53 leagues farther, ſhe was then parallel with the port (from whence B ſailed) 60 leagues from it; and her whole diſtance ſailed, and difference of latitude, in one ſum, was 110 leagues. Each ſhip's courſe and diſtance ſailed, from their reſpective ports to the place of interview, the latitude of it, and the port (from whence B departed) are required? I. S.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

ELEGY,

Deſcribing the Sorrow of an ingenuous Mind, on the melancholy Event of a licentious Amour.

By My SHENSTONE.

WHY mourns my friend! Why weeps his down caſt eye? [us'd to ſhine?
That eye where mirth, where fancy
Thy chearful meads reprove that ſwelling ſigh; [thine.
Spring ne'er enamel'd fairer meads than

Art thou not lodg'd in fortune's warm embrace? care?
Wert thou not form'd by nature's partial
Bleſt in thy ſong, and bleſt in ev'ry grace
That wins the friend, or that enchants the fair?

Damon, ſaid he, thy partial praiſe reſtrain!
Not Damon's friendſhip can my peace reſtore;
Alas! His very praiſe awakes my pain,
And my poor wounded boſom bleeds the more:

For oh! That nature on my birth had frown'd!
Or fortune fix'd me to ſome lowly cell!
Then had my boſom 'ſcap'd this fatal wound,
Nor had I bid theſe vernal ſweets, farewel.

But led by fortune's hand, her darling child,
My youth her vain licentious bliſs admir'd;
In fortune's train the ſyren Flattery ſmil'd,
And raſhly hallow'd all her queen inſpir'd.

Of folly ſtudious, ev'n of vices vain,
Ah vices! gilded by the rich and gay!
I chas'd the guileleſs daughters of the plain,
Nor dropt the chaſe, till Jeſſy was my prey.

Poor artleſs maid! To ſtain thy ſpotleſs name,
Expence, and art, and toil, united ſtrove;
To lure a breaſt that felt the pureſt flame,
Suſtain'd by virtue, but betray'd by love.

School'd in the ſcience of Love's mazy wiles,
I cloath'd each feature with affected ſcorn;
I ſpoke of jealous doubts, and fickle ſmiles,
And, feigning, left her anxious and forlorn.

Then, while the fancy'd rage alarm'd her care,
Warm to deny, and zealous to diſprove;
I bade my words the wonted ſoftneſs wear,
And ſeiz'd the minute of returning love.

To thee, my Damon, dare I paint the reſt?
Will yet thy love a candid ear incline?
Aſſur'd that virtue, by misfortune preſt,
Feels not the ſharpneſs of a pang like mine.

Nine envious moons matur'd her growing ſhame;
Ere while to flaunt it in the face of day;
When ſcorn'd of virtue, ſtigmatiz'd by fame,
Low at my feet deſponding Jeſſy lay.

"Henry, ſhe ſaid, by thy dear form ſubdu'd,
See the ſad reliques of a nymph undone!
I find, I find this riſing ſob renew'd:
I ſigh in ſhades, and ſicken at the ſun!

Amid the dreary gloom of night, I cry,
When will the morn's once pleaſing ſcenes return!
Yet what can morn's returning ray ſupply,
But foes that triumph, or but friends that mourn!

Alas! no more that joyous morn appears
That led the tranquil hours of ſpotleſs fame;
For I have ſteep'd a father's couch in tears,
And ting'd a mother's glowing cheek with ſhame!

The vocal birds that raiſe their matin ſtrain;
The ſportive lambs, increaſe my penſive moan;
All ſeem to chaſe me from the chearful plain,
And talk of truth and innocence alone.

If through the garden's flow'ry tribes I ſtray,
Where bloom the jaſmins that could once allure,
Hope not to find delight in us, they ſay,
For we are ſpotleſs, JESSY; we are pure.

Ye flow'rs that well reproach a nymph ſo frail,
Say, could ye with my virgin fame compare?
The brighteſt bud that ſcents the vernal gale
Was not ſo fragrant, and was not ſo fair.

Now the grave old alarm the gentler young;
And all my fame's abhorr'd contagion flee;
Trembles each lip, and faulters every tongue,
That bids the morn propitious ſmile on me.

Thus for your ſake I ſhun each human eye;
I bid the ſweets of blooming youth adieu;
To die I languiſh, but I dread to die,
Leſt my ſad fate ſhould nouriſh pangs for you.

Raiſe me from earth; the pains of want remove,
And let me ſilent ſeek ſome friendly ſhore!
There only, baniſh'd from the form I love,
My weeping virtue ſhall relapſe no more.

Be but my friend; I aſk no dearer name;
Be ſuch the meed of ſome more artful fair;
Nor could it heal my peace, or chaſe my ſhame,
That pity gave, what love refus'd to ſhare.

Force not my tongue to aſk its ſcanty bread,
Nor hurl thy Jeſſy to the vulgar crew;
Not ſuch the parent's board at which I fed!
Not ſuch the precept from his lips I drew!

Haply, when age has ſilver'd o'er my hair,
Malice may learn to ſcorn ſo mean a ſpoil;
Envy may ſlight a face no longer fair;
And pity, welcome, to my native ſoil."

She Spoke—nor was I born of ſavage race;
Nor could theſe hands a niggard boon aſſign;
Grateful ſhe claſp'd me in a laſt embrace,
And vow'd to waſte her life in pray'rs for mine.

I ſaw her foot the lofty bark aſcend;
I ſaw her breaſt with every paſſion heave;
I left her—torn from every earthly friend;
Oh! my hard boſom, which could bear to leave!

Brief let me be; the fatal ſtorm aroſe;
The billows rag'd; the pilot's art was vain;
O'er the tall maſt the circling ſurges cloſe;
My Jeſſy—floats upon the wat'ry plain!

And—ſee my youth's impetuous fires decay,
Seek not to ſtop reflection's bitter tear;
But warn the frolic, and inſtruct the gay,
From Jeſſy floating on her wat'ry bier!

ODE *to a* SINGING BIRD.

By the late Mr. RICHARDSON, *of* Queen's College, Oxon.

O Thou that glad'ſt my loneſome hours
With many a wildly-warbled ſong,
When melancholy round me low'rs,
And drives her ſullen ſtorms along;
When fell adverſity prepares
To lead her delegated train,
Pale ſickneſs, want, remorſe, and pain,
With all her hoſt of carking cares,—
The friends ordain'd to tame the human ſoul,
And give the humbled heart to ſympathy's control.

Sweet ſoother of my miſery, ſay,
Why doſt thou clap thy joyous wing?
Why doſt thou pour that artleſs lay?
How canſt thou, little priſoner, ſing?
Haſt thou not cauſe to grieve,
That man, unpitying man, has rent
From thee the boon which nature meant
Thou ſhould'ſt, as well as he receive?
The power to woo thy partner in the grove,
To build, where inſtinct points, where chance directs to rove.

Perchance, unconſcious of thy fate,
And to the woes of bondage blind,
Thou never long'ſt to join thy mate,
Nor wiſheſt to be unconfin'd;
Then how relentleſs he,
And fit for every foul offence,
Who could bereave ſuch innocence
Of life's beſt bleſſing, liberty!
Who lur'd thee, guileful, to his treacherous ſnare,
To live a tuneful ſlave, and diſſipate his care.

But why for thee this fond complaint?
Above thy maſter thou art bleſt:
Art thou not free?—Yes; calm content,
With olive ſceptre ſways thy breaſt:
Then deign with me to live;
The falcon of inſatiate maw,
With hooked bill and griping claw,
Shall ne'er thy deſtiny contrive:
And every tabby foe ſhall mew in vain,
While penſively demure ſhe hears thy melting ſtrain.

Nor ſhall the fiend, fell famine, dare
Thy wiry tenement aſſail;
Theſe, theſe ſhall be my conſtant care,
The limpid fount, and temperate meal,
And when the blooming ſpring
In checquer'd livery robes the fields,
The faireſt flow'rets nature yields,
To thee officious will I bring;
A garland rich thy dwelling ſhall entwine,
And Flora's freſheſt gifts, thrice happy bird, be thine.

From drear oblivion's gloomy cave
The powerful muſe ſhall wreſt thy name,
And bid thee live beyond the grave,—
This meed ſhe knows thy merits claim;
She knows thy liberal heart
Is ever ready to diſpenſe
The tide of bland benevolence,
And melody's ſoft aid impart;
Is ready ſtill to prompt the magic lay,
Which huſhes all our griefs, and charms our pains away.

Ere while, when brooding o'er my ſoul,
Frown'd the black demons of deſpair,
Did not thy voice their power controul,
And oft ſuppreſs the riſing tear?
If fortune ſhould be kind,
If e'er with affluence I'm bleſt,
I'll often ſeek ſome friend diſtreſs'd,
And, when the weeping wretch I find,
Then, tuneful Moraliſt, I'll copy thee,
And ſolace all his woes with ſocial ſympathy.

Mr. WOODWARD's PROLOGUE.

Spoke at his Benefit, at the Theatre Royal *in* Covent-Garden, *to a new Farce call'd* FALSE CONCORD.

WITH due reſpect and gratitude I bend,
And thank, for every favour, every friend;
For *candor*, to each effort I have made,
For *ſmiles*, which every effort have o'erpaid;
Such kind indulgence let me ſtill obtain,
And ſpite ſhall aim her venom'd darts in vain!
What ſpite?—What Darts?—Methinks each hearer cries:
Haſt met with evil Tongues?—Or evil Eyes?
Haſt thou been faſcinated, man?—confeſs;
What could provoke th'attack?—Why, as I gueſs—
A little too much undeſerv'd ſucceſs!
For this—in truth I know no other cauſe,
Has malice lurk'd to rob me of applauſe!
Hence, the *vile charge* has labour'd to obtrude,
A charge as *falſe* as *foul*;—INGRATITUDE!—
HIBERNIA's ſons th' *imagin'd* inſult feel,
And judge with *honeſt*, tho' *miſtaken* zeal!
This grateful heart could never feel the crime
To wrong, *in thought*, that hoſpitable clime;
A ſimple prologue, on myſelf a ſneer,
Made up of whim and mirth, and ſpoke laſt year,
The *prodigal return'd* * was all th' offence—
Lines free, I think, from *malice* as from *ſenſe!*
Cou'd ſuch a random ſhaft a *wound intend?*
"Ive ſhot my arrow o'er the houſe and hurt my friend."
Something too much of this—new ſcenes engage—
My hopes and fears, and call 'em to the ſtage;—
Thrown on the pariſh—pity to beſpeak—
A *helpleſs* FOUNDLING, tender yet and weak,
Mewling and *puking* ſought my humble door,
And on the Rags, *it's* name a label bore:
I took it up, view'd well it's air and face,
And lik'd it—for it ſeem'd of Engliſh race.
Some make and faſhion in the brat you'll ſee,
Too tight for French—too muſcular—too free;
Then let your wonted charity now ſhed
A kind of cradle bleſſing on his head;
Now ſet him on his feet—and ſtronger grown,
Next year, perhaps, you'll ſee him *run alone.*

* *See our laſt vol. p.* 160.

Written near the Entrance of a fine Wood.

FOWLER, caſt thy gun behind,
Ere thou tread'ſt this gentle grove;
None enter here of ruthleſs mind,
None that are not friends to love.

Hark, how all the air is ringing!
Mark yon blackbird on the ſpray,
How joyous is his vernal ſinging!
And would'ſt thou ſport his life away?

Ruthleſs lord! thy truſt abuſing,
Sent to rule this earthly ball,
As patron, kindly all things uſing,
Not to tyrannize o'er all.

See from out the ſylvan hiding,
The little lev'ret dares to ſtray;
To crop the food of heaven's providing.
And would'ſt thou ſport his life away?

Beware leſt juſtice, long forbearing,
Stir up the ſnake in graſs conceal'd;
Whilſt others death thou art preparing,
Thine own may ſuddenly be ſeal'd.

If thou haſt ſpark of human nature,
Thou need'ſt muſt hate what thou art doing:
If thou art not a ſavage creature,
Thou ne'er wilt ſport with other's ruin.

Are wife and children thy poſſeſſing?
Loving each, each blooming gay?
If thou doſt hope for heaven's dear bleſſing,
O caſt thy murdering gun away.

So ſhall proſperity ſmile on thee,
Bounteous Plenty ſwell thy ſtore,
Blaſt and ſtorm ſhall ever ſhun thee,
Gentle fairies ſweep thy door.

INSCRIPTION *on a Tree near a Still-Water.*

LET none approach this peaceful tide,
Who hath not gentleneſs for guide;
O! let no hook's tormenting pain,
Or worm, or ſportive fiſh profane;
Angler, attend compaſſion's call,
For know, the Gods can feel for all.

BENEVOLENCE. *An* ODE.

Inſcribed to my Friends †.

By James Woodhouſe, *a Journeyman-Shoe-Maker.*

LET others boaſt Palladian ſkill
The ſculptur'd dome to raiſe;
To ſcoop the vale, to ſwell the hill,
Or lead the ſmooth, meand'ring rill
In ever-varying maze;
To ſtrike the lyre
With Homer's fire,
Or Sappho's tender art;
Or Handel's notes with ſweeter ſtrains inſpire:
O'er Phidias' chiſſel to preſide,
Or Titian's glowing pencil guide
Through ev'ry living part.

† *His two firſt elegies being ſeen by ſome gentlemen and ladies in London in Manuſcript, they made a ſmall Subſcription for him; and theſe were the friends he ſpeaks of.*

Ah! What avails it thus to ſhine,
By ev'ry art refin'd;
Except BENEVOLENCE combine
To humanize the mind;
The Parian floor,
Or vivid cieling, freſco'd o'er,
With glaring charms the gazing eye may fire;
Yet may their lords, like ſtatues cold,
Deveid of ſympathy, behold
Fair worth with penury depreſs'd,
Or indigence, expire;
Nor ever know the nobleſt uſe of gold.
'Tis yours, with ſympathetic breaſt
To ſtop the riſing ſigh,
And wipe the tearful eye,
Nor let repining merit ſue unbleſt:
This is a more applauſive taſte
Than ſpending wealth
In gorgeous waſte,
Or with dire luxury deſtroying health;
It ſweetens life with ev'ry virtuous joy,
And wings the conſcious hours with gladneſs as they fly.

The ODE *on the royal Nuptials, by Mr.* Victor, *inſerted at p.* 103, *being printed from an incorrect Copy, the following Lines, which ſhould have concluded that Ode, were omitted. A Lady of Quality obliged the Author with them.*

ALL that the heart can wiſh, or can engage,
Untainted with the follies of the age;
Great without pride; charming in every place,
Uniting eaſe with dignity and grace!
Sweet as the fragrant roſes newly blown;
Tempting as fruit juſt to perfection grown,
And worthy to poſſeſs the imperial throne.

A PROTEST.

Die Martis, 29 Novembris, 1763.

THE order of the day for reſuming the adjourned conſideration of the report of the conference with the commons on Friday laſt being read,

The third reſolution of the commons was read, as follows:

"Reſolved by the Commons in Parliament aſſembled,

That privilege of parliament does not extend to the caſe of writing and publiſhing ſeditious libels, nor ought to be allowed to obſtruct the ordinary courſe of the laws, in the ſpeedy and effectual proſecution of ſo heinous and dangerous an offence."

And it being moved to agree with the commons in the ſaid reſolution,

The ſame was objected to. After long debate thereupon,

The queſtion was put, whether to agree with the commons in the ſaid reſolution.

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

Diſſentient.

BECAUSE we cannot hear without the utmoſt concern and aſtoniſhment, a doctrine advanced now, for the firſt time, in this houſe, which we apprehend to be new, dangerous, and unwarrantable, viz. That the perſonal privilege of both houſes of parliament has never held, and ought not to hold in the caſe of any criminal proſecution whatſoever: by which, all the records of parliament, all hiſtory, all the authorities of the graveſt and ſobereſt judges, are entirely reſcinded; and the fundamental principles of the conſtitution, with regard to the independance of parliament, torn up and buried under the ruins of our moſt eſtabliſhed rights.

We are at a loſs to conceive, with what view ſuch a ſacrifice ſhould be propoſed, unleſs to amplify, in effect, the juriſdiction of the inferior, by annihilating the ancient immunities of this ſuperior court.

The very queſtion itſelf, propoſed to us from the commons, and now agreed to by the lords, from the letter and ſpirit of it, contradicts this aſſertion; for, whilſt it only narrows privilege in criminal matters, it eſtabliſhes the principle. The law of privilege, touching impriſonment of the perſons of lords of parliament, as ſtated by the two ſtanding orders, declares generally, that no lord of parliament, ſitting the parliament, or within the uſual times of privilege of parliament, is to be impriſoned or reſtrained, without ſentence or order of the houſe, unleſs it be for treaſon or felony, or for refuſing to give ſecurity for the peace, and refuſal to pay obedience to a writ of Habeas Corpus.

The firſt of theſe orders was made after long conſideration, upon a diſpute with the king, when the precedents of both houſes had been fully inſpected, commented upon, reported, and entered in the Journals, and after the king's council had been heard. It was made in ſober times, and by a houſe of peers, not only loyal, but devoted to the crown; and it was made by the unanimous conſent of all, not one diſſenting. Theſe circumſtances of ſolemnity, deliberation, and unanimity, are ſo ſingular and extraordinary, that the like are ſcarce to be found in any inſtance among the records of parliament.

When the two caſes of ſurety for the peace, and Habeas Corpus, come to be well conſidered, it will be found that they both breathe the ſame ſpirit, and grow out of the ſame principle.

The offences that call for ſurety and Habeas Corpus, are both caſes of preſent continuing violence, the proceedings in both have the ſame end, viz. to repreſs the force, and to diſarm the offender.

The proceeding ſtops in both when that end is attained; the offence is not proſecuted nor puniſhed in either; the neceſſity is equal in both, and, if privilege was allowed in

in either, ſo long as the neceſſity laſts, a lord of parliament would enjoy a mightier prerogative than the crown itſelf is intitled to. Laſtly, they both leave the proſecution of all miſdemeanours ſtill under privilege, and do not derogate from that great fundamental, that none ſhall be arreſted in the courſe of proſecution for any crime under treaſon and felony.

Theſe two orders compriſe the whole law of privilege, and are both of them ſtanding orders, and conſequently the fixed laws of the houſe by which we are all bound, until they are duly repealed.

The reſolution of the other houſe, now agreed to, is a direct contradiction to the rule of parliamentary privilege, laid down in the aforeſaid ſtanding orders, both in letter and ſpirit. Before the reaſons are ſtated, it will be proper to premiſe two obſervations;

Firſt, that in all caſes, where ſecurity of the peace may be required, the lord cannot be committed till that ſecurity is refuſed, and conſequently the magiſtrate will be guilty of a breach of privilege, if he commits the offender without demanding that ſecurity.

Secondly, although the ſecurity ſhould be refuſed, yet, if the party is committed generally, the magiſtrate is guilty of a breach of privilege, becauſe the party refuſing ought only to be committed till he has found ſureties; whereas, by a general commitment, he is held faſt, even though he ſhould give ſureties and can only be diſcharged by giving bail for his appearance.

This being premiſed, the firſt objection is to the generality of this reſolution, which as it is penn'd, denies the privilege to the ſuppoſed libeller, not only where he refuſes to give ſureties, but likewiſe throughout the whole proſecution, from the beginning to the end; ſo that, although he ſhould ſubmit to be bound, he may, notwithſtanding, be afterwards arreſted, tried, convicted, and puniſhed, ſitting the parliament, and without leave of the houſe, wherein the law of privilege is fundamentally miſunderſtood, by which no commitment whatſoever is tolerated, but that only, which is made upon the refuſal of the ſureties, or in the other excepted caſes of treaſon or felony, and the Habeas Corpus.

If privilege will not hold throughout in the caſe of a ſeditious libel, it muſt be becauſe that offence is ſuch a breach of the peace, for which ſureties may be demanded; and if it be ſo, it will readily be admitted, that the caſe comes within the exception, "Provided always, that ſureties have been refuſed, and that the party is committed only till he ſhall give ſureties."

But firſt, this offence is not a breach of the peace, it does not fall within any definition of a breach of the peace, given by any of the good writers upon that ſubject, all which breaches, from menace to actual wounding, either alone or with a multitude, are deſcribed to be acts of violence againſt the perſons, goods, or poſſeſſions, putting the ſubject in fear by blows, threats, or geſtures. Nor is this caſe of the libeller ever enumerated in any of theſe writers among the breaches of peace; on the contrary, it is always deſcribed as an act tending to excite, provoke, or produce breaches of the peace; and although a ſecretary of ſtate may be pleaſed to add the enflaming epithets of treaſonable, traiterous, or ſeditious, to a particular paper, yet no words are ſtrong enough to alter the nature of things. To ſay then, that a libel, poſſibly productive of ſuch a conſequence, is the very conſequence ſo produced, is, in other words, to declare, that the cauſe and the effect are the ſame thing.

Secondly, But if a libel could poſſibly, by any abuſe of language, or has any where been called, inadvertently, a breach of the peace, there is not the leaſt colour to ſay, that the libeller can be bound to give ſureties for the peace, for the following reaſons:

Becauſe none can be ſo bound, unleſs he be taken in the actual commitment of a breach of the peace; ſtriking or putting ſome one or more of his majeſty's ſubjects in fear:

Becauſe there is no authority, or even ambiguous hint in any law-book, that he may be ſo bound:

Becauſe no libeller, in fact, was ever ſo bound:

Becauſe no crown-lawyer in the moſt deſpotic times, ever inſiſted he ſhould be ſo bound, even in days when the preſs ſwarmed with the moſt invenom'd and virulent libels, and when the proſecutions raged with ſuch uncommon fury againſt this ſpecies of offenders; when the law of libels was ranſacked every term; when loſs of ears, perpetual impriſonment, baniſhment, and fines of ten and twenty thouſand pounds, were the common judgments in the ſtar-chamber, and when the crown had aſſumed an uncontroulable authority over the preſs.

Thirdly, This reſolution does not only infringe the privilege of parliament, but points to the reſtraint of the perſonal liberty of every common ſubject in theſe realms, ſeeing that it does in effect, affirm, that all men, without exception, may be bound to the peace for this offence.

By this doctrine every man's liberty, privileged as well as unprivileged, is ſurrendered into the hands of a ſecretary of ſtate; he is by this means empowered, in the firſt inſtance, to pronounce the paper to be a ſeditious libel, a matter of ſuch difficulty, that ſome have pretended, it is too high to be intruſted to a ſpecial jury of the firſt rank and condition; he is to underſtand and decide by himſelf, the meaning of every innuendo; he is to determine the tendency thereof, and brand it with his own epithets; he is to adjudge the party guilty,

and make him author or publiſher as he ſees good; and laſtly, he is to give ſentence by committing the party.—All theſe authorities are given to one ſingle magiſtrate, unaſſiſted by council, evidence, or jury, in a caſe where the law ſays, no action will lie againſt him, becauſe he acts in the capacity of a judge.

From what has been obſerved, it appears to us, that the exception of a ſeditious libel from privilege, is neither founded on uſage or written precedents, and therefore this reſolution is of the firſt impreſſion; nay it is not only a new law, narrowing the known and antient rule, but it is likewiſe a law *ex poſt facto, pendente lite, et ex parte*, now firſt declared to meet with the circumſtances of a particular caſe; and it muſt be further conſidered, that this houſe is thus called upon to give a ſanction to the determinations of the other, who have not condeſcended to confer with us upon this point till they had pre-judged it themſelves.

This method of relaxing the rule of priviledge, caſe by caſe, is pregnant with this farther inconvenience, that it renders the rule precarious and uncertain; who can foretel where the houſe will ſtop, when they have by one infringement of their own ſtanding orders, made a precedent, whereon future infringements may, with equal reaſon, be founded? How ſhall the ſubject be able to proceed with ſafety in this perilous buſineſs? How can the judges decide on theſe or the like queſtions, if privilege is no longer to be found in records and journals, and ſtanding orders. Upon any occaſion privilege may be enlarged and no court will venture, for the future, without trembling, either to recognize or to deny it.

We manifeſtly ſee this effect of excluding by a general reſolution, one bailable offence from privilege to day, that it will be a precedent for doing ſo by another, upon ſome future occaſion, till, inſtead of privilege holding in every caſe not excepted, it will at laſt, come to hold in none, but ſuch as are expreſsly ſaved.

When the caſe of the *Habeas Corpus* is relied upon, as a precedent to enforce the declaration, the argument only ſhews, that the miſchief aforementioned has taken place already, ſince one alteration, though a very juſt one, not at all applicable to the preſent queſtion, is produced to juſtify another that is unwarrantable.

But it is ſtrongly objected, that if privilege be allowed in this caſe, a lord of Parliament might endanger the conſtitution by a continual attack of ſucceſſive libels; and if ſuch a perſon ſhould be ſuffered to eſcape, under the ſhelter of privilege with perpetual impunity, all government would be overturned, and therefore it is inexpedient to allow the privilege now when the time of privilege, by prorogations, is continued for ever, without an interval.

This objection ſhall be anſwered in two ways.

Firſt, If inexpediency is to deſtroy perſonal privilege in this caſe of a ſeditious libel, it is at leaſt as inexpedient, that other great miſdemeanours ſhould ſtand under the like protection of privilege; neither is it expedient that the ſmaller offences ſhould be exempt from proſecution in the perſon of a lord of parliament; ſo that if this argument of inexpediency is to prevail, it muſt prevail throughout, and ſubvert the whole law of privilege in criminal matters; in which method of reaſoning there is this fault, that the argument proves too much.

If this inconvenience be indeed grievous, the fault is not in the law of privilege, but in the change of times, and in the management of prorogations by the ſervants of the crown, which are ſo contrived, as not to leave an hour open for juſtice. Let the objection nevertheleſs be allowed in its utmoſt extent, and then compare the inexpediency of not immediately proſecuting on one ſide, with the inexpediency of ſtripping the parliament of all protection from privilege, on the other. Unhappy as the option is, the public would rather wiſh to ſee the proſecution for crimes ſuſpended, than the parliament totally unprivileged, although, notwithſtanding this pretended inconvenience is ſo warmly magnifyed on the preſent occaſion, we are not apprized that any ſuch inconvenience has been felt, tho' the privilege has been enjoyed time immemorial.

But the ſecond and beſt anſwer, becauſe it removes all pretence of grievances, is this, that this houſe, upon complaint made, has the power (which it will exert in favour of juſtice) to deliver up the offender to proſecution.

It is a diſhonourable and an undeſerved imputation upon the lords, to ſuppoſe, even in argument, that they would nouriſh an impious criminal in their boſoms, againſt the call of offended juſtice, and the demand of their country.

It is true, however, and it is hoped that this houſe will always ſee (as every magiſtrate ought that does not betray his truſt) that their member is properly charged; but when that ground is once laid, they would be aſhamed to protect the offender one moment; ſurely this truſt (which has never yet been abuſed) is not too great to be repoſed in the high court of parliament; while it is lodged there, the publick juſtice is in ſafe hands, and the privilege untouched; whereas, on the contrary, if for the ſake of coming at the criminal at once, without this application to the houſe, perſonal privilege is taken away, not only the offender, but the whole parliament, at the ſame time, is delivered up to the crown.

It is not to be conceived, that our anceſtors when they framed the law of privilege would have left the caſe of a ſeditious libel (as it is called) the only unprivileged miſdemeanour. Whatever elſe they had given up to the crown they would have guarded the caſe of ſuppoſed

libels above all others, with privilege, as being moſt likely to be abuſed by outrageous and vindictive proſecutions.

But this great privilege had a much deeper reach, it was wiſely planned, and hath hitherto, through all times, been reſolutely maintained.

It was not made to ſcreen criminals, but to preſerve the very being and life of parliament; for when our anceſtors conſidered, that the law had lodged the great powers of arreſt, indictment, and information, in the crown, they ſaw the parliament would be undone, if during the time of privilege, the royal proceſs ſhould be admitted in any miſdemeanour whatſoever, therefore they excepted none. Where the abuſe of power would be fatal, the power ought never to be given, becauſe redreſs comes too late.

A parliament under perpetual terror of impriſonment, can neither be free, nor bold, nor honeſt; and if this privilege was once removed, the moſt important queſtion might be irrecoverably loſt, or carried by a ſudden irruption of meſſengers, let looſe againſt the members half an hour before the debate.

Laſtly, as it has already been obſerved, the caſe of ſuppoſed libels is, of all others, the moſt dangerous and alarming to be left open to proſecution during the time of privilege.

If the ſeverity of the law touching libels, as it hath ſometimes been laid down, be duly weighed, it muſt ſtrike both houſes of parliament with terror and diſmay.

The repetition of a libel, the delivery of it unread to another, is ſaid to be a publication nay, the bare poſſeſſion of it has been deemed criminal, unleſs it is immediately deſtroyed or carried to a magiſtrate.

Every lord of parliament then, who hath done this, who is falſely accuſed, nay, who is though without any information, named in the Secretary of State's warrant, has loſt his privilege by this reſolution, and lies at the mercy of that enemy to learning and liberty, the meſſenger of the preſs.

For theſe and many other forcible reaſons, we hold it highly unbecoming the dignity, gravity, and wiſdom of the houſe of peers, as well as their juſtice, thus judicially to explain away and diminiſh the privilege of their perſons, founded in the wiſdom of ages, declared with preciſion in our ſtanding orders, ſo repeatedly confirmed, and hitherto preſerved inviolable by the ſpirit of our anceſtors, called to it only by the other houſe, on a particular occaſion, and to ſerve a particular purpoſe, *ex poſt facto*, *ex parte*, *et pendente lite* in the courts below.

Temple,
Bolton,
Graſton,
Cornwallis,
Portland,
Briſtol,
Devonſhire,
Scarborough,
Dacre.
Abergavenny,
Fred. Litch. Cov.
Aſhburnham,
Forteſcue.
Grantham,
Walpole,
Ponſonby,
Folkeſtone.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

State of what paſſed in the Senate Houſe, at Cambridge, *on* March 30.

IT is the office of the proctors of the univerſity to collect the votes in the regent-houſe, and when a diviſion happens, each of them generally takes a different ſide of the houſe, and marks down upon a line, with his pen, the *placet* or *non placet* of every perſon that votes on that ſide of the houſe which belongs to him, and then they both meet together and caſt up the numbers and join in declaring to the houſe, that the grace either *placet iis* or *non placet iis*, or that *paria ſunt ſuffragia*: And the houſe muſt ſubmit t their declaration. But the proctors in the preſent caſe, that them might be no room to ſuſpect either of them of error or partiality in collecting the votes, departed from their general practice, and went together to every member of the houſe that voted, and each of them marked down the *placet* or *non placet* of every voter; and when they had done this, before they had put down their own votes, their appeared in both their accounts,

Placets	—	—	107
Non placets	—	—	107

Each of the proctors then put down his own vote without putting down his brother's; and as they voted on oppoſite ſides, the numbers then ſtood in Mr. Longmire's account,

Placets	—	—	108
Non placets	—	—	107

In Mr. Forſter's,

Placets	—	—	107
Non placets	—	—	108

But they immediately ſaw their miſtake, and each of them corrected it by putting down the others vote, and were agreed that the members were equal.—But ſome friends of Lord Hardwicke, who knew, that an equality of votes rejected the grace, laid hold of the difference which firſt appeared in the proctors accounts, and inſiſted that difference in their computation

computation was a ſufficient reaſon for having another ſcrutiny; and Mr. Longmire, though he had acknowledged the votes to be equal on both ſides, joined with them in inſiſting on the ſame thing, and refuſed to make a return without it. Thoſe who voted for Lord Sandwich to be high ſteward of that univerſity againſt Lord Hardwicke, refuſed to admit of another ſcrutiny, becauſe Mr. Longmire, as well as Mr. Forſter, had acknowledged the equality of votes to ſeveral members of the ſenate; and Mr. Forſter refuſed to collect the votes again, becauſe he was ſatisfied of the exactneſs of the computation, and his brother and he had agreed in the members. Mr. Longmire has ſince acknowledged in the preſence of ſeveral gentlemen, who are ready to atteſt it, that the votes were equal; though he refuſed to concur with Mr. Forſter in making that return in the ſenate-houſe, and afforded a pretence to the vice-chancellor for diſſolving the congregation, without giving Lord Hardwicke's opponents an opportunity of propoſing another candidate. Some of Lord Hardwicke's friends doubted what effect an equality of votes had on the grace; and a few thought, that the proctors ought to collect the votes again, notwithſtanding the conſtant uſage of the univerſity to conſider an equality of votes as a negative.

On the 7th of March his royal highneſs the duke of York left the court of Turin. The next day he arrived at Milan, on the 14th at Parma, and on the 16th at Florence, at all which places he has been received with every honour that could be conferred upon him, in the character of earl of Ulſter, under which he travels. (See p. 157.)

Wolfenbuttle, April 9. The 4th inſtant the court of Brunſwick, with the hereditary princeſs, whom we had the pleaſure of ſeeing for the firſt time, arrived here, and were received with acclamations, ringing of bells, and firing of cannon. The road, for the diſtance of half a league from the town, was filled with all the companies of tradeſmen; and two battalions of prince Frederick's regiment paraded between the town and the caſtle. The militia was under arms. Flowers were ſcattered, by young girls in the dreſs of ſhepherdeſſes, before her royal highneſs, from her deſcending from her coach to the foot of the ſtair-caſe, and the ſtudents ſung in full chorus ſome pieces of poetry, in honour of the Brunſwick family. Mr. Weichman made an oration to her royal highneſs, in Engliſh. After breakfaſt, the prince and princeſs went to ſee our library, which is, next to that of Vienna, the fineſt in Germany; and at four in the afternoon they ſet out again for Brunſwick. (See before, p. 156.)

A barbarous murder was committed on the 25th ult. upon the body of Henry Knight, who kept the marquis of Granby's head alehouſe, near Fountain ſtairs, Rotherhith, and his wife, by one William Corbet, their lodger, for which he was taken into cuſtody the ſame night.

On the 27th the earl of Moreton was elected preſident of the royal ſociety, in the room of the late earl of Macclesfield.

On the 28th, Robins, Baker, Rockett, and Steward, were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence. (See p. 158.)

A clothier's work ſhop at Roads, Hants, was, on the ſame day, conſumed by fire, with the whole ſtock of cloth, to the damage of many thouſand pounds.

On the 29th, at the anniverſary feaſt of the London hoſpital, 1714 l. 13 s. 4d. was collected for that charity. [At the anniverſary feaſt of the Magdalen charity, this month, 1200 l. 19 s. 11 d. was collected:—At that of the ſmall-pox hoſpital, 553 l. And at that of the lying-in charity for married women, at their own habitations, a conſiderable ſum.]

On the 31ſt a marble ſtatue of his majeſty (which is found much fault with) at the Royal Exchange, was expoſed to publick view by removing the ſcaffolding, &c.

SUNDAY, April 1.

The marquis de Paolucci, envoy extraordinary from the duke of Modena, had an audience of leave of his majeſty.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

M Feronce, envoy extraordinary from the duke of Brunſwick, had an audience of leave of his majeſty.

THURSDAY, 5.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to ſuch bills as were ready for that purpoſe.

FRIDAY, 6.

William Corbet, for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Knight (ſee before) was executed on Kennington Common, purſuant to his ſentence, and afterwards his body was hung in chains.

MONDAY, 9.

Several thouſand journeymen ſilk weavers went in proceſſion from Spittalfields, and waited on his majeſty at the queen's palace in St. James's Park, with a petition, repreſenting the miſerable condition themſelves and families are reduced to, by the clandeſtine importation of French ſilks. They waited before the court-yard, and two gentlemen, belonging to the ſaid manufactory, had the honour to be introduced to his majeſty's preſence, and preſent their petition, which his majeſty received in the moſt gracious manner, and gave for anſwer, That he would ſend immediate orders to put an entire ſtop to the importation of French ſilks; that an affair of ſuch conſequence to the kingdom ſhould be properly laid before the parliament, and that they might depend on his care and protection.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 10.

Came on the election for a governor and deputy-governor of the Bank of England, for the year enſuing, when the following gentlemen were choſen, viz.

John Weyland, Eſq; governor.

Matthew Clarmont, Eſq; deputy governor.

And the next day came on the election for the twenty-four directors, when the following gentlemen were choſen:

Samuel Beachcroft, Charles Boehm, William Bowden, Barthol. Burton, Peter Du Cane, William Ewer, Eſqrs. Sir S. Fludyer, bart. Richard Neave, Edw. Payne, Tho. Plumer, Alex. Sheaſe, Robert Saluſbury, John Sargent, James Sperling, Peter Theobald, Harry Thompſon, Robert Marſh, Daniel Booth, jun. William Cooper, Philip de la Haize, Robert Dingley, * John Fiſher, * Chriſt. Hake, jun. Edmund Wilcox, Eſqrs.

Thoſe marked thus * were never in the direction before.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

The ballot was cloſed for the election of directors of the Eaſt-India company, for the year enſuing; and 20 ſcrutineers were appointed, 10 on each ſide, who were to make their report to a general court at the Eaſt India houſe at ſix o'clock the next day in the evening. A very numerous body of proprietors were accordingly aſſembled; but it was near eight before the ſcrutineers made their report, which was as follows:

John Harriſon, Eſq; — —	1174
John Boyd, Eſq; — — —	1173
Henry Hadley, Eſq; — —	1162
John Purling, Eſq; — —	1159
William Barwell, Eſq; — —	1157
William Webber, Eſq; — —	1157
Charles Chambers, Eſq; — —	1152
Chriſtopher Baron, Eſq; — —	1147
John Manſhip, Eſq; — —	1131
Charles Cutts, Eſq; — —	1117
George Dudley, Eſq; — —	1105
Henry Crabb Boulton, Eſq; —	1094
* Thomas Rous, Eſq; — —	642
† William Snell, Eſq; — —	637
† Frederick Pigou, Eſq; — —	634
† Robert Burrow, Eſq; — —	630
* Henry Savage, Eſq; — —	620
† Giles Rooke, Eſq; — — —	618
† Peter Du Cane, jun. Eſq; —	614
† William Thornton, Eſq; —	614
* John Roberts, Eſq; — —	606
* George Cummings, Eſq; —	604
† Richard Smith, Eſq; — —	604
† Laurence Sulivan, Eſq; — —	604

Of the above, the 12 without any mark were in both liſts. The eight marked thus † were in the houſe-liſt; and the four * were in the proprietors-liſt.

The following gentlemen were ſcrutineers on the above occaſion:

Richard Crabb Sir James Hodges, John Platt, William Cholwick, James Teirney, Robert Kellet, John Durrand, Ebenez. Blackwell, Barrington Bugin, Capt. Thomas Tayler, Andrew Moffat, George Stanforth, John Wilkinſon, Henry Norris, Joſeph Cruttenden, John Wilkinſon, Mark Cramer, George Challiner, Monkhouſe Davidſon, George Edwards.

The delay of the ſcrutineers in making their report was occaſioned by an examination into the validity of the ballot of Mrs. Drummond, lady to the archbiſhop of York, viz. whether ſhe could be conſidered as a ſtockholder in her own right; to determine which the ſcrutineers found it neceſſary to ſend a deputation from their body, to his grace, and Mrs. Drummond to make the proper enquiries, and the company's charter was likewiſe referred to. The reſult was, that this lady's ballot was not admitted by the ſcrutineers.

Upon this very nice circumſtance did the certainty of Mr. Sulivan's being elected into the direction depend. For it is remarkable, that the numbers of the 3 laſt gentlemen were equal, being 604 for each; and if Mrs. Drummond's ballot had been admitted (which was for the proprietors-liſt) it would have given Mr. Cummings 605, and put Mr. Cruttenden upon an equality with Mr. Smith and Mr. Sulivan: Mr. Cummings would conſequently have been elected by a clear majority; and it muſt have been determined by caſting lots (agreeable to the charter) which two out of Meſſrs. Smith, Sulivan, and Cruttenden, ſhould come into the direction.

The following are the numbers the ſeveral gentlemen had on the ballot, who were not elected directors of the Eaſt India company, at the late election. Thoſe marked † were in the houſe liſt and thoſe * were in the proprietors liſt.

* Edward Holden Cruttenden, Eſq;	603
† Thomas Waters, Eſq; ——	601
† William George Freeman Eſq;	595
† Charles Gough, Eſq; ——	592
† George Hayley, Eſq; —	592
* Fitz-Williams Barrington, Eſq;	584
* Samuel Harriſon, Eſq; ——	582
* Richard Becher, Eſq; ——	580
* Thomas Saunders, Eſq; ——	571
* Luke Scraſton, Eſq; ——	565
* John Pardoe, Eſq; — —	562
* Thomas Allan, Eſq; ——	545

FRIDAY, 13.

At a court of directors of the Eaſt-India company, Thomas Rous, Eſq; was choſen chairman, and Henry Crab Boulton, Eſq; deputy chairman.

SATURDAY, 14.

The houſe of Mrs. Naſh, in James-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, was conſumed by fire, and ſix perſons periſhed in the flames.

Mr. Bourne's new-invented waggon was tried on the New Road, Iſlington, (before ſeveral of the gentlemen belonging to the ſociety of Arts) againſt a common broad-wheel waggon. Each of them had five tons weight of ſtone, and was drawn by eight horſes,

horſes, and the two carriages went a-breaſt from the New Road juſt by Pancras, to within a ſmall diſtance of the Dog-houſe Bar. On their return they were tried with four horſes each for a little way, when it appeared that the common broad-wheel waggon had greatly the advantage, and that the four horſes in it did not work ſeemingly harder than the eight in the new-invented one. Mr. Bourne's waggon does not ſeem calculated for roads that are uneven, or for ſteep aſcents; but on the other hand, by the ſituation of the wheels, it can paſs on narrower roads than the broad-wheel carriages, and can turn in very little ſpace, and without difficulty. It is the ſtage-waggon from Leominſter to London, and has been two journeys. There is no doubt but a gratuity will be made to the inventor for his time, trouble, and expence, by which he has endeavoured to deſerve well of the public. (See the foregoing plate.)

WEDNESDAY, 18.

At a court of directors held at the India houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, in order to ſettle the committee, &c. for the enſuing year, the following gentlemen, viz. John Boyd Eſq; Giles Rook Eſq; Richard Smith, Eſq; Laurence Sullivan, Eſq; and William Thornton, Eſq; who at the laſt court it was ſaid would diſqualify themſelves, were at the interceſſion of ſeveral proprietors, prevailed on to reſume their places; after which the different committees were ſettled, and all things amicably adjuſted.

SATURDAY, 21.

Extract of a Letter from Sir William Johnſon, *dated at* Johnſon Hall, March 2, 1764.

IT gives me great pleaſure that I can now inform you of the ſucceſs of the firſt party of Indians, whom I lately ſent out; an expreſs being juſt arrived with letters, acquainting me, that on the 26th ult. in the evening, near the main branch of Suſquehana, as they were purſuing their rout, they received advice, that a large party of our enemies the Delawares were encamped at a ſmall diſtance, on their way to attack ſome of the ſettlements hereabouts; upon which intelligence they made an expeditious march to their encampment which they ſurrounded at day-break; then ruſhing upon the Delawares (who were ſurpriſed, and unable to make a defence) they made them all priſoners to the number of 41, including their chief, Captain Bull, ſon to Teedyuſcng, and one who has diſcovered great inveteracy againſt the Engliſh, and led ſeveral parties againſt them during the preſent Indian war: They are all faſt bound, and may be expected here, under an eſcort, in a few days.

MONDAY, 23.

Was held a chapter of the moſt noble order of the garter at St. James's, to fill up the two vacancies of that order, when his majeſty was pleaſed to inveſt the reigning duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, eldeſt brother to her majeſty, with one, and the right hon. the earl of Halifax, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate with the other.

Information having been given, that ſeveral of his majeſty's ſubjects have been for a conſiderable time, and are now detained in France as hoſtages for the payment of ranſom bills, which have not yet been ſatisfied; notice has been given in the Gazette, that in caſe ſuch ranſom bills are not forthwith diſcharged, proſecutions will be commenced in his majeſty's court of admiralty againſt all maſters, owners, and others, unjuſtly refuſing or neglecting to pay the ſums of money ſtipulated for the releaſe of thoſe unfortunate perſons who have ſuffered ſo long an impriſonment.

Great quantities of French ſilks and laces have been ſeized by the cuſtom-houſe officers, in the courſe of the month.

Numbers of hogs have been ſeized in Clerkenwell, &c. &c. fed with unwholeſome food, ſome of which have been burnt, and others ſold for the uſe of the poor.

Several bakers have been lately fined, for ſelling bread under weight.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WE have had no one very material article of foreign news, ſince our laſt: Nothing but diſmal accounts of what the poor ſuffer in Spain and Italy by a famine, or want of bread; and of what the rich as well the poor are like to ſuffer in Poland by a contention for their crown, the laſt of which are ſo various and contradictory, that we ſhall not amuſe our readers with any thing from thence till ſome more certain accounts arrive.

☞ *The remainder of the Chronologer, the Marriages, Births, Deaths, and other uſual articles omitted this month, will be inſerted in our next, with the obſervations (after mature conſideration) we have received, of the late ſolar Eclipſe.*

We are ſorry we are obliged to defer alſo to our next, the many ingenious pieces in proſe and verſe, received from our kind Correſpondents, which are approved of. A variety of other favours are under Conſideration, and if not inſerted, the reaſons of their non-inſertion will be given. Major Adams's letter to the late earl of Egremont, will alſo be inſerted in our next.

The literary correſpondence between two Norfolk gentlemen was received; but is of too private a nature (had it never before been made publick) for our Magazine.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:

Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For MAY, 1764.

A Meditation 218
Letter from a Magiſtrate of Berne, in Swiſſerland 219
Progreſs of the French Naval Power 221
Proofs that America was firſt peopled from Aſia 222
The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c. &c. 225—232
A Caſe for Advice 232
Shenſtone's unconnected Thoughts on Gardening 233—235
Late military Tranſactions in the Eaſt-Indies 235—239
Impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the late War 239—244
Curious Remarks on Tillage 244
Obſervations on Iriſh Coins 245—247
Method of making excellent Mead 248
——— of raiſing fine Strawberries, &c. &c. 249
——— of preparing Peas for Hog-meat ibid.
Clergy cleared from a late Charge 250
Anſwer to the proteſtant Diſſenter 251
Solar Eclipſe obſerved ibid.
Mathematical Solutions 252
Weſtminſter Races 253
Shrewd Remarks on the King's Speech at the Cloſe of the Seſſion 254
Knave, Villain, Coward, whence derived 255
Of former Reſtrictions in Clothes 256
Letter of John Wilkes, Eſq; ibid.
Uncommon Birds deſcribed 257
POETICAL ESSAYS 259—262
Relation of what paſſed at the late General Courts of the Eaſt-India Company 262—264
Note to Correſpondents 265
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER ibid.
Marriages and Births; Deaths 269
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 270
Promotions Civil and Military ibid.
Monthly Bills of Mortality ibid.
Bankrupts, Courſe of Exchange ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 271
Catalogue of Books ibid.
Stocks, Grain; 217
Wind and Weather ibid.

WITH

A NEW MAP of the North-Eaſt Coaſt of ASIA, the North-Weſt Coaſt of AMERICA, and the late RUSSIAN DISCOVERIES,

And a PLATE of FOUR UNCOMMON BIRDS,

CURIOUSLY ENGRAVED.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe, in Pater-noſter Row;

Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound, or ſtitched, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

Prices of Stocks, &c. in March 1764.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S Ann.	3 per C. 1751	3 per C. reduced	3 p. C. consol.	3½ per C. 1756	3½ per C. 1758	4 per C consol.	4 per C. Navy	4 per C. 1763	In. Bond præm.	Exc. Bill Discount	Long Ann.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
2		155		Shut	85 ½		86 ¼	87 ⅝			99 ⅜	94 ⅝	94 ¾	14 0		27	S.	rain
29	Sunday																S.	rain
30	116 ½	153 ½		85 ⅞			86 ¼	87 ½		91 ¾	99 ⅜		94 ¾	13 0		27	S. W.	rain
1	116 ⅜				86 ⅝		86 ⅛	87 ⅝			99 ½	95	95	14 0		27	W. S. W.	rain
2				86				87 ⅞		92 ¼	99 ⅝	95 ⅛	95 ⅛	16 0		27	S. S. W.	fine
3	117 ¼				86 ¾	85 ¾	86 ½	87 ⅝			99 ⅝	94 ⅞	94 ⅞	16 0		27 ⅛	S. W.	fine
4	116 ½			85 ⅛				86 ⅞	89 ½	91 ¼	98 ½	94 ¼	94 ¼	19 0		26 ⅞	W. S. W.	rain
5	116				86 ¼		85	86 ¼			97 ¾	94	94	17 0		26 ¾	S. W.	fine
6	Sunday																S. W.	fine
7		151 ½	96 ¼	85 ¼			85 ⅜	86 ⅞		90 ¾	98 ¾	94 ½	94 ½	18 0		26 ⅞	S.	fine
8	116 ¾	152		85 ½	85 ⅞	85 ½	85 ¼	87	89 ½	91	98 ¾	94 ½	94	19 0		26 ⅞	S. W.	fine
9	116 ⅝	152		85 ¼			85 ⅜	87	89	91 ¾	98 ⅞	94 ⅝	94 ¼	11 0		27	E. b. S.	fine
10	116 ½	151 ¼	95 ½		86	85 ¼	85 ⅝	87 ⅛		91 ⅜	98 ¾	94 ½	94 ½	12 0			S. S. W.	rain
11	116 ⅜	151 ¼	96 ¼	85 ½			85 ¼	87		91 ½	98 ⅝	94 ½	94 ½	12 0		26 ⅞	S. E.	rain
12	116 ½	151 ½		85 ⅛	85 ⅞		85 ⅞	87 ⅛			98 ½	94 ⅜	94	13 0	10 0	26 ¾	S. E.	rain
13	Sunday													8 0			N. W.	fine
14		152		84 ¼	85 ⅝		85 ⅝	86 ⅞		91	98 ½	94 ⅜	94 ⅜	11 0	8 0		S. W.	rain
15	115 ⅜	151 ¼	96		85 ½	84 ½	85 ¼	86 ⅝	87 ⅞		98 ⅛	94	94	15 0	6 0	26 ¼	S. W.	rain
16	115			84 ½	85 ¼		85 ⅜	86 ½			98 ⅛	94 ⅛	94 ⅛	21 0	5 0	26 ¼	S. W.	fine
17	115	151 ¼	95 ½		85 ¼	84 ¼	84 ⅞	86 ¼		90 ¾	98	93 ⅞	93 ⅞	19 0	4 0		S. b. W.	fine
18		151	95 ¼	83 ⅞			84	86 ⅛		90	98 ⅛	93 ⅞	93 ⅞	19 0		26 ¾	S. W.	rain
19		151		83 ⅞	84 ⅞		84 ⅞	86 ¼			98 ⅛	94	94			26 ¾	N. N. E.	fine
20	Sunday																N. E.	fine
21		150 ½		84			85	86 ⅜		90 ⅛	98 ⅜	94	94 ⅛	20 0	2 0	26 ¼	E.	fine
22	114 ½	151	96		85 ¼	84 ¼	85 ⅛	86 ⅜	88		98 ¼	93 ⅞	93 ⅞	20 0	Par	26 ¼	S. W.	fine
23			95 ½	84	85	84 ¼	84 ⅞	86 ¼			98	93 ⅞	93 ⅞	17 0		26	S. W.	fine
24	114 ¼	150					84	86			98 ⅛	93 ¾	93 ¾	18 0	1 0	26	S. W.	fine
25							84 ⅞	86 ⅛		90 ⅞	98	94	94	20 0	1 0	26	N. E.	fine
26	114 ¼	150			85		84 ⅞	86		91 ⅛	98	93 ⅞	93 ⅞	18 0	1 0	26 ⅝	E. S. E.	fine
27	Sunday																E. S. E.	fine

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office keeper,
facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Blanks and Prizes are bought and sold.

Price of corn	Mark-Lane Exchange	Basingstoke	Reading	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London.
	Wheat 34s odd to 39s	5?s. to 10l s	9l to 11 12s load	7l os to 8l 10s.	9l os od load	10l. 15s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qu	4s 8d buſhel	4s 6d buſhel	Hay per load 50 to 60s.
	Barley 16s to 24s od	08ls. to 23sod	15s to 30s qr	25s to 26 6d qr	17s to 19 qr	18s to 22 qr	14s to 17	16s to 18 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 4d	Straw from 36s. to 42s.
	Oats 12s to 16s od	18s to 30s.od	26s od to 30 od	31s to 32s	17s 9d to 19	15s to 16 od	19s to 24	15s to 15 6d	2s to 2s 4d	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Coals 42s. per chald.
	Beans 13s to 19s	7s. to 19s.	16s to 2 18 od	17s to 21s	24s to 26 od	28s to 30	34s to 40	23s to 30	3s 2d to 3s 4d	3s 6d to 3s 8d	Hops 2l. to 2l. 6s.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1764.

A MEDITATION.

Conduct me, thou, of beings, cauſe divine,
Where'er I'm deſtin'd in thy great deſign!
Freely I follow on; for ſhould my will
Reſiſt, I'm impious—but muſt follow ſtill!

WHOEVER attentively ſurveys the narrow circle of human life, will ſoon view with an eye of indifference the miſeries and enjoyments that ſurround it. —— How ſhort and momentary the former, how vain and flattering the latter, when compared with the boundleſs ages of eternity! Happineſs is the purſuit of every individual on this ſide the ſilent and peaceful grave. —There all our cares and enjoyments ceaſe, and there the wretched and the fortunate promiſcuouſly mingle in their parent earth. The ills of life ſit heavy on us all; we feel diſquietude a thouſand ways; we are born with ſeeds of ſickneſs and of ſorrow, and all infirmities ſpring up with manhood. Our only conſolation is to bear with patience, and try to ſmooth thoſe rubs we cannot poſſibly remove. He who enjoys an uninterrupted ſeries of happineſs (if human nature is capable of enjoying ſuch a ſtate) reflects with horror and regret on his final diſſolution, while the miſerable and unfortunate wiſh for it, as the only hopes of their happineſs. Is thy happineſs placed in the acquiſition of wealth, beyond what is really neceſſary for the enjoyment of life? – The obtaining it ſhall make the completely miſerable! Doſt thou ſeek for happineſs in the gratification of thy youthful paſſions? Diſeaſe and infirmities ſhall overtake you e'er you reach the meridian of life! Not only the falſe pleaſures of the gay and youthful, but even the more ſolid and reaſonable enjoyments of domeſtic happineſs frequently fall a prey to the malice of invidious fortune. Is thy happineſs placed in thy fair partner for life?——Fool as thou art! ſickneſs or death ſhall deprive thee of that bleſſing; or perhaps (which is worſe) a frenzy ſhall ſeize upon her brain, which ſhall ſnatch her from thy arms for ever: Loſt to all reaſon, and to every enjoyment of life (it may be in the bloom of her youth) ſhe ſhall hate and deſpiſe thee: To add to thy miſery, thou ſhalt ſee her become the mock and ridicule of every fooliſh and unthinking brute inveſted with the ſhape of an human creature. Thryſis and Amarante, the kindeſt couple, of ſhepherd and ſhepherdeſs, that ever met, were at laſt unhappily parted by a moſt deplorable fate: As the miſtreſs was aſleep on the graſs, a ſerpent bit her by the breaſt, and ſhe died of the wound. As ſoon as the ſhepherd had diſcharged all the funeral rites and duties, he raiſed the green ſod to the honour of her memory, and paid her daily viſits, ſtrewing roſes and other flowers around it, with a particular caution that no ſort of unclean thing ſhould be ſuffered near it. As he was one day, either killing worms with his feet, or cutting them to pieces with his ſheep hook, there was a voice ſpake to him to this purpoſe: "Be not ſo cruel, gentle ſhepherd, to thy once beloved Amarante; for the worms that thou haſt now deſtroyed, with a friendly intention, are no other than a part of that creature; or, if I may not be credited, look under the ſod that covers them, and believe thine own eyes." He had no ſooner raiſed the ſod, than whole ſhoals of maggots came creeping out from under it, and theſe words along with them; "Think no more what I once was; but treaſure up this in thy mind, that what Amarante is at preſent, Thyrſis muſt one day be."

Extract of a Letter from the Avoyer, or chief Magiſtrate, at Berne, *in* Switzerland, *to* ———, *relative to the Magazines for Corn and Wine there.*

"THE people of Berne have two ſorts, one ſubject to great variations, the other always the ſame. There are of the firſt ſort many in the capital, and in many other parts of the canton, which are filled more or leſs, accordingly as the abundance of the harveſt, and goodneſs of the grain, furniſh an opportunity; for, beſides the fixed revenue which the ſtate hath in fee-farm rents, it hath a great quantity of tithes, which are of a very caſual, and very different produce: When there are ſeveral fruitful years in ſucceſſion the granaries of this ſort in the capital become full; but in other parts, if there is an appearance, towards Eaſter, of a good harveſt, the corn is ſold, which is in the caſtles of the different bailiwicks, after having paid the ſeveral ſalaries to which they are made liable; and the bailiffs, who have a certain revenue made good to them, account for the ſurplus to the chamber of œconomy at Berne. The magazines of this capital, on the contrary, are never opened and ſold but in dear times; and then care is taken not to ſell to any family more than is ſufficient for its ſupply, and always below the market price.

As to the magazines of the ſecond ſort, they are called the *proviſion*, and were eſtabliſhed in purſuance of a convention, called the *diſſentional*, which the whole Helvetic body hath entered into for the common defence of Switzerland, in caſe of an attack from a foreign enemy. This treaty regulating the number of troops and artillery which each canton is bound to furniſh, obliges them, at the ſame time, to have always ready and in ſtore, proviſion and amunition in proportion to their contingent. There are of theſe magazines of proviſion, as well at Berne as in all the caſtles where the bailiffs reſide; they are never either diminiſhed or encreaſed, only care is taken to keep them always in good order, and to ſubſtitute good corn in the place of that which decays. A bailiff, who ſhould miſapply this proviſion, would be depoſed; and, from time to time, the deputies of Berne, without giving notice of their intention, viſit theſe magazines, and cauſe the corn to be meaſured over. Altho' there is ſix times more corn in theſe magazines than the contingent, which Berne furniſhes by the *diſſentional* requires, they have never taken, in times of peace, more than one fourth part in an exceeding ſcarcity; and they have had great care to refill them without delay.

This is, ſir, in abridgment, an account of the magazines for the proviſion of corn in the canton of Berne. Several ſhort crops, within fifteen years, having cauſed the common people to ſuffer by the high price which they were obliged to give for their bread, and the corn which the government cauſed to be purchaſed in Burgundy and Suabia, and reſold to a great loſs, having given but little relief to the miſery of the poor, there is at preſent a project under conſideration at Berne, which, if it is brought to paſs, will, in all probability, prevent the ſubjects of this ſtate from paying very dear for their bread for the time to come; which is this: It is propoſed to build, in thoſe parts of the canton which are moſt fruitful in corn, large granaries, and at ſuch times when the abundance of the harveſt ſhall have cauſed the value of a certain meaſure of corn to fall below a certain price, to buy up, on account of the government, all that ſhall be left for ſale in the markets, after private perſons have done buying, to the end that the owner, or farmer, may be always ſure of having a certain price for his corn, and not be under a neceſſity of being at the expence and trouble of laying up what he may have left in the town-hall, or carrying it home again, or elſe ſelling it at too low a price to foreigners in the neighbourhood, of whom the ſubjects of Berne are often afterwards obliged to buy it again at an exorbitant rate. The government, on the contrary, will ſell their corn again to their ſubjects, as ſoon as ever the price ſhall have riſen to a certain degree, and by this management they will prevent both the too high, and too low price of this commodity, both of which are inconveniences, in their conſequences hurtful enough to deſerve the care of a ſovereign to prevent, who hath nothing more at heart than to procure, as much as can depend on his

his care and foreſight, the happineſs of the people which Providence hath ſubmitted to his government.

As to wine, the ſtate of Berne having a great quantity of wine, as tithes and quit-rents, in the ſeveral vineyards in the canton, had formerly a great deal in ſtore, both at Berne and elſewhere, of which they made uſe, in ſhort years, both to pay the ſalaries in wine, which are annexed to a number of employments, and to ſupply the poor citizens therewith at a moderate price, obſerving the ſame precaution as when they ſell corn at a low price; but the ſalaries in wine have by little and little encreaſed to ſuch a degree, that at this day there is ſo little left to be laid up, that after two ſucceeding ſhort years, the ſtate finds itſelf under a neceſſity of paying a great part of the ſalaries in money, which were appointed to be paid in wine, in order to keep it in their power to ſupply the tradeſmen and other poor citizens of Berne therewith at a low rate."

Memoirs of the Naval Power of France, at various Periods of Time, from the Reign of King Francis I. down to the Reign of Louis XIV. *From* Anderſon.

ANNO 1554. "The Tower of London having till this time been the only magazine in England for artillery and military ſtores, king Henry VIII. now prudently diſtributed much of them in the newly-fortified places of Tilbury, Dover, and Portſmouth, which happened extremely opportune; for in this ſame year, a large French fleet of 130 great ſhips and 60 ſmaller ones, beſide 25 gallies from the Mediterranean (being all hired merchant ſhips) made an attempt upon Portſmouth, whither our King Henry went in perſon to its relief. The Engliſh fleet of 100 ſail (which, too, were all hired merchant ſhips) fought that of France (though much more numerous) for two hours, and made them fly to their own coaſts. This was the greateſt effort that France had ever before made at ſea."

Anno 1583. "France's next great and total defeat at ſea, was by a Spaniſh fleet of 12 gallics and 50 galleons near the Azores iſles. This (ſays Voltaire in his general hiſtory of Europe, part 5th) was the firſt time that gallies were ſeen ſo far without the Mediterranean ſea."

Anno 1590. "Till about this time (ſays Sir Philip Medows, in his excellent obſervations concerning the dominion and ſovereignty of the ſea, from the memoirs of the duke de Sully) the whole naval ſtrength of the crown of France was about half a dozen ſhips of war (ſuch as they were) at Breſt and Rochelle, and about a ſcore of gallies in the Mediterranean: But King Henry IV. dreſſed a new plan of the French monarchy; and though his great deſigns were interrupted by an immature death, and alſo by a ſucceeding minority; yet the great Cardinal Richlieu reſumed it again."

Anno 1637. "That able Cardinal (Richlieu) maturely conſidering, how much France lay open to the attacks and inſults of England, for want of a maritime force, had for ſome years been preparing all the naval force which he could either purchaſe from beyond ſea, or collect from all the French ports, both of the Ocean and Mediterranean, and had at this time got together, what the judicious author of an excellent pamphlet, publiſhed in the year 1695, (named, "Conſiderations, requiring great care for trade in England)" calls France's firſt line of battle, conſiſting of upwards of fifty ſhips and twenty gallies; with which force France, in this ſame year 1657, retook from Spain the two ſmall iſles of St. Margarite and St. Honorate, lying on the coaſt of Provence, near Antibes; which the latter crown had conquered two years before, and thereby had greatly annoyed that coaſt. This they did, after twice vanquiſhing the Spaniſh fleet, and taking five large Spaniſh ſhips, twenty-two gallies and eighteen ſmaller veſſels.

This was properly the firſt time that France began to ſhew her Superiority over Spain, as ſhe had before done at land. And upon this occaſion the motto placed on the ſtern of the largeſt French ſhip of war was modeſt enough, viz.

Florent quoque lilia ponto.

——— Even on the main,
Our Gallic lillies triumph over Spain.

Or, as Sir Philip Medows paraphraſes it:

it: "Richlieu firſt taught France that the Flower-de-Luces could grow at ſea as well as at land."

Anno 1639. "The former part of the reign of Louis XIII. the diviſions and confuſions in France, during his minority, were great obſtructions to the promoting of commerce. On the other hand the proteſtants of France became thereby ſo conſiderable, as, at length, to conduct their affairs independently, and more like a free republick than as ſubjects. This conſideration drew Richlieu's vengeance on thoſe poor people, by his ſiege and taking of Rochelle their capital city, which was become a kind of emporium for their commerce. Dr. Heylin, in his Coſmography, ſays, That when beſieged (and taken) anno 1678, it had 120 merchants in it, each worth 100,000 crowns. After which, that cardinal, as we have ſeen, firſt began to form a conſiderable French navy about this time, having before had ſcarcely any good ſhips of war of their own, but made uſe of the ſhips of other nations occaſionally. "I doubt (ſays Dr. Heylin on this occaſion) ſome neighbouring princes, in the mean time, look'd not well about them."

Anno 1664 and 1665. Whilſt the Engliſh and Dutch (ſays Voltaire in his Age of Lewis XIV.) covered the ocean with near 300 large ſhips of war, Louis XIV. had not then above 15 or 16 of the loweſt rates.—"But (adds he) Louis uſed his utmoſt efforts to efface the ſhame thereof, in the moſt ſudden and effectual manner—inſomuch, that although in the year 1670, France was hardly able to ſend forth twenty ſhips, of war, yet in three years more, viz. anno 1673, France, had increaſed them to ſixty large ones.—For the accommodation whereof, in or about the year 1681, Louis conſtructed and fortified the now famous ports of Breſt and Toulon, at an immenſe expence; and Rochfort alſo, in ſpite of nature, was now made a port of trade and naval force, having at this time upwards of 100 ſhips of the line, ſeveral of which carried 100 guns, and ſome did more!"

1691. And ſuch was the ſwelling vanity of Louis XIV. ten years after, that he ſuffered to be painted on the ſtern of his great firſt-rate ſhip of war, named the St. Louis, the following arrogant motto, viz.

Je ſuis l'unique de l'onde,
Et mon Roy du monde.

Which, we apprehend, may not unfitly be Engliſhed thus:

"I, on the Ocean, am the mightieſt thing,
As, on the land, is my all-potent [king!"

1692. Yet in the following year 1692, that monarch's navy received its firſt very conſiderable check, at the famous ſea-fight off La Hogue, when the combined fleets of England and Holland, under Admiral Ruſſel, deſtroyed twenty-one of his beſt ſhips of war, amongſt which was its ſuperb admiral ſhip, of 110 braſs cannon, and two more of them carried each 104 cannon.

1693. Yet in the following year 1693, Sir George Rooke with twenty-three ſhips of war, having the Engliſh and Dutch merchant-ſhips under his convoy, was ſurprized by the grand fleet off Cape St. Vincent, whereby were taken or deſtroyed twelve ſhips of war, and eighty merchant-ſhips. But the peace of Ryſwick put an end to our naval conflicts, with France for about five years. In the mean time, Louis XIV. took very wiſe meaſures for gaining a ſuperiority at ſea; though, towards the cloſe of his reign, he ſuffered his navy to decline very much!"

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN addition to the arguments contained in the extract from the hiſtory of Kamtſchatka, which I lately ſent you *, for proving that America was firſt peopled from the north-eaſt of Aſia, ſeveral other arguments may be gathered from that hiſtory, and from Mr. Muller's voyages; for though it now ſeems to be certain, that there is an open ſea between the two continents, yet it is towards the north ſo narrow, that it may be eaſily paſſed in the canoes or boats made uſe of by the people on both ſides, eſpecially the ſtraits between the Tchukotſchi Noſs, or cape, and the continent of America; and if any credit can be given to the people who live upon that cape, there is an iſland lies oppoſite to, and within ſight of the cape, to which they may, in half a day, paſs over in their boats; and from that iſland may be ſeen in a clear day,

* *See before, p.* 130.

day, a large continent to the eaſtward which is full of people, who in every particular reſemble the Tchukotſchi themſelves; but this continent, they ſay, is a much better country than their own, as it has large foreſts of fir, pine, larch, and cedar trees, and great rivers running from the eaſt, and falling into the ſea upon the weſt ſide of it *.

It is therefore highly probable, that many ages ſince ſome people have paſſed over from the north-eaſt of Aſia to the oppoſite coaſt of America, and finding that country more fruitful and better provided with game of all ſorts than their own, it is natural to ſuppoſe, that they would ſettle there; for hunting and fiſhing were the only methods they had been accuſtomed to, of procuring themſelves either food or raiment: Even to this day the people upon the north-eaſt coaſt of Aſia, never think of ſowing or reaping; and the character of being *providus futuri*, is a character that no way belongs to any of the natives we know in America. The north-weſt coaſt of America having been thus provided with a few inhabitants, it is alſo natural to ſuppoſe, that their poſterity would from thence by degrees ſpread to the ſouthward and at laſt over the whole continent of America. This conjecture is ſtrongly confirmed by two very remarkable circumſtances: We know that the natives of, America have no beards, or if a few hairs grow about the mouth, they pull them out as ſoon as they begin to appear: The caſe is the very ſame with regard to all the natives inhabiting the North-eaſt continent of Aſia †. Another circumſtance is the total igno ance of that deſtructive as well as uſeful metal called iron or ſteel. The natives of America had found out the method of refining gold and ſilver, and of making ſeveral little trinkets of thoſe metals; but they knew nothing of iron or ſteel, when the Europeans came firſt among them, nor had they any weapons or inſtruments of that metal: The Ruſſians tell us the ſame of the Kamtſchatdales, and the neighbouring nations upon the north-eaſt coaſt of Aſia. They might perhaps have ſeen ſome iron or ſteel arms of inſtruments among the Japoneſe, who happened to be ſhipwrecked upon their coaſts; but they knew nothing of the metal itſelf, until the Ruſſians came amongſt them; and for this reaſon the arrows, ſpears, and other weapons, they made uſe of in the wars, were pointed only with ſharp flints or fiſh bones, as we are told in the hiſtory of Kamtſchatka, part 3d, chap 10.

Theſe, we know, were the only ſort of arms the Americans had, when the Spaniards firſt arrived in their country; and as theſe two people reſembled one another originally in their arms, ſo they likewiſe ſtill reſemble one another with regard to their conduct in war; for in the ſame chapter we are told, that the North-eaſtern Aſiaticks carry on their wars more by ſtratagem than bravery, as they never will openly attack their enemies unleſs forced to it by neceſſity; and the male priſoners they take, eſpecially if they are men of conſequence, are treated with all manner of barbarity, ſuch as burning, hewing them to pieces, tearing their entrails out whilſt alive, and hanging them up by their feet till they expire; but it is not ſaid that ſcalping has as yet been introduced among them, probably becauſe they are not yet generally provided with ſharp knives; nor was this cruel cuſtom introduced among the Americans, till the Europeans provided them with inſtruments proper for the purpoſe, and promiſed them a reward for every ſcalp; but with regard to their male priſoners, they are ſtill equally cruel with thoſe I may now call their anceſtors of Aſia, and carry on all their wars more by ſtratagem, ambuſcade, or ſurpriſe, than by bravery.

With regard to the form of government among the people in the north-eaſtern parts of Aſia, we are told, chap. 3d, that before the Ruſſian conqueſt, they lived in perfect freedom, having no chief, being ſubject to no law, nor paying any taxes; the old men, or thoſe who were remarkable for their bravery, bearing the principal authority in their villages, though none had any right to command or inflict puniſhment; and they were ſo ignorant of numbers, that none could count above one hundred, very few above twenty, and even that, not without the help of their toes and fingers. Are not the people in moſt parts of America ſtill in the very ſame ſituation,

America

* *See Muller's Voyages, p. xxvi.*

† *See ditto, p. viii. in the note.*

both with reſpect to government and numbers? But it would be endleſs to take notice of every correſpondence that may be obſerved in the manners and condition of theſe two people; and if we conſider that for ſo many ages, there has never been any intercourſe between the anceſtors in Aſia and their poſterity in America, we muſt be ſurpriſed to find that they ſtill agree in ſo many particulars; eſpecially, if at the ſame time we conſider the vaſt difference that is known to be between the climate and the fertility of the two countries, and the many ages that muſt have paſt over, before a few ſtragglers from the northernmoſt parts of Aſia, could have filled the whole continent and iſlands of America ſo full of people, as they were found to be when the Spaniards firſt arrived there.

But that this could not require a very great number of ages muſt be granted, if we ſuppoſe that they had not for ages any wars among themſelves, nor any intoxicating liquors; both of which are highly probable: They could have no wars, becauſe they had room enough to extend themſelves on all ſides, without driving others out of the parts they were poſſeſſed of; and by the dark accounts we have of the empires of Mexico and Peru, it ſeems that they extended themſelves faſter, and in greater numbers, towards the ſouth, and along the weſtern coaſt of America, than they ever did towards the eaſt of that continent; which is a further proof, that the weſtern coaſts of America were the firſt that were peopled.

Then as to intoxicating liquors, even to this day they know nothing of ſuch liquors, in thoſe parts of America, which have not yet had the misfortune to be viſited by any European, as ſeems probable from the account of Captain Bering's voyage from Kamtſchatka to the weſtern coaſt of America, for at Schumagin's iſlands * upon that coaſt, his people preſented a glaſs of brandy to an Indian who came on board their boat, which he taſted, but immediately ſpit it out again, and was ſo much affronted, that he would not accept of any of the preſents they offered him †; which is a proof that they had never before taſted any ſuch liquors.

From all which, I think, we have reaſon to conclude, that the natives of America were all, without exception, originally deſcended from the people of the north eaſtern coaſt of Aſia; for even as to the Eſkimaux, we know ſo little of them, that we cannot poſitively ſay, whether or no they had any beards, or any knowledge of iron, when we firſt began to viſit that coaſt: If they had, it is probable they came originally from Norway, or Iceland, to Greenland, and from thence to Labrador, after the reſt of America had been peopled, which prevented their ſpreading themſelves to the ſouthward; and conſequently is an argument for, rather than againſt what I have ſaid, with reſpect to the origin of the reſt of the people of America. I am, Sir, Your, &c.

An Account of the Method of Travelling of the poor Jews, *taken from the mouth of one of them, viz.*

"HAVING a ſmall ſum of money by me, I, by that means, and what credit I had, collected goods to the amount of about 60l. conſiſting of ſuch things as I knew could readily be diſpoſed of at Franckfort fair. I next applied to his excellency the ambaſſador from the ſtates-general for an order to go to Holland in the packet boat; and then did myſelf the honour of waiting on my lord mayor of London and pleading poverty, and a deſire to return to my native country, of him I obtained a paſs to Harwich. My next care was to pack up my goods ſafely in a wallet, and they being all valuable commodities, did not take up much room; therefore taking my bundle, with ſome dried beef, on my back, I ſet out, being kindly relieved by the church wardens of the pariſhes I paſſed through; and ſometimes getting a caſt in returned poſt-chaiſes, by theſe means I got ſafe and with tolerable expedition, to Harwich, where I embarked on board the packet boat, and with the expence of one ſhilling arrived in Holland; from whence to Franckfort, travelling as a poor Jew, and was relieved by my own nation in the way, according to our cuſtom of providing for ſuch, by giving them a ſupper, ſtraw to lie on, breakfaſt in the morning, and one penny. Thus, at the end of my journey, I found myſelf a richer man than when I left London.

The

* *See the annexed* MAP.

† *See Muller's Voyages, p.* 46.

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 25, 1762, *being the ſecond Seſſion of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain; *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 183.

THUS a foundation was laid for what we now call enumerated commodities, and to theſe mentioned in this act, there have ſince been added by ſeveral acts, rice, melaſſes, hemp, copper-ore, beaver-ſkins, or other furs, pitch, tar, turpentine, maſts, yards, and bowſprits, all of which are now reckoned enumerated commodities, and conſequently ſubject to the ſame reſtraint, with ſome few late exceptions. By the act it appears, that the commodities therein enumerated might have been brought to Ireland, but this liberty was but of ſhort duration; for by an act of the 15th of the ſame reign, chap. 7, it was by implication, and by act 22 and 23 C. II. chap. 26. expreſsly taken away: Nay, by the ſaid act of the 15th of C. II. it was enacted, that no commodities of the growth, production, or manufacture of Europe, ſhould be imported into our plantations, except from England, Wales, or Berwick, and even from Ireland nothing was to be imported into our plantations, except proviſions only. Thus we cramped the trade of Ireland and of all our plantations in America, for the ſake of procuring a little mercantile profit for the merchants, or I ſhould rather ſay, the factors of this kingdom, without conſidering what a prejudice we might thereby do, and have ſince actually done, to our foreign trade, the only ſort of trade by which a country, that has no mines of gold or ſilver, can poſſibly grow rich; for ſuppoſing that we could, by our own produce and manufacture, ſupply ourſelves with all the luxuries, conveniencies, and neceſſaries of life, ſo as to ſtand in need of no one ſort of import from a foreign country, yet unleſs we could export to, and ſell at, a foreign market, ſome of our produce or manufactures, we could never have, or bring into this country, any gold or ſilver, conſequently, we could have no buying and ſelling, we could have nothing but excambion or permutation amongſt ourſelves, unleſs we made our lead or our tin a medium of trade, as the Swedes did of old their copper, and our nobles, inſtead of ſending their ſervants, muſt have ſent their carts and horſes to market with money for purchaſing their dinner.

Therefore, in order to have ſome gold or ſilver in the country, we muſt ſend ſome of our produce, or manufactures to a foreign market: The more of them we ſell at a foreign market, and the leſs of every other ſort of produce we purchaſe there, the more of their gold or ſilver we ſhall bring home; and it is certain, that the cheaper we can ſell our own produce, or manufactures, at a foreign market, the more of them we ſhall be able to export: But when, by a law amongſt ourſelves, we render it neceſſary to carry the produce or manufacture of one part of our dominions to another part of our dominions, before it can be ſent to a foreign market, it is certain it cannot be ſold ſo cheap at that foreign market, as it might have been, had it been ſent to the foreign market directly from the place where it was originally produced, or manufactured. By our ignorance of, or not attending to this principle, which is founded upon the very nature of trade, we eſtabliſhed both the manufactures and colonies of France, at leaſt the French would otherwiſe have found it much more difficult to have eſtabliſhed either the one or the other. But by our prohibiting, at laſt, by a perpetual law, 32 C. II. chap. 2. the importation of black cattle, ſheep, or ſwine, or of beef, mutton, lamb, pork, bacon, butter, or cheeſe, from Ireland, we forced the people of that iſland into the curing of all ſorts of ſalt proviſions, which they exported to France, whereby the French were enabled to furniſh their infant colonies in the Weſt-Indies, at a much cheaper rate than they could otherwiſe have done; and at the ſame time, by prohibiting the exportation of ſugars, cotton-wool, indico, &c. from our colonies, or plantations, directly to any place but England, we kept the price of all thoſe commodities at

ſo high a rate, that the planters in the French colonies found a ready ſale and conſiderable profit upon every thing they could produce in their plantations, which they could not have done, had our colonies been indulged with a direct exportation to every market in Europe.

By theſe means we contributed to the eſtabliſhment of the French colonies, and to ſhew how we contributed to the eſtabliſhment of their woollen manufactures I muſt obſerve, that by prohibiting the importation of black cattle, &c. from Ireland, we put the people there upon keeping numerous flocks of ſheep, and producing large quantities of wool. Part of this wool they ſent to England, which we were ſo good as ſtill to allow; but another part they began to work up in a coarſe ſort of manufacture for themſelves: This eſtabliſhed a ſort of woollen manufacture among them, which increaſed ſo faſt, that, before the year 1699, they had begun to export conſiderable quantities, eſpecially of the coarſer ſort; but in that year a ſelfiſh monopolizing ſpirit again ſeized us, and by an act 10 and 11 W. III. chap. 10. we prohibited the exporting or conveying out of Ireland, into any foreign parts, other than into England or Wales, any worſted, bay, or woollen yarn, cloth, ſerge, bays, kerſeys, ſays, frizes, druggets, cloth-ſerges, ſhalloons, or any other drapery-ſtuffs, or woollen manufactures whatſoever. What was the conſequence? An immediate ſtop was put to many of the woollen manufactures of Ireland, and moſt of the poor manufacturers made ſhift to get over to France, where they were kindly received, and ſet to work as faſt as poſſible, for which purpoſe a clandeſtine intercourſe was ſet on foot for running wool from Ireland to France, which has continued ever ſince, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the puniſhment; ſo that inſtead of having our fellow-ſubjects of Ireland for our rivals, we have now got our enemies the French for our rivals, in the woollen manufacture; and this will always be the caſe when we give a monopoly of any trade or manufacture to any ſet of people, or to any particular part of our own dominions: We may prevent the reſt of our own people from interfering, but we cannot prevent foreign ſtates; and our monopoly will probably enable them to interfere.

From this way of reaſoning, I think, it is evident, that if we could prevent our American colonies from ſupplying themſelves at foreign ports with foreign manufactures, it would be the intereſt of the kingdom to allow them a free and direct exportation of every commodity they can produce, or manufacture, to every foreign port, where it can be diſpoſed of to advantage; and unleſs we have by ſome miſconduct raiſed the manufactures of this kingdom to an extravagant price, I muſt think, that this may be done by ſuch a ſmall duty upon importation, as cannot make it worth a man's while to run the riſk of clandeſtine importation, of any ſort of foreign manufacture, into any of our colonies. But, if our manufactures have been, or ſhould be, raiſed to ſuch a high price as cannot be counterbalanced by ſuch a ſmall duty upon the importation of foreign, I may venture to prophecy, that it will be impoſſible to confine our colonies to the uſe of our manufactures, by any reſtraint we can lay upon their trade: They will, by degrees, ſet up every ſort of manufacture within themſelves, and ſoon become our rivals, as Ireland did, at the foreign markets, in which caſe it will not, I hope, be ſaid, that we ought to do by them as we have done by Ireland; for we ſhould then be juſtly compared to the dog in the manger, who cannot eat the oats himſelf, nor allow the horſe to eat them that can. And till they could ſupply themſelves, they would be chiefly ſupplied by foreign manufactures; for foreigners would imitate our manufactures ſo exactly, that it would be impoſſible to diſtinguiſh them, after being landed and lodged in the merchant's warehouſe, or retailer's ſhop, and equally impoſſible to prevent ſmuggling them aſhore, upon ſuch extenſive coaſts as we now have in America.

Therefore, if we can keep the manufactures of this kingdom at a moderate price, which, conſidering the extent and fertility of this iſland, it will be our own fault if we do not, we have no occaſion for laying reſtraints upon the trade of any part of the Britiſh dominions: If we cannot do this, we ought,

ought, we muſt encourage manufactures in other parts of our dominions, in order to prevent a clandeſtine importation of foreign manufactures even into this iſland itſelf. Let us therefore aboliſh all thoſe reſtraints which a miſapprehenſion of the nature of trade has induced us to lay upon our diſtant ſettlements, and content ourſelves with the profits that muſt accrue to this iſland from dominion alone; for whilſt the ſeat of government is here, we may be convinced from hiſtory, as well as experience, that the riches of all our dominions, how remote ſoever, will center in this iſland, and chiefly in the cities of London and Weſtminſter. Rome was never remarkable for trade or manufactures, nor was there in Italy a city famous for trade, during the time of the Romans; yet the riches of the conquered world centered in Italy, and chiefly in the city of Rome: Thither every man in the empire repaired, as ſoon as he had got a fortune ſufficient for ſupporting him with grandeur and magnificence in that city. Madrid has no trade, yet all the riches of Spain, and as much of the riches of America as their pride and lazineſs will allow them to retain, center in Madrid. Paris has no trade, nor any great manufacture for export, yet all the riches of France center at Paris. It is therefore our intereſt, as well as duty, to promote, as much as we can, the trade and manufactures of every part of our dominions, without being ſcared by that old and fooliſh jealouſy, of their interfering with the trade and manufactures of their mother country, for, if they can, foreign nations may and will; and if we muſt loſe any trade or manufacture we are now poſſeſſed of, ſurely we ought to wiſh that it may be gained by our fellow-ſubjects, who will bring moſt of their riches hither as ſoon as acquired, rather than that it ſhould be gained by foreigners, who will never bring a ſhilling of their riches into this iſland, and whoſe riches may the very next year be employed for our deſtruction.

I have before given the reſolution of the committee of ways and means, in purſuance of the reſolution of the expiring laws committee, relating to the act for encouraging our ſugar colonies *; In conſequence of the ſaid reſolution, and the order made thereupon, Mr. alderman Dickinſon, on the 24th of March, preſented to the houſe a bill for continuing and amending the ſaid act of the 6th of his late majeſty, chap. 13th: which bill was then read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, which it was on the 20th, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole houſe; but on the 30th when the order of the day was read for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe upon the ſaid bill, it was reſolved, that the houſe would on that day month reſolve itſelf into the ſaid committee, before which time the parliament was prorogued, and the bill thereby dropt, for which we may find a reaſon in the proceedings of the next enſuing ſeſſion. In the mean time, as the ſaid act of the 6th of his late majeſty, chap. 13th, expired at the end of this ſeſſion, our colonies in America, and our people in Ireland, had an opportunity to import as much French ſugars, paneles, ſyrups, or melaſſes, and rum or ſpirits, without paying any of the duties impoſed by this act, and our ſugar refiners loſt the additional bounty of 2s. *per* hundred weight of ſugars exported, both of which was an advantage to our new friends the French: Therefore I am ſurpriſed this bill was not paſſed for continuing the ſaid act, until the end of the next ſeſſion at leaſt, eſpecially as in the committee it might have been made very ſhort, by making it a bill only for continuing the ſaid act, and leaving the words, and explaining, out of the title; and I am, alſo, ſurpriſed that in this ſeſſion his majeſty was not addreſſed to order an account to be laid before the houſe in the next ſeſſion, of the groſs and net produce of the duties impoſed by the ſaid act, and how much it amounted to in every year, and in each reſpective continental colony; becauſe from thence we might have formed ſome ſort of judgment of the practicability of raiſing ſuch duties in thoſe colonies, which is a queſtion that may admit of ſome doubt; for there is a great difference between impoſing and raiſing a tax, and to impoſe a tax, that cannot be raiſed, muſt always be attended with diſappointment at leaſt, if not with miſchief.

Now

* *See our laſt volume, p.* 411, *and ſee before, p.* 12.

Now as to the other moſt remarkable proceedings in this ſeſſion, which did not occaſion the bringing in of any bill, I ſhall give an account of them according to the order of time in which they happened, as follows: On the 26th of November, Mr. Speaker acquainted the houſe, that in obedience to their commands of the 6th of May laſt, he had ſignified to rear admiral Rodney, and the honourable major general Monckton, their thanks for the ſervices they had done to their king and country, in the Weſt Indies; and that on the 9th of October laſt, he had received an anſwer from major general Monckton, dated New York Auguſt 10, 1762, which he read to the houſe, and the ſame was printed in the votes; but admiral Rodney's anſwer did not arrive till the 29th of December, when the houſe was adjourned for the holidays, therefore Mr. Speaker could not acquaint the houſe of it till they met again on the 20th of January, when the letter, dated Martinico, September 8, 1762, was read and printed in the votes.

And in conſideration of the connection, I ſhall add an account of the ſeveral occaſions the houſe had in this ſeſſion, to give thanks for great and public ſervices. On the 2d of December it was reſolved, that the thanks of the houſe be given to the earl of Albemarle, for the important ſervices he had done to his king and country, in the glorious expedition againſt the Havannah; and that Mr. Speaker do ſignify the ſame to him: And the ſame day it was reſolved, that the thanks of the houſe be given to Sir George Pocock, knight of the bath, for the many important ſervices performed by him, during the courſe of the war, and particularly in the glorious expedition againſt the Havannah; and that Mr. Speaker do ſignify the ſame to him: The admiral took the firſt opportunity to return an anſwer to Mr. ſpeaker, which anſwer, dated White-Hall January 25, 1763, was on the 28th of January read to the houſe, and printed in the votes; but I do not find that the earl of Albemarle ever returned any anſwer. On the 3d of December, it was ordered, that the thanks of the houſe be given to the marquis of Granby, for the great and important ſervices he had performed to his king and country, during the ſeveral campaigns he had commanded the Britiſh troops in Germany; and that Mr. Speaker do ſignify the ſame to him; which Mr. Speaker accordingly did, and on the firſt of February he acquainted the houſe, that he had received the marquis's anſwer, dated Warbourg, January 12, 1763, which he read to the houſe, and the ſame was printed in the votes. On the 9th of December it was reſolved, that the thanks of the houſe be given to the officers of the ſeveral corps of militia which were embodied, for the ſeaſonable and meritorious ſervice they had done their country; and that Mr. ſpeaker do ſignify the ſame by letter, to the colonel, or other commanding officer of each reſpective corps. Alſo the ſame day it was reſolved, that the thanks of the houſe be given to the officers of the navy, and army, for the meritorious and eminent ſervices, which they had done to their king and country, during the courſe of the preſent war; and that Mr. ſpeaker do ſignify the ſame by letter to the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, and to his majeſty's ſecretary at war: And on the 28th of January, Mr. ſpeaker acquainted the houſe, that he had accordingly ſignified their thanks to the colonel, or other commanding officer of each reſpective corps of militia which were embodied; and that he had received anſwers, by letters, from moſt of the colonels, or other commanding officers, deſiring him to make their grateful acknowledgements for the great honour done the militia, by the notice which that houſe had been pleaſed to take of their endeavours to ſerve their king and country: But I do not find by the votes that any anſwer was ever returned by the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, or by the ſecretary at war, on the behalf of the officers of the navy or army. Likewiſe on the ſaid 9th of December it was reſolved, that the thanks of the houſe be given to his ſerene highneſs Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, for the great and important ſervices he had performed to this country, in the ſeveral campaigns, during which he had commanded his majeſty's army in Germany; and that Mr. ſpeaker do ſignify the ſame to his ſerene highneſs. And

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1763, *p.* 295.

And on the 20th of January Mr. ſpeaker acquainted the houſe, that he had, on the 11th then inſtant, received a letter in anſwer from prince Ferdinand, in the French language, dated from Brunſwick, 27 December 1762, a tranſlation of which he read to the houſe, and it was printed in the votes. On the 16th of December it was reſolved, that the thanks of the houſe be given to the reigning Count La Lippe Buckeburg, for his diſintereſted and ſpirited conduct, during the late war in Germany; and for his moſt important ſervices to this country, by defending the dominions of his majeſty's faithful and good ally the king of Portugal; and that Mr. Speaker do ſignify the ſame to him: And on the 24th of February Mr. Speaker acquainted the houſe, that he had received a letter in anſwer from Count La Lippe which, dated at Salva Terra de Magos, February 1, 1763, he read to the houſe, and it was printed in the votes. And laſtly, on ihe 19th of April, it was reſolved, that the thanks of the houſe be given to brigadier general Draper for the eminent ſervices he had performed to his king and country, in aſſiſting in the conqueſt of Manila, and the reduction of the Philippine Iſlands, and that Mr. Speaker do ſignify the ſame to him: And alſo it was reſolved in the very ſame words, that the thanks of the houſe be given to vice admiral Corniſh.

Theſe grateful reſolutions I have related with pleaſure, as they bear a parliamentary teſtimony of the courage of our ſoldiers and ſailors, and of the good conduct of our commanders both by ſea and land, to which we owed our ſucceſs in a war that, to all human appearance, was the moſt unequal this nation was ever engaged in; and theſe reſolutions of this ſeſſion, with reſpect to our Engliſh commanders were all agreed to *nemine contradicente*, but thoſe relating to prince Ferdinand and the Count La Lippe are not ſo marked in the votes, which I wiſh had been done, as thoſe two generals had the chief command in the two branches of the war, which were the moſt difficult to manage with ſucceſs; though upon the principle on which we engaged in the laſt German war, it muſt be acknowledged, that bad ſucceſs in either of theſe branches muſt have had a fatal effect upon the terms of peace we ſhould at laſt have been obliged to agree to.

Before the year 1761, the ſum uſually granted to the African company, for maintaining and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements upon the coaſt of Africa, was only 10000l. a year; but as our old fort and ſettlement at Annamaboe had been rebuilt and reeſtabliſhed, and then put under the care of that compamy, therefore in the ſeſſion which began Nav. 3, 1761, there was granted for this purpoſe 13000l. * which has been ſince continued, and as Senegal was confirmed to us by the laſt treaty of peace; therefore, in this ſeſſion, it became neceſſary to provide for its maintenance and ſupport during the whole of the enſuing year, which had not been fully done by the 3d and 9th reſolutions of March the 7th †, and, for this reaſon, on the 30th of the ſame month, it was reſolved to addreſs his majeſty to order ſuch a ſum of money as he ſhould think neceſſary, not exceeding 7000l. to be advanced upon account for the ſupport of the forts and ſettlements at Senegal, and its dependencies, ceded to his majeſty by the late definitive treaty of peace, to be applied in ſuch manner as his majeſty ſhall judge proper, and to aſſure his majeſty, that the houſe would make good the ſame.

December the 15th there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the mayor and commonalty of York, ſetting forth, that the price of all ſorts of corn and grain, in the markets of that city and county, was then very high, and as they were informed, was ſtill higher in the more north and north-weſt parts of England, where the crops were bad, and the harveſt in general ill got, ſo that wheat was already ſold there at 7s. *per* buſhel, and was ſtill advancing in price; but that, on the contrary, in the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt parts of England, where the crops had been good, and the harveſt well got, the price of corn, as well in the markets as in the ſeveral ſeaports, was comparatively very low; and alledging that they were informed, that large quantities of corn were likely to be exported beyond the ſeas from thoſe ports and places, where the price was moderate,

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1762, *p.* 355.

† *See ditto*, 1763, *p.* 407.

moderate, the rumour whereof had then already advanced thoſe markets, and that if ſuch exportation ſhould take effect, it would prevent corn from being brought from thoſe parts, where it was cheap and plentiful, into the counties where it was ſo dear and ſcarce, by which means the price would be ſtill more advanced, and the poor labourers and manufacturers would be reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs; and therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and to apply ſuch remedies for the prevention of ſo great a grievance, either by taking off for a time the bounty then allowed by law, upon the exportation of corn, or by ſuch other means as to the houſe ſhould ſeem moſt expedient and effectual for that purpoſe.

This important petition was only ordered to lie upon the table; and on the 20th there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the mayor and burgeſſes of Nottingham, aſſembled in their common council; as alſo on the 1ſt of February, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the mayor, recorder, aldermen, ſheriff, and common council, of Newcaſtle upon Tyne; both which petitions were of the ſame import, and concluded with the ſame prayer, as the ſaid petition from the city of York; and met with the ſame cold reception; for none of them were ever taken the leaſt notice of, which is ſurpriſing, conſidering how much the trade of this kingdom depends upon the cheapneſs of ſuch proviſions as are neceſſary for the ſupport of our poor labourers and manufacturers, and what ruin would be brought upon the poſterity of our landholders, ſhould the nation loſe its trade *; but mankind are in general too apt to expoſe themſelves to future ruin, for the ſake of a little preſent advantage.

December the 16th a committee was appointed, with power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records, and all that came to have voices, to enquire into the management and application of all ſuch ſums of money as had been collected within ten years then laſt paſt, by virtue of any act of parliament for repairing any particular highway, and to report the matters as they ſhould appear to them, together with their obſervations and opinions thereupon, from time to time, to the houſe; and on the 24th of January, upon an application from the committee, the time for enquiring was extended to eleven years laſt paſt. As this committee had ſuch a multitude of matters to enquire into, they made no report until the 19th of April, when Mr. Whitworth reported their having come to ſeveral reſolutions, which being then read a ſecond time, were agreed to, and were as followeth: 1ſt, that in moſt of the turnpikes, the money had not been ſo properly managed as it might have been, and 2dly, That the truſtees of theſe ſeveral truſts, had not given due attendance at the public meetings.

Theſe general reſolutions are, it is true, of no preſent ſignification, with reſpect to the puniſhment of thoſe who have been guilty of negligence or miſconduct: However, the parliament's beginning to enquire into the management of ſuch public truſts, will have a very good effect, as the apprehenſion of a more particular inquiry will oblige thoſe, who take upon themſelves the management, and have the fingering of ſuch public monies, to keep regular accounts, and never to engage in improper or extravagant contracts, either for their own advantage, or for that of any of their friends.

January the 27th a committee was appointed, with power to adjourn, from time to time, and from place to place as they ſhould find it convenient, and to ſend for perſons, papers, and records, and that all who came ſhould have voices; to inquire into the ſtate of the private madhouſes in this kingdom, and report the ſame, with their opinion thereupon, to the houſe. On the 22d of February Mr. Townſhend reported from the ſaid committee, that they had inquired accordingly, and had come to a reſolution, which, being read a ſecond time, was agreed to by the houſe, and was as followeth: That the preſent ſtate of the private madhouſes in this kingdom requires the interpoſition of the legiſlature: Upon this it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the regulation of private madhouſes in this kingdom; and that Mr. Townſhend, Mr. Rigby, Mr. Serjeant

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1759, *p.* 9.

Serjeant Hewett, Mr. Eliab Harvey, Mr. Peter Burrell, Mr. Wilbraham, and Mr. Thomas Townſhend, junior, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame, and to theſe Mr. Ward was added, by an order of the 25th; but no bill was, during this ſeſſion, preſented, as it will certainly be found very difficult to contrive ſuch a regulation as may be effectual, without any danger of its being the cauſe of ſome conſequential miſchief; and yet from the report it appears, that no reſolution was ever better founded, as any one may ſee from the following examination of the deputy keeper of one of our private madhouſes, who being examined by the committee, declared, That he had received no written directions from Mr. —— the maſter of the houſe; that he found ſeveral patients in the houſe on his being employed, and all lunatics; that, ſince his being employed, he had admitted ſeveral for drunkenneſs and for other reaſons of the ſame ſort, alledged by their friends or relations bringing them, which he had always thought a ſufficient authority.

As to the treatment of the perſons confined, he ſaid, that they had the liberty of walking in the garden, and paſſing from one room to another; and as to their diet and apartments, he ſaid it was according to the allowence they paid, which was from ſixty to twenty pounds a year.

He admitted, that he knew Mrs. ——; whoſe particular caſe had been inquired into; that ſhe was confined at the repreſentation of a woman, who called herſelf her mother; and that the reaſon alledged by her, for the confinement of her daughter, was drunkenneſs. He ſaid, he did not remember that ſhe was refuſed pen, ink, and paper; but, at the ſame time acknowledged it was the eſtabliſhed order of the houſe, that no letters ſhould be ſent, by any of the perſons confined, to their friends or relations.

Being aſked, Upon what authority he admitted people charged only with drunkenneſs into a houſe of confinement kept for the reception of lunatics?

He anſwered, Upon the authority of the perſons who brought them; and he frankly confeſſed, that out of the whole number of perſons whom he had confined, he had never admitted one as a lunatic during the ſix years he had been intruſted with the ſuperintendency of the houſe.

Upon being then aſked, If he ever refuſed any perſons who were brought upon any pretence whatſoever provided they could pay for their board?

He anſwered, No.

To cloſe this evidence, and to bring it to a clear and final iſſue, he was aſked this general queſtion, Whether if two ſtrangers ſhould come to his houſe, one calling herſelf the mother of the other, and charging her daughter with drunkenneſs, he would confine the daughter upon this repreſentation of the woman calling herſelf the mother, though ſhe was a ſtranger to him, and the daughter herſelf was apparently ſober at that time?

He ſaid, He certainly ſhould.

And the committee concluded as follows:

Your committee are ſenſible, that in their enquiry they confined themſelves to a few caſes, and a few houſes; but to obviate any concluſion from thence, that caſe ſexiſting are rare; and the abuſe, the miſconduct only of particular perſons: They beg leave to aſſure the houſe, that a variety of other inſtances ariſing in other houſes offered themſelves for examination; and that ——'s houſe was in no degree a ſelected caſe, but taken by the committee in the courſe of the enquiry, and merely as it preſented itſelf upon the report of the witneſſes: Your committee reſtraining themſelves out of a regard to the peace and ſatisfaction of private families, from the examination of more caſes than they judged to be neceſſary and ſufficient to eſtabliſh the reality of the two great abuſes complained of in the preſent ſtate of private madhouſes, the force of the evidence and the teſtimony of the witneſſes being, at the ſame time, ſo amply confirmed and materially ſtrengthened by the confeſſions of perſons keeping private madhouſes, and by the authority, opinions and experience of Dr. Battie and Dr. Monroe.

On Friday the 28th of January, juſt before the riſing of the houſe, when it is uſually come to be pretty thin, a motion was made, that the houſe do adjourn till Monday next, one

one of the clock in the afternoon. This motion was of courſe oppoſed, as Monday was the day appointed by law to be obſerved as a faſt, on account of the murder of Char. I. becauſe the 30th of Jan. happened, this year, on a Sunday. But the friends of the motion inſiſted not only upon the queſtion, but alſo upon a diviſion, when the numbers appeared to be 37 for the motion and 102 againſt it; after which the houſe adjourned to Tueſday the 1ſt of February; yet notwithſtanding this bad ſucceſs, the friends of this motion made, on that day, a new attempt, for they moved, that the clauſe in the act 12 Charles II. chap. 30. for appointing this anniverſary faſt, might be read, with an intent, I ſuppoſe, to move for its repeal: The clauſe was accordingly read, but they were diſappointed as to their intended motion, by a motion for reading the order of the day, which was made and agreed to. Whatever reaſon we may have to faſt on account of the murder of King Charles the firſt, the load of debts and taxes we now labour under, muſt convince every one, that the people of this nation have reaſon to lament the fate of that unhappy monarch; for if thoſe who were the diſcontented party in his reign, had not purſued their reſentment againſt him farther than was warranted by the eſtabliſhed rules of our conſtitution, it is highly probable, that none of his children could ever have been perverted to popery; and it is to this we originally owe that load which is now ſo ſenſibly felt by all whoſe ſenſe of feeling is not ſeared by the lucrative place or penſion they enjoy.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I AM a ſingle woman, about twenty years of age, who never was afflicted with any great degree of illneſs till in the ſpring, 1762, when I was ſeized with a fever; but it continued only three or four weeks, from whence, to the winter following, I enjoyed a tolerable good ſtate of health, and then I had a violent relapſe. My diſtemper has continued ever ſince (now about fifteen months) and during this tedious ſpace of time I have been confined to my room, except ſometimes that I rode out about a mile, laſt ſummer, for the benefit of the air. My fever conſtantly comes on about ſix o'clock every morning, and goes off in the afternoon, not without great heat and a plentiful ſweat; but now it is rather lower and almoſt without intermiſſion, tho' worſe in the morning. I have much pain in my limbs, and eſpecially in my joints; am exceedingly heavy, and much troubled with a lowneſs of ſpirits, from which ſymptom, perhaps, one of my doctors ſaid it was a nervous fever: However, it is very bad and generally very high. I have taken the bark, Dr. James's powder, ſweating, purging, and many other medicines; alſo have made uſe of bleeding, bliſtering, and vomiting: But after theſe finding my ſelf no better, but worſe and worſe, and conſequently weaker and weaker, I am grown weary of ſo many fruitleſs applications and have lately taken ſcarce any medicine at all. It was the opinion of many that my diſorder would terminate in a dropſy or conſumption; but though my legs are ſwelled at evening, they are not more ſo than might be reaſonably expected, in the courſe of ſuch a long and cloſe confinement; and in regard to conſumptive ſymptoms, I am not troubled with a cough, or ſpitting, my appetite being pretty good and the faculties of my ſtomach, I think, little impaired; from which friendly indications I ſometimes flatter myſelf with a recovery; but when I conſider the tedious length of my affliction, and that my diſeaſe inſtead of being aſſwaged rather increaſes every week, it extinguiſhes my hopes, and almoſt utterly diſheartens me; yet I am willing to purſue any method which might, peradventure, be a means of reſtoring me to that ineſtimable mercy, the bleſſing of health, which none can duly prize, but thoſe who have felt the dire effects of its loſs.

If I ſhould be favoured with ſome relief from any of your well diſpoſed readers, I ſhould ever thankfully acknowledge ſo great an obligation.

I am, Sir,

Your conſtant reader,

M. D.

Mr. Shenſtone's *Thoughts on Gardening, concluded from our laſt, p.* 194.

"THE taſte of the citizen and of the mere peaſant are in all reſpects the ſame. The former gilds his balls; paints his ſtonework and ſtatues white; plants his trees in lines or circles; cuts his yew-trees four-ſquare or conic; or gives them, what he can, of the reſemblance of birds, or bears, or men; ſquirts up his rivulet in jetteaus; in ſhort, admires no part of nature, but her ductility: exhibits every thing that is glaring, that implies expence, or that effects a ſurprize becauſe it is unnatural. The peaſant is his admirer.

It is always to be remembered in gardening that ſublimity or magnificence, and beauty or variety, are very different things. Every ſcene we ſee in nature is either tame and inſipid; or compounded of thoſe. It often happens that the ſame ground may receive from art, either certain degrees of ſublimity and magnificence, or certain degrees of variety and beauty; or a mixture of each kind. In this caſe it remains to be conſidered in which light they can be rendered moſt remarkable, whether as objects of beauty, or magnificence. Even the temper of the proprietor ſhould not perhaps be wholly diſregarded: for certain complexions of ſoul will prefer an orange tree or a myrtle, to an oak or cedar. However this ſhould not induce a gardener to parcel out a lawn into knots of ſhrubbery; or inveſt a mountain with a garb of roſes. This would be like dreſſing a giant in a ſarſenet gown, or a ſaracen's head in a Bruſſels night-cap. Indeed the ſmall and circular clumps of firs, which I ſee planted upon ſome fine large ſwells, put me often in mind of a coronet placed on an elephant or camel's back. I ſay a gardener ſhould not do this any more than a poet ſhould attempt to write of the king of Pruſſia in the ſtyle of Philips. On the other ſide, what would become of Leſbia's ſparrow, ſhould it be treated in the ſame language with the anger of Achilles?

Gardeners may be divided into three ſorts, the landſkip gardener, the parterre gardener, and the kitchen gardener, agreeably to our firſt diviſion of gardens.

I have uſed the word landſkip-gardeners; becauſe in purſuance of our preſent taſte in gardening, every good painter of landſkip appears to me the moſt proper deſigner. The misfortune of it, is, that theſe painters are apt to regard the execution of their work, much more than the choice of ſubject.

The art of diſtancing and approximating comes truly within their ſphere: The former by the gradual diminution of diſtinctneſs, and of ſize: the latter by the reverſe. A ſtrait lined avenue that is widened in front, and planted there with yew trees, then firs, then with trees more and more fady, till they end in the almond-willow, or ſilver oſier, will produce a very remarkable deception of the former kind; which deception will be encreaſed, if the nearer dark trees, are proportionable and truly larger than thoſe at the end of the avenue that are more fady.

To diſtance a building, plant as near as you can to it, two or three circles of different coloured greens—Ever-greens are beſt for all ſuch purpoſes———Suppoſe the outer one of holly, and the next of laurel, &c. The conſequence will be that the imagination immediately allows a ſpace betwixt theſe circles, and another betwixt the houſe and them; and as the imagined ſpace is indeterminate, if your building be dim-coloured, it will not appear inconſiderable. The imagination is a greater magnifier than a microſcopic glaſs. And on this head, I have known ſome inſtances, where by ſhewing intermediate ground, the diſtance has appeared leſs, than while an edge or grove concealed it.

Hedges, appearing as ſuch, are univerſally bad. They diſcover art in nature's province.

Trees in hedges partake of their artificiality, and become a part of them. There is no more ſudden, and obvious improvement, than an hedge removed, and the trees remaining; yet not in ſuch manner as to mark out the former hedge.

Water ſhould ever appear, as an irregular lake, or winding ſtream.

Iſlands give beauty, if the water be adequate; but leſſen grandeur thro' variety.

It was the wiſe remark of ſome ſagacious obſerver, that familiarity is for

the moſt part productive of contempt. Graceleſs offspring of ſo amiable a parent! Unfortunate beings that we are, whoſe enjoyments muſt be either checked, or prove deſtructive of themſelves! Our paſſions are permitted to ſip a little pleaſure; but are extinguiſhed by indulgence, like a lamp overwhelmed with oil. Hence we neglect the beauty with which we have been intimate; nor would any addition it could receive, prove an equivalent for the advantage it derived from the firſt impreſſion. Thus negligent of graces that have the merit of reality, we too often prefer imaginary ones that have only the charm of novelty: And hence we may account, in general, for the preference of art to nature, in our old faſhioned gardens.

Art, indeed, is often requiſite to collect and epitomize the beauties of nature; but ſhould never be ſuffered to ſet her mark upon them: I mean in regard to thoſe articles that are of nature's province; the ſhaping of ground, planting of trees, and the diſpoſition of lakes and rivulets. Many more particulars will ſoon occur, which, however, ſhe is allowed to regulate, ſomewhat clandeſtinely, upon the following account—Man is not capable of comprehending the univerſe at one ſurvey. Had he faculties equal to this, he might well be cenſured for any minute regulations of his own. It were the ſame, as if, in his preſent ſituation, he ſtrove to find amuſement in contriving the fabric of an ant's neſt, or the partitions of a bee-hive. But we are placed in the corner of a ſphere; endued neither with organs, nor allowed a ſtation, proper to give us an univerſal view; or to exhibit to us the variety, the orderly proportions, and diſpoſitions of the ſyſtem. We perceive many breaks and blemiſhes, ſeveral neglected and unvariegated places in the part; which, in the whole, would appear either imperceptible, or beautiful. And we might as rationally expect a ſnail to be ſatisfied with the beauty of our parterres, ſlopes, and terraſſes—or an ant to prefer our buildings to her own orderly range of granaries, as that man ſhould be ſatisfied, without a ſingle thought that he can improve the ſpot that falls to his ſhare. But, though art be neceſſary for collecting nature's beauties, by what reaſon is ſhe authorized to thwart and to oppoſe her? Why, fantaſtically endeavour to humanize thoſe vegetables, of which nature, diſcreet nature, thought it proper to make trees? Why endow the vegetable bird with wings, which nature has made momentarily dependent upon the ſoil? Here art ſeems very affectedly to make a diſplay of that induſtry, which it is her glory to conceal. The ſtone which repreſents an aſteriſk, is valued only on account of it's natural production: Nor do we view with pleaſure the laboured carvings and futile diligence of Gothic artiſts. We view with much more ſatisfaction ſome plain Grecian fabric, where art, indeed has been equally, but leſs viſibly, induſtrious. It is thus we, indeed, admire the ſhining texture of the ſilk-worm; but we loath the puny author, when ſhe thinks proper to emerge; and to diſguſt us with the appearance of ſo vile a grub.

But this is merely true in regard to the particulars of nature's province; wherein art can only appear as the moſt abject vaſſal, and had, therefore, better not appear at all. The caſe is different where ſhe has the direction of buildings, uſeful or ornamental; or, perhaps, claims as much honour from temples, as the deities to whom they are inſcribed. Here then it is her intereſt to be ſeen as much as poſſible: And, though nature appear doubly beautiful by the contraſt her ſtructures furniſh, it is not eaſy for her to confer a benefit, which nature, on her ſide, will not repay.

A rural ſcene to me is never perfect without the addition of ſome kind of building: Indeed I have known a ſcar of rock-work, in great meaſure, ſupply the deficiency.

In gardening it is no ſmall point to enforce either grandeur or beauty, by ſurprize; for inſtance, by abrupt tranſition from their contraries—but to lay a ſtreſs upon ſurprize only; for example, on the ſurprize occaſioned by an aha! without including any nobler purpoſe; is a ſymptom of bad taſte, and a violent fondneſs for mere concetto.

Grandeur and beauty are ſo very oppoſite, that you often diminiſh the one

one as you encreaſe the other. Variety is moſt a-kin to the latter, ſimplicity to the former.

Suppoſe a large hill, varied by art, with large patches of different-coloured clumps, ſcars of rock, chalk quarries, villages, or farm-houſes; you will have, perhaps, a more beautiful ſcene, but much leſs grand than it was before.

In many inſtances, it is moſt eligible to compound your ſcene of beauty and grandeur—Suppoſe a magnificent ſwell ariſing out of a well-variegated valley; it would be diſadvantageous to encreaſe its beauty, by means deſtructive to its magnificence.

There may poſſibly, but there ſeldom happens, any occaſion to fill up valleys, with trees or otherwiſe. It is for the moſt part the gardener's buſineſs to remove trees, or aught that fills up the low ground; and to give, as far as nature allows, an artificial eminence to the high.

The hedge-row apple-trees in Herefordſhire afford a moſt beautiful ſcenery, at the time they are in bloſſom: But the proſpect would be really grander, did it conſiſt of ſimple foliage. For the ſame reaſon, a large oak (or beech) in autumn, is a grander object than the ſame in ſpring. The ſprightly green is then obfuſcated.

Smoothneſs and eaſy tranſitions are no ſmall ingredient in the beautiful; abrupt and rectangular breaks have more of the nature of the ſublime. Thus a tapering ſpire is, perhaps, a more beautiful object than a tower, which is grander.

Many of the different opinions relating to the preference to be given to ſeats, villas, &c. are owing to want of diſtinction betwixt the beautiful and the magnificent. Both the former and the latter pleaſe; but there are imaginations particularly adapted to the one, and to the other.

Mr. Addiſon thought an open unincloſed champain country, formed the beſt landſkip. Somewhat here is to be conſidered. Large unvariegated, ſimple objects have the beſt pretenſions to ſublimity; a large mountain, whoſe ſides are unvaried with objects, is grander than one with infinite variety: But then its beauty is proportionably leſs.

However, I think, a plain ſpace near the eye gives it a kind of liberty it loves: And then the picture, whether you chuſe the grand or beautiful, ſhould be held up at its proper diſtance. Variety is the principal ingredient in beauty; and ſimplicity is eſſential to grandeur.

Offenſive objects, at a proper diſtance, acquire, even a degree of beauty: For inſtance, ſtubble, fallow ground—

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, April 21, 1764.

The following is an Account, ſent by Major Adams, *in a Letter dated at the Camp before* Mongheer, *the 5th of* October, 1763, *to the late Earl of* Egremont, *of the late Military Tranſactions in thoſe Parts.* *(See our laſt, p. 196.)*

AFTER the treacherous murder of Mr. Amyatt, and other gentlemen in his company, on the 3d of July, at Murſhudabad, by the order of the nabob, Coſſim Ali Cawn, I took the field, by the order of the preſident and council of fort William, with his majeſty's 84th regiment of foot, 150 of the company's forces, two troops of European cavalry, one of black cavalry, ten company's of Seapoys, and twelve pieces of cannon; and on the 10th proclaimed Jaffeir Ali Cawn, nabob of the prvinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, as had been done ſome days before at Fort William.

On the 11th, ſix companies of our Seapoys, with one piece of cannon, on their march from Bardawan, to join the army, were attacked near Cutwa by a numerous body of the enemy's cavalry, who, by repeated efforts, broke our Seapoys three times; but, by the prudent diſpoſition and gallant behaviour of Lieut. Glenn, who commanded them, the enemy were at laſt obliged to retire with conſiderable loſs. I immediately ordered an advanced party, which conſiſted of fifty European infantry, a troop of cavalry, 3 companies of Seapoys, and 2 pieces of cannon, commanded by Capt. Long, of his majeſty's 84th regiment, to join Lieut. Glenn, and diſpoſſeſs the enemy of the village of Cutwa. They accordingly, on the 14th, attacked the enemy, and, after a very obſtinate reſiſtance

ſiſtance, obliged them to quit the place with great loſs, leaving three pieces of cannon.

On the 16th, I croſſed the Coſſambazar river, with the army, at Agurdup, and on the 19th in the morning I attacked the enemy, who were drawn out at Ballaſſara, ready to receive me, oppoſite to the fort of Cutwa, having thrown up an intrenchment with ſeveral pieces of cannon in front of their right, and having on their left a marſhy ground. Perceiving their diſpoſition, I made a motion to their right, in order to attack their left flank, which was open. This movement obliged them to alter their whole diſpoſition; and immediately 2500 Patan horſe, and 1000 Seapoys, marched out to attack our right wing, which they did with great reſolution, and bore our cannonade very well, till within fifty yards of us; when our grape, and a diſcharge of muſquetry, obliged them to fly with precipitation, as did likewiſe their main body. Our Seapoys and cavalry purſued them with great ſlaughter; they ran towards the city of Murſhudabad, leaving us all the cannon; and likewiſe abandoned the fort of Cutwa on the oppoſite ſide of the river. By the beſt accounts I could get, the enemy were about 10000 horſe and foot, and they had 7 or 800 killed, with their commanding officer, Mahamud Tuchy Cawn. I proceeded after the fugitives, and arrived within two miles of the city on the 23d, and determined to attack them immediately, though conſiderably reinforced and ſtrongly intrenched. But finding that their intrenchments were fourteen or fifteen feet high, and well defended with cannon, and that it would be impoſſible to get poſſeſſion of them in the face of an enemy, without a conſiderable loſs, I therefore thought it adviſeable to make uſe of a feint, and accordingly ordered a ſmall detachment to advance towards the ſouth part of their works, where they had collected their principal force, in order to amuſe them, while I marched the army, at two in the morning of the 24th, round to the north-eaſt, and at day-light attacked that part of their works where they had but a ſlight guard, and which they ſoon abandoned, as well as the city, and retired towards Sooree, leaving us all their cannon.

I then proceeded to Saddockhang, where I halted four days to refreſh the army, greatly fatigued by exceſſive hard duty and almoſt inceſſant rains. Here I received advice, that the factory of Dacca, which had been taken ſome days before by Coſſim Ali Cawn's people, was retaken by Meſſ. Grant and Swinton's battalions of Seapoys, and that the latter was ordered with his battalion to join me immediately.

On the 29th, I again croſſed the Coſſambazar river at Naſſapon, and was joined at Mahamudhore, by Major Carnac with 100 Europeans, one battalion of Seapoys, one troop of black cavalry, and two pieces of cannon from Bardawan.

Auguſt the 1ſt, I croſſed Nuncas Nullas, which ſeparated us from the enemy, over which I immediately ordered bridges to be thrown; and at four in the morning of the 2d, I marched the army over, leaving the baggage on an iſland formed by the two Nullas, defended by a party of Seapoys and one piece of cannon. Between ſeven and eight o'clock I came within ſight of the enemy's whole army, drawn up in order of battle, much more numerous than I expected: 8000 Seapoys, 20000 horſe, and 20 pieces of cannon, beſides match-lock and rocket-men, compoſed their army, according to the beſt accounts I could get: Their artillery were all mounted in the Engliſh manner, and ſerved by 200 Europeans, of thoſe taken at Patna, of which one company were artillery men: and their Seapoys were armed, cloathed, and accoutred like our own. The whole was divided into brigades, and poſted in a very advantageous manner. I immediately began to form, and moved up within a very ſmall diſtance of the enemy, without receiving a ſhot; neither did they begin to cannonade till I began the attack; a circumſtance never before known in India. After a very obſtinate diſpute of near four hours, they retired, leaving me all their cannon.

Their cavalry charged the 84th regiment, when ſeparated from the main body, with uncommon reſolution, in front and rear, three ſeveral times, within

within twenty yards; which having obliged the battalion to change its face, the enemy was repelled with conſiderable execution. About 2000 of the enemy laid dead on the field of battle, eighty Europeans, foreigners, immediately came off to us, and 150 boats laden with military ſtores, fell into our hands. The Engliſh of the Patna detachment would not inliſt in Coſſim Ali Cawn's ſervice. They were therefore kept priſoners at Mongheer.

The enemy retired to Auda Nulla, a poſt which they had been fortifying for ſome time, and remarkably ſtrong by nature, having in front a very conſiderable ſwamp, and protected on one flank by the mountains, and on the other by the river. Here they threw up a work, and mounted upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, having a very deep ditch in front, fifty-four feet broad, and full of water, except towards the hills. We had no other method of carrying on approaches towards it, but on the bank of the river, on account of the ſwamp. The breadth of the dry ground did not exceed 200 yards. On the 21ſt of Auguſt I encamped within 3000 yards of the enemy's works, and began to throw up an intrenchment to protect the camp from any attempts of the enemy's cavalry, that my attention might not be taken off from the ſiege. On the 24th, at night, I advanced an approach under the bank of the river, and erected a redoubt for the protection of the trenches, within 1200 yards of the enemy's works; into which I ordered 120 Europeans, 300 Seapoys, and three pieces of cannon. On the 25th, at noon, the enemy marched out a conſiderable body of Seapoys to attack it, who were permitted to advance within an hundred yards, when they received ſuch a warm fire, as to oblige them to retreat, leaving about an hundred killed and wounded on the ſpot. On the 27th our approaches were carried on 450 yards farther, and a redoubt ſimilar to the former was finiſhed. But I could not get the grand battery completed before the 3d of September, on account of the difficulty of getting materials, and the badneſs of the weather. This battery I opened in the morning with four eighteen pounders, two twelve pounders, four howitzers, and one royal, at about five hundred yards diſtance; at which time the enemy marched out to attack our encampment in front and rear, but were eaſily repulſed. On the 4th, finding that our fire had no great effect on the enemy's mud work, and that there was no poſſibility of carrying it by the river, but by advancing our approaches, and filling the ditch; and that the enemy's principal attention was taken up with our preſent attack, thinking that part of their works towards the hills, quite ſecure by the large lake and ſwamp in front, I determined to attack that part in the morning, and accordingly ordered the two companies of European grenadiers, a company of French volunteers, and five hundred grenadier Seapoys, to march at three in the morning, commanded by Capt. Irwin, of his majeſty's 84th regiment; to whoſe prudence and perſeverance, the ſucceſs of the attempt is principally owing. They were ſupported by 1000 Seapoys, and two pieces of cannon; and the whole line to follow and ſupport them. This was accordingly put into execution in the morning, and we got poſſeſſion of their whole works, with a great deal of fatigue, but little loſs in proportion to the enterprize. The numbers of the enemy that were ſlain is incredible; and the number drowned far exceeds the ſlain. About 14 or 1500 horſe were made priſoners, whom, after taking their horſes and arms from them, I ſent about their buſineſs, the firſt inſtance of this kind ever known in this country. Their conſternation and terror is inconceivable. The roads, particularly at every piece of water, are ſtrewed with dead carcaſſes; and they have never attempted to make any ſtand, till we arrived here yeſterday; though many places are fortified by nature, and require very little artificial aſſiſtance to render them impregnable, particularly the paſs at Tiriagully, where they had mounted thirteen pieces of cannon, all which they abandoned on the approach of our advanced guard.

Coſſim Ali Cawn is retired with the principal remains of his army to Patna, leaving a garriſon of 2000 Seapoys

poys in this place, which I hope to be maſter of in a few days. Before he ſet out he left 4000 horſe here, and 1000 matchlocks, with orders to harraſs us during the ſiege, by attacking our rear. On our approach, they retired to Carrickpore, about eleven coſs diſtance in the hills; to which place I, on the 2d inſtant at night, ordered two battalions of Seapoys, and two pieces of cannon to attack and drive them from thence, which they effected with great eaſe, and returned this day to camp.

During our attack at Auda Nulla, a conſiderable detachment of horſe and foot, under the command of Camgor Cawn, proceeded down to Beerboon, through the hills, in order to enter the Birdwan province. They were retarded for ſome time by Captain M'Lean, with a ſmall detachment of Seapoys, and two pieces of cannon; but by my laſt accounts from thence, I hear that Camgor Cawn has given him the ſlip, and entered the Birdwan country, to the weſtward of him. I have ordered Major Carnac down thither, who, in a few days, with the reinforcement juſt arrived from Madraſs, will, I doubt not, be able to give a good account of them.

The next ſtand that the enemy will make, it is ſaid, will be at Patna. Coſſim Ali Cawn has a great deal of money, and pays his people well, who are all ſoldiers of fortune, and have no connections in the country, being chiefly Perſians and Mogul Tartars, who, on account of the troubles in their own country, are obliged to ſeek a refuge here. He is a cunning, artful politican, but will never venture himſelf in the field, well knowing that his people will fight much better than if he was himſelf preſent.

The Armenians and ſome Europeans have had the principal hand in bringing his artillery to ſo great perfection, and forming and diſciplining his Seapoys.

I have the honour to incloſe to your lordſhip, a return of the killed and wounded in the ſeveral engagements, and of the artillery and ſtores taken from the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. ADAMS.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Army under the Command of Major Thomas Adams, *in the Kingdom of* Bengal, *from the 12th of* July *to the 5th of* September, 1763.

OF the eighty-fourth regiment, two lieutenants, one ſerjeant, ten rank and file, killed. Three lieutenants, one enſign, three ſerjeants, thirty-nine rank and file wounded. Ten horſes killed, ſeven ditto wounded, eight ditto miſſing.

Officers killed and wounded.

Lieutenant Delazart, Lieutenant Smith of the cavalry, killed. Enſign M'Andrews of the eighty-fourth regiment, dead of his wounds.

Lieutenant Chaigneau, of ditto, wounded.

Lieutenant Humphreys, of the cavalry, wounded.

Lieutenant Trevanion, of the company's battalion, wounded.

Artillery. Two gunners killed. One adjutant, one ſerjeant, one corporal, one bombardier, four gunners, ſeven matroſſes, wounded.

Adjutant Shafter, wounded.

Lieutenant Kellers, died of the fatigue of the day.

Total killed aud wounded of the Mogul's *Cavalry.*

Four private, killed. One commandant, one Tomton, eight private, wounded. Nine horſes killed, five ditto wounded.

Total of Seapoys, killed, wounded, and miſſing.

One captain, two lieutenants, one enſign, three ſubadars, four jemadars, ſixteen havildars, three tomtons and trumpeters, an hundred and thirty-three naicks and ſeapoys, killed. One capt. one lieut. one enſign, one ſubadar, five jemadars, eighteen havildars, ſeven tomtoms and trumpeters, one coulerman, two hundred and fifty naicks and ſeapoys, wounded. Nine naicks and ſeapoys, miſſing.

European Officers of Seapoys killed and wounded.

Captain Broadbrook, Lieutenants Glenn and Furlong, Enſign Roberts, killed. Captain Stibberts, Lieutenant Hampton, Enſign Cummings, wounded.

Return of ordnance taken in the different Actions, ſince the Army took the Field, July 5, 1763.

At

At the Battle of Ballaſſaray, July 19.
In the field, iron guns of different ſizes - - 8
At the fort at Cutwa, ditto ditto 17
At the city of Muxadavadt, July 24, iron guns of different ſizes 77
At the Battle of Ghyreah, Aug. 2.
Braſs, 6 pounders - 4
Ditto 5 1-half inch royal - 1
Ditto 4 pounders - - 2
Iron guns of different ſizes 11
At the ſtorming the Enemy's Intrenchments at Auda Nulla, Sept. 5.
Braſs guns of different ſizes 25
European iron guns ditto 32
Country ditto - 32
Wall pieces - 38
Fluting pieces - - 4
At the Paſs of Tillia Gierry, Sept. 11.
Country iron guns of different ſizes 13
Near Mongheer, 1 iron gun 1

Total 265

Tumbrils taken at Ghyreah 4
——— at Auda Nulla 5
——— near Mongheer 17

Total 26

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the late* WAR, *continued from p.* 149.

HAVING now ſent all the contending armies, on the weſt ſide of Germany, into their winter-quarters, I ſhall proceed to the eaſt-ſide of that divided, and conſequently unfortunate, country, where I left the king of Pruſſia and Marſhal Count Daun forming ſchemes and collecting troops, the one to attack, the other to defend the long harraſſed, and now diſtreſſed city of Dreſden *. But the cautious marſhal Daun had poſted his army in ſuch a manner, and ſo well provided for preſerving his communication with Bohemia, that his Pruſſian majeſty could find no opportunity for attacking him in his camp with any proſpect of ſucceſs, or for obliging him to retire by cutting off his proviſions, and without accompliſhing either the one or the other, he could make no attack upon the city of Dreſden, therefore, about the middle of January, he cantoned his army in the towns upon or near the Elbe below Dreſden; but the winter did not paſs without ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, of one of which the reader may ſee an account in Lond. Mag. 1760, p. 164.

The plan formed by the Pruſſians for the enſuing campaign ſeems to have been as follows: They were to have three grand armies in the field, one, the moſt numerous, to be formed near Dreſden, and to act upon the offenſive againſt the Auſtrian army under marſhal count Daun: A ſecond to be formed near Breſlau, under prince Henry, and to act upon the defenſive againſt the Ruſſians: And a third to be formed near Neiſs in Sileſia under General Fouquet, which was to act upon the defenſive againſt the Auſtrian army forming upon the neareſt frontier of Bohemia under General Laudohn. Beſide theſe three grand armies they were to have a ſmall body of troops in the hither part of Saxony, to retard as much as poſſible, the advance of the imperial army under the prince of Deux-Ponts towards Dreſden: Another in the hither Pomerania under General Manteuffel, to keep the Swedes at bay; and a third in the eaſtern Pomerania to check the incurſions of the Ruſſian irregulars. And as they were to have ſo many armies in the field, we cannot wonder at their being every where inferior in number to their enemies.

Of all theſe armies the firſt that took the field, and began to operate, was upon the ſide of Neiſs in Sileſia, of which ſee the account in ditto Mag. p. 222. and about the ſame time a ſmart action happened on the hither ſide of Saxony, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. p. 223. As General Laudohn's army was ſuperior to that of M. Fouquet's, either Glatz or Neiſs would have been in danger of a ſiege, but as the king of Pruſſia began in April to draw out his army, and had formed his firſt camp at Friedberg, it was ſuſpected that his deſign was to march into Bohemia, therefore M. Laudohn was ordered to march into Luſatia, and a detachment under General Beck marched from M. Daun's army to Cotbus, which might have been

* *See our laſt vol. p.* 590.

been eaſily joined by M. Laudohn, ſo that if his Pruſſian majeſty had marched into Bohemia, before he could have reached Prague, Laudohn and Beck would have been in poſſeſſion of Berlin. For this reaſon, if the king of Pruſſia ever had any ſuch deſign, he altered it, and as M. Daun continued in his impenetrable intrenchments at Dreſden, his majeſty led his army into a ſtrong camp between the Elbe and the Mulda, near Meiſſen, which he began to fortify, as if he intended to remain there for a long time. Upon this M. Laudohn returned with his army to Sileſia, where he made an attempt upon Glatz, and, at laſt, on the 23d of June, attacked and defeated M. Fouquet, of which ſee the Pruſſian account in ditto Mag. p. 382.

This is the Pruſſian account, but the Auſtrians repreſent this affair as a complete victory, and ſay, That after a moſt obſtinate combat, which laſted near ſeven hours, the Pruſſians found themſelves ſo ſurrounded on all ſides, that what remained of them were forced to lay down their arms: That beſide General Fouquet, the Generals Malachowſky, Schenkendorff, and Noble, fell into their hands, with all the colours, ſtandards, tents, and baggage, and eighty pieces of cannon of ſeveral bores; but confeſs that this important victory coſt them about 3000 men killed and wounded.

Still the cautious M. Daun continued in his intrenchments at Dreſden, and as it was the buſineſs of the king of Pruſſia to do ſomething of importance, before the near approach of the Ruſſians, he, by a feigned march and quick return, found means to draw M. Daun from Dreſden, and to lay ſiege to that city, of which ſee the account in ditto Mag. p. 383, and 426.

The king of Pruſſia was not only thus diſappointed at Dreſden, but Breſlau, his capital of Sileſia, began to be in ſome danger; for General Laudohn had in the mean time beſieged and taken the city of Glatz, of which ſee the account in ditto Mag. p. 439. And as prince Henry had ſome time before been obliged to march with his army to Frankfort upon the Oder, to oppoſe the Ruſſians, General Laudohn marched from Glatz directly to Breſlau, and began to bombard that city. Advice of this being ſent by expreſs to Prince Henry, he immediately ſet out upon his return, and with ſuch expedition, his army having in five days marched above twenty-five German miles, that he approached Breſlau before General Laudohn could make any attack; for as the prince's army was much ſuperior, he retired from Breſlau on the 4th of Auguſt, and the prince entered it the next day.

His Pruſſian majeſty having likewiſe had an account ſent him of the danger Breſlau was expoſed to, he, on the 2d of Auguſt, croſſed the Elbe with his army, without any interruption from the Auſtrians, and began his march towards Sileſia, but left General Hulſen with 15000 men in his intrenched camp at Schlettow. Upon this an Auſtrian detachment took poſt in their old camp at Reichenberg near Dreſden, the imperial army at Keſſeldorff, and Marſhal Daun, with the main body of the Auſtrian army, followed the king of Pruſſia towards Sileſia, in which province he was joined by general Laudohn, but that part of the army commanded by the latter, was, on the 15th, attacked and entirely defeated by his Pruſſian majeſty, of which march and defeat ſee an authentic account in ditto Mag. p. 481 and 483. Though the Pruſſian accounts repreſented this as a complete victory over the whole Auſtrian army, yet the king had a very different opinion of it, as we may judge from a letter wrote by him to one of his favourites, which ſee in ditto Mag. p. 594. And his way of thinking was confirmed by what afterwards followed, which leads me to give an account of the war this year between him and the Ruſſians.

On the 4th of June the marſhal Soltikoff, commander in chief of the Ruſſians, arrived at their army, which was then aſſembling upon the Viſtula, and ſoon after paſſed that river: At the ſame time M. Tottleben, general of their Coſſacks and other light troops, entered the Eaſtern Pomerania, at the head of a great body of thoſe troops, and eſtabliſhed his head quarters at Belgarten. This obliged prince Henry of Pruſſia to march with his army from Sileſia to Landſperg upon the Warta, from whence he ſent a detachment into Pomerania, which obliged

ged M. Tottleben to retreat; but Lieutenant Colonel Leſſow, at the head of a ſtrong party of Pruſſian troops, came up with his rear guard, killed upwards of fifty of them, made priſoners a major, a lieutenant, and 148 men, and carried off a great number of their horſes and bread waggons. But as the prince ſoon perceived that the Ruſſian grand army, accompanied by their irregulars, kept at a diſtance, and ſeemed to direct their march towards Sileſia, he returned, July the 27th, back again towards Glogau, of which, and his operations till Auguſt 25, ſee the journal in ditto Mag. p. 483.

If the advantage which the king of Pruſſia had gained over General Laudohn had been a complete victory over the Auſtrian army, he would certainly have marched againſt the Ruſſians with his whole force, and would have brought them to a deciſive battle, or driven them out of his country; but this was ſo far from being the caſe, that he was obliged, to order his brother prince Henry to join him with ſome part of the troops under his command, and to leave the reſt under the command of Gen. Goltze, to obſerve the Ruſſians. In the mean time a ſtrong Ruſſian ſquadron had ſailed from Cronſlot, and being joined by a few ſhips from Sweden, appeared before Colberg, in Pomerania, ſoon after the beginning of September, whilſt at the ſame time it was inveſted on the land ſide by a detachment from the Ruſſian army. This they were encouraged to undertake, upon an aſſurance that no Britiſh ſquadron would appear in the Baltick; for as neither Ruſſia nor Sweden were concerned in the war between Great Britain and France, they had entered into a treaty for ſecuring the neutrality of the Baltick, to which treaty Denmark had this ſummer acceded, and by this treaty theſe three powers pretended to exclude both Great Britain and France from ſending any ſquadron or privateer into the Baltick; but ſurely they could not from thence, with any juſtice, pretend to debar us from aſſiſting our ally the king of Pruſſia, if he was by that ſea attacked by any of them.

As to this ſiege of Colberg I need ſay no more of it than that it was ignorantly and ſtupidly puſhed, or rather never formed, either by land or ſea, and that, on the 18th of September, the troops that had inveſted it by land retired precipitately upon the approach of a ſmall body of Pruſſians under General Werner, whereupon the ſquadron returned to their port. But with reſpect to the Ruſſian grand army, as General Goltze had not an army ſufficient to oppoſe its motions, and could only prevent its plundering and deſolating the country by ſmall detachments, it moved at laſt into the neighbourhood of Frankfort, before the end of September, from whence a ſtrong detachment was ſent off, which being joined by a detachment under General Lacy from the Auſtrian army, they marched together directly to Berlin, their attack of which ſee in ditto Lond. Mag. p. 567. The Pruſſians afterwards publiſhed moſt terrible accounts of the cruelties and barbarities committed by the enemy in that city, notwithſtanding its having ſurrendered upon terms of capitulation *; but as ſuch accounts are often ordered, by the governing powers in all countries, to be drawn up and publiſhed, on purpoſe to excite a reſentment in the vulgar, as it makes them bear with the greater patience the loſſes, the hardſhips, and the misfortunes they are expoſed to by the war, which is too often occaſioned or protracted by the ambition or avarice of the former, I ſhall not repeat them here, becauſe I do not believe them: Beſides, they were contradicted by accounts from ſome of the neutral parts of Germany; therefore I ſhall only mention that the three Pruſſian battalions left in garriſon there, were made priſoners of war, and the city was obliged to pay or give hoſtages for a contribution of 1,500,000 crowns, and 200,000 as a gratuity for the troops.

On the 13th both the Ruſſians and Auſtrians left Berlin, and returned to their reſpective grand armies, and the grand Ruſſian army towards the end of this month, began its march back to Poland, where it again took up its winter quarters; but their irregulars continued in Pomerania, or the New Marche of Brandenburg, till near the end of December, when they likewiſe evacuated the Pruſſian territories, and retired into Poland; therefore I ſhall now return to the operations of the two grand armies of Auſtria and Pruſſia, after the aforeſaid battle of Parchwitz. Whatever ſchemes M. Daun had

* *See Lond. Mag. 60, p. 623, and 683.*

had formed, he was certainly by the iſſue of that battle obliged to alter them: He had now no hopes of joining the Ruſſians, or co-operating with them in the conqueſt of Sileſia; but as Schweidnitz had for ſome time been blockaded by a body of Auſtrians, he, after this battle, directed his march that way, and actually inveſted the place before the end of Auguſt, where he was joined by the body of troops employed in the blockade, and by ſeveral other reinforcements, which made it neceſſary for the king of Pruſſia to order prince Henry to join him, and to march to the relief of Schweidnitz. Upon his approach, M. Daun gave over all thoughts of reducing that place, and theſe two great armies continued, for the whole month of September and part of October, obſerving one another, without any thing very material happening between them, except an attack made by the Pruſſians upon a body of Auſtrians commanded by General Beck, of which the parties give ſuch different accounts, that I ſhall not pretend to give either; therefore I ſhall return to Saxony, where the imperial army with a detachment of Auſtrians, encamped near Dreſden, and General Hulſen, with a body of 15000 Pruſſians, encamped at Schlettow near Meiſſen, were left, as I have before mentioned, when the king of Pruſſia and M. Daun marched from thence.

Between theſe two hoſtile armies, thus left in Saxony, nothing of importance happened, as the Pruſſians were to be only upon the defenſive, till after the middle of Auguſt, when the Imperial and Auſtrian army began to move towards them and this at laſt brought on an engagement, of which an account from the Pruſſian camp at Torgau, may be ſeen in ditto Mag. p. 484.

But as the combined army remained maſters of the field of battle, and of ſuch of the wounded Pruſſians as could not be carried off, they claimed the victory, of which they gave us a long acconnt, wherein they ſaid, that the loſs of the Pruſſians might amount to 3000 men, killed, wounded, priſoners, or deſerters; but that the loſs on their ſide was only about 1800. Let the victory be on which ſide it will, the old proverb ſeems in this caſe to hold true, *mutua pugna, mutua pœna*; but as General Hulſen's army was ſo much inferior in number, that he could not oppoſe the combined army in the open field, they ſoon after made themſelves maſters of Leipſick, and on the 26th of September, after attacking and driving him from his camp, they attacked Torgau, the garriſon of which were obliged to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war. They then paſſed the Elbe and laid ſiege to Wittenburg, the garriſon of which defended themſelves bravely for ſome time, but they likewiſe were obliged to yield to ſuperior force, and to ſurrender the town about the middle of October. In theſe exploits, it is ſaid, they were joined by the troops of Wurtenberg, under the command of the duke, who had left the French army, in order to enter into the pay of Auſtria, and had, in the mean time, been employed, in conjunction with ſome of the Imperialiſts, in raiſing contributions, without doing any thing remarkable.

Theſe ſucceſſes obliged the king of Pruſſia to leave Sileſia, and return towards the Elbe, which river he paſſed on the 26th of October, after having recovered Wittenburg; and as he was cloſely followed by Marſhal Daun at the head of the Auſtrian army, they likewiſe paſſed the Elbe, about the ſame time, at Torgau, where, on the 3d of November, they were attacked and defeated, after a moſt obſtinate and bloody battle, of which ſee an authentic account in ditto Mag. p. 655. And ſome account of this battle, as given by the Auſtrians, the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. p. 669. It is, indeed, probable, that the Pruſſians, as they were ſo often repulſed, had more men killed and wounded, than the Auſtrians, eſpecially as the latter had no men killed or wounded in the purſuit, but as they were obliged to leave moſt of their wounded upon the field of battle, this muſt certainly vaſtly increaſe the number of priſoners made by the Pruſſians; and this was perhaps the reaſon why, from ſeveral parts of Germany, they gave us ſuch monſtrous accounts of the Pruſſians wounded in this battle; for from Nuremberg they gave us a repartition of them in the ſeveral towns and villages near the field of battle, and how many in each, amounting in the whole to 17100 men; but in this number the wounded

Auſtrian

Auſtrian priſoners were perhaps included as well as the Pruſſians.

After this battle nothing of any great importance happened between the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, therefore I ſhall only obſerve, that both their armies retired, by the end of November, into their winter-quarters, the head-quarters of the Pruſſians being eſtabliſhed at Leipſick, where the king reſolved to paſs the winter; and thoſe of the Auſtrians at Dreſden, from whence Marſhal Daun ſet out for Vienna; and the Imperial army retired again to Franconia and the weſtern part of Saxony. Thus they were on both ſides in almoſt the very ſame ſituation which they had been the preceding winter; and now I ſhall conclude the hiſtory of the war in Germany, for this year, with what paſſed between the Pruſſians and Swedes, which is ſcarcely indeed worth mentioning, as nothing but a few ſkirmiſhes happened between them. Theſe were early begun by the Pruſſians, an account of the firſt of which may be ſeen in ditto Mag. p. 109.

And this diſturbance was in the ſame month repaid by the Swedes, an account of which may be ſeen in ditto Mag. p. ditto.

From this time the Swedes continued quiet in their quarters, without diſturbing, or being diſturbed by the Pruſſians, moſt of whom were, early in the ſpring, called away to join their other armies; and as the Ruſſians began the operations of this campaign chiefly by carrying the war into Sileſia, the Swedes did not move from their quarters until the 9th of Auguſt, when they paſſed the Pene, and entered the Pruſſian territories under general Lantigſhauſen, their commander in chief. As General Stutterheim, who commanded the Pruſſian troops on that frontier, had not force enough to oppoſe them, they had, by the 3d of September, advanced as far as Paſſewalk, but not without ſuffering in ſeveral little ſkirmiſhes, which retarded their motions ſo much, that they had got no further before the 3d of October, when the Pruſſians being reinforced by a body of troops under General Werner, he on that day attacked a part of the Sweediſh army poſted at that place, killed 500 of them, took as many, and carried off ſix pieces of their cannon, with the loſs, as the Pruſſians ſaid of not more than 100 killed and wounded. This diſcouraged the Swedes ſo much that their whole army began ſoon after to retreat, and before the end of that month had entirely evacuated the Pruſſian territories; whereupon the Pruſſian army entered the dutchy of Mecklenburg to raiſe contributions and recruits as uſual, and the Swedes did not attempt to interrupt them, but their army continued aſſembled, in order to oppoſe the Pruſſians, ſhould they make any incurſions into their territories, which the latter did not this year attempt, and before the end of it the troops on both ſides retired into their winter-quarters. Thus the Pruſſians and their enemies were at the end of this campaign on every ſide, almoſt in the very ſame ſituation, in which they had ended the preceeding, which redounded greatly to the honour of his Pruſſian majeſty, conſidering the number and the power of the nations that were confederated for his deſtruction, eſpecially as it may be ſaid, that he had the chief direction of the war on both ſides of Germany.

There now remains to be added to the hiſtory of the war for the year 1760, only an account of the bravery or conduct of ſome particular ſhips or ſailors at ſea, of which I ſhall give but a few, not for want of matter, as numerous inſtances of the ſame kind happened this year as well as every former, but merely for the ſake of brevity. The firſt inſtance of this kind which I ſhall mention, is, of the Britannia, a merchant ſhip, Capt. Thomas Harriſon, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. p. 214. and in gratitude to him, as well as for encouraging the commanders of all merchant ſhips to behave in the ſame manner, his owners ſoon after purchaſed an Eaſt-India ſhip of 500 tons, which mounted twenty-four guns, and appointed him her commander.

About the ſame time we had an account from Ireland, of a remarkable piece of courage and conduct in four common ſeamen, who recovered their ſhip after ſhe had been taken by the enemy, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. p. 218.

In May we had publiſhed by authority

rity an account of a moſt deſperate engagement between two of his majeſty's frigates and two French frigates of much ſuperior force. See it in ditto Mag. p. 267, 268.

And in the ſame month we had an account of a misfortune that had happened to one of our merchant ſhips, which evidently ſhews the ſuperior conduct of our ſeamen in fighting their ſhip, though, in this caſe, they were at laſt overpowered, and moſt barbarouſly uſed by their cowardly conquerors: See it in ditto Mag. p. 269.

To ſhew the boldneſs of our ſeamen at land as well as at ſea, I muſt take particular notice of an exploit performed by Captain Hervey of the Dragon man of war, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. p. 435.

And I ſhall conclude with another exploit of the ſame kind, which was performed in the Weſt-Indies, by Captain Obryen of the Temple man of war, and Captain Taylor of the Griffin, of which ſee the account in Lond. Mag. 1761, p. 108.

And finally, in order to prepare for the hiſtory of next year's war, I muſt obſerve, that on the 29th of Nov. his majeſty appointed the commanders of his army and navy, of which ſee an authentic liſt, in ditto Mag. 1760, p. 657.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Curious Remarks on Tillage, continued from p. 95.

TO prove by an experiment what we have ſaid with regard to light ſoils, let us ſuppoſe that a ſlight plowing only is given to half a field, and that the other half is thoroughly plowed ſeveral times. If, ſome time after, in dry weather, the whole field is plowed anew, ſo that the furrows may croſs thoſe of the old fallow, the earth of that part of the field which was well plowed will be viſibly of a darker colour than that which was only ſlightly tilled, which evidences the advantage the field has received from the plowings.

A farmer, under the preſident de Monteſquieu, had, in his farm near Clairac, a plentiful crop of Maiz, when the crops of all his neighbours were very poor. The preſident aſking him, in what manner he managed to have this ſingular advantage; the farmer told him he had plowed his land eleven times betwixt ſeed-time and harveſt. By means of this frequent tillage his land had reaped the benefit of all the rains, dews, fogs, &c. whilſt his neighbours land had not been benefited, owing to a kind of dry and hard cruſt, the conſequence of want of tillage.

Meſſieurs Delu and France, by frequent tillage, have good crops from fields which before, by being badly managed, bore but very indifferently. It is partly owing to their being well tilled that lands always bear more plentiful crops in populous provinces than in ſuch as are thinly inhabited.

To deny the good effects of tillage, one muſt know nothing of huſbandry. Nevertheleſs, tell a countryman that his lands are not ſufficiently plowed; and, to juſtify his lazineſs, he will reply, that by frequently removing the earth the ſun exhauſts its ſubſtance. We have already anſwered this futile objection; but, to take away all pretence of lazineſs, and, at the ſame time, demonſtrate, that lands well tilled are not even exhauſted by their crops, it is ſufficient to obſerve, that the ſame good lands, properly tilled, yield us as plentiful crops, as our anceſtors formerly had from them.

This principle ought generally to be adopted in huſbandry, that the money laid out to give land proper tillage is repaid with intereſt at harveſt. I knew a farmer who, being alſo a wheelwright, was greatly hurried at ſeed-time; he ſowed his corn on lands that had been but twice plowed; but he ſaw the difference at harveſt; for his crop was but very indifferent. If, in a country where it is cuſtomary to give Wheat-lands three plowings, the farmers who have ſtrong teams, finding their work forward, give four plowings to a part of their lands; they are very ſenſible this plowing will be well paid for at harveſt. In like manner, it is cuſtomary for our farmers in Beauſſe to beſtow only one plowing on oats; but every huſbandman knows that ſpring-corn lands bear much better crops when they have a firſt plowing immediately after harveſt, and a ſecond given before they are ſowed.

In 1759, M. Delu gave three plowings to part of his lands deſigned for oats; and, though the year was very dry and unfavourable to ſoft corn, he had

had in theſe lands a full crop; his oats ſtood well till they were ripe, and turned out excellent corn.

He alſo cauſed five plowings to be given to a piece of land intended for wheat, but it was not dunged: When harveſt-time came the wheat of this field was grown higher, and looked finer, than any of the adjoining fields, which had been dunged and tilled after the manner uſed in that country. Nothing better proves the truth of the principles we have endeavoured to enforce in all our works, relative to the advantages of tillage.

As theſe facts are proved by many experiments, and well known to be true, why then do not the farmers encreaſe the number of their plowings? Several things prevent them from doing it: 1. Many farmers preſerve their ſtubble to feed their ſheep; if they turned over this ſtubble immediately after harveſt, they would loſe this advantage. This reaſon, which may hold good in well-cultivated provinces, can have no force in ſuch farms as have heaths and paſtures wherein to turn their flocks. 2. Some years are ſo dry, or ſo wet, as to retard the works, as much time elapſes before it is poſſible to plow; in this caſe the beſt huſbandmen can give but three plowings to their wheat-lands.

Such as are ſenſible of the advantages of proper tillage, give four plowings in favourable ſeaſons; and they are careful to plow thoſe lands firſt that moſt want it; that is to ſay, ſuch as are very weedy; ſuch as harden by the heat; ſuch as having been traverſed by carriages, or plowed at improper times, are full of clods; for we muſt not alone increaſe the plowings, but give them at proper times. A ſtrong and heavy ſoil, as a ſtiff clay, would be more hurt than brought into tilth by being plowed wet; inſtead of its particles being broke and divided, it would be kneaded and turned into great clods, which being baked and hardened by the ſun, would make it very difficult to plow.

If we plow with a view to deſtroy weeds it is proper to ſtay till the ſeeds of them are come up, and the fallow looks green before we give the land a ſecond plowing. The plow then buries the weeds, which enrich the land inſtead of impoveriſhing it. But if the plowings were given one immediately after the other, the weeds which the firſt plowing had buried, would be again turned up, and only thrive the better for having been moved. There is no better way of deſtroying weeds than by plowing in the hot, dry, ſummer weather.

Some ſoils cannot be plowed too deep: where the earth under the ſurface is good, it ſerves inſtead of manure, and replaces that which had been long in uſe. In others, on the contrary, ſeveral crops would be loſt by plowing too deep.

An attention to theſe matters diſtinguiſhes the thinking and rational farmer from the clown, who is content to drive his plow. Unhappily we have too many of this laſt ſort, who, accuſtomed to work, but incapable of reflexion, blindly follow the path laid down by their fathers; and this is the reaſon that ſo much fine land that would bear good crops, either lies waſte or ſcarcely returns its ſeed. We ſhall convince our readers that the methods of making an eſtate profitable are neither difficult nor ſublime, but plain and ſimple; but we muſt firſt dwell a little on the proper way of plowing.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

IF I. D. of Corke, who ſlovened out a letter in one of the public papers, dated Jan. 31, 1764, concerning a piece of money found there lately in S. Peter's church yard *, had looked

* *The ſubſtance of the letter from Cork was as follows:*

A child attending lately a funeral at St. Peter's church-yard, picked up an antique piece of money, which had lain buried there, probably for ſome hundreds of years, and is not mentioned in Mr. Simons's book of coins: It was freſh as out of the mint, not milled, and probably put into the mouth or hand of the dead, to pay St. Peter for opening the gate of paradiſe; a pagan cuſtom, deduced from Charon's fare. On one ſide is repreſented King David playing on the harp, with the imperial crown of Ireland over it, and theſe words round it, floreat rex. *On the reverſe is a biſhop, with his croſier in his hand, ſtanding by a cathedral, and bleſſing the people with the following inſcription round the circumference,* quieſcat plebs.

with

with attention into the "Eſſay towards an hiſtorical account of Iriſh coins" by the late ingenious and worthy antiquary Mr. James Simon, of Dublin; he would have ſeen the print of it, and the deſcription and circumſtances relating to it.

As the obſervations of Mr. Simon on that piece of money, and on the other monies ſuppoſed to have been ſtruck by the rebels, Maſſacriſts in Ireland, and on the monies ſtruck there by the proteſtants in their neceſſities, in conſequence of the maſſacree, are little known, are extremely curious, and exceedingly intereſting to all lovers of civil and religious liberty; and as there is abundant proof of your ingenuity, and good will towards all men; there can be no doubt but you will find a place for them in your paper.

"After the execrable maſſacre of 1641, the lords juſtices and council, in order to raiſe a fund, immediately wanted to maintain an army to ſuppreſs the rebels, iſſued a proclamation Jan. 14, 1642, to encourage his majeſty's loyal ſubjects to bring in their plate for the ſervice of the government; which was chearfully complied with, and the ſame haſtily coined into ſeveral kind of ſpecies of different ſhapes. One kind has only the weight ſtampt on them; as nineteen penny weight, eight grains—nine penny weight, eight grains—three penny weight, twenty grains—one penny weight, ſix grains. Another kind, inſtead of the weight has only the value, V for five ſhillings.—

The next year, purſuant to the king's letter, dated Oxford, May 25, the lords juſtices iſſued a ſecond proclamation, for further encouragement to the loyal ſubjects to bring in their plate to ſir John Veale, knt. Peter Vanderhoven, and Guilbert Tongues, goldſmiths, authorized, by commiſſion under the great ſeal of this kingdom, [Ireland] to receive and coin the ſame into pieces of five ſhillings, half crowns, ſhillings, ſix, four, three, two penny pieces, and pennies: to be of the ſame weight and alloy with the money then current in England; and to be each of them ſtamped, on one ſide with the letters C. R. for *Carolus Rex*, and a crown over them, and on the other ſide with the value of each of the ſaid pieces, without inſcription.—

The money ſtruck by virtue of the ſaid commiſſion, was by this proclamation declared to be the current coin of this kingdom, and ordered to paſs and be taken as ſuch.—About an hundred and twenty thouſand pounds worth was coined at this time.

It appears by the king's letter above mentioned, that his majeſty ſtill deſigned to reſtore the royal mint in Dublin, but was prevented by the troubles in England.

There was another ſort of money coined in this kingdom, without inſcription; having on one ſide a plain croſs, and on the other the value S V for five ſhillings, and perhaps ſmaller pieces. [Plate 8, numb. 173, he afterwards gives the print of a half-crown] This is ſuppoſed to have been ſtruck during the ſiege of Dublin in 1641. But from the croſs imprinted on it, I ſhould rather think, that it was coined in imitation of and oppoſition to the laſt mentioned money, and much about the ſame time, by the chiefs of the rebels, who pretended to act under the king's authority, as appears by ſeveral of their petitions to the king, in Carte's life of the duke of Ormond: for amongſt other acts of their general aſſembly at Kilkenny in 1642, we find one whereby it was ordered, "That a ſeal ſhould be made for the kingdom. That every perſon whatſoever, talking, or diſcourſing, in writing or otherwiſe, of the enemies, ſhall not call them by the name or names of Engliſh or proteſtants; but ſhall call them by the name of puritanical or malignant party. That coin and plate ſhall be raiſed and eſtabliſhed in this kingdom, according to the rates and values hereafter mentioned; and that there ſhall be forthwith coined the ſum of four thouſand pounds, to paſs current in this kingdom, according to a proclamation or act publiſhed by the direction of this aſſembly in the city of Kilkenny, and not otherwiſe. That the earl of Caſtlehaven, and ſuch others, as his lordſhip ſhall call to his aſſiſtance, ſhall preſent unto the ſupreme council of this kingdom an inſtitution or order of knighthood, concerning the honour of St. Patrick and the glory of this kingdom." It ſeems therefore more probable, that that ſort of money was ſtruck by the rebels, by virtue of this act of their aſſembly; as were probably

bly, the copper pieces called St. Patrick's halfpence and farthings, which I likewiſe aſcribe to them, and ſuppoſe to have been ſtruck about this time, for they too well allude to ſome paſſages in this act to doubt of their having been coined upon this occaſion, in honour of St. Patrick and of their new order of knighthood.

Theſe halfpennies have on one ſide the figure of a king crowned with a radiant crown, kneeling and playing on the harp; and over the harp, the imperial crown of England, of a different metal from that of the coin, with this inſcription *FloreatRex:* Reverſe, the figure of St. Patrick mitred, ſtanding with a croſier in his right hand, and a leaf of trefold [a croſs rather] in his left, which he holds out to the people round about him [Roman Catholics, or in the language of our laws, papiſts] and on his left [ſide] the arms of Dublin, three caſtles; with this inſcription *Ecce Grex.*

The farthing, the coin that I. D. ſcribled of, [it is poſſible with low bungled cunning,] has likewiſe on one ſide a king crowned, playing on the harp, a crown of copper or braſs over it, and the inſcription *Floreat Rex*: reverſe, St. Patrick mitred, holding in his left hand a double or metropolitan croſs, a church being behind him, and ſtretching out his right hand over a parcel of ſerpents and other venemous creatures, as if driving them out of the church, and alluding to the proteſtants, called in the before mentioned act, the puritanical, the malignant party; with this inſcription *Quieſcat Plebs* [the eſcaped, unſlaughtered proteſtants!]

There are ſtill preſerved by the curious, ſome few ſilver pieces, with the ſame impreſſions and inſcriptions of theſe copper pieces: [may they ever be preſerved; with the copper halfpennies and farthings: and the money bearing the croſs; and all ſuch ſanguinary coins and medals, of which there is ſtore, that have been ſtricken by papiſts, in their confidence, on like butcheries elſewhere; as monuments of horror to our youth, and warnings to poſterity!] It is thought that they were ſtruck as medals, but, for my part, I think they were ſtruck upon the ſame occaſion, and intended by the Kilkenny aſſembly [the ſmaller ſort, no other having been ſeen, it is apprehended by Mr. Simon, or the writer or his friends,] to paſs for ſhillings."

[*Lond. Chron.*] Simon, p. 47, 8, 9.

A Method of making Mead, that will be nearly as good as ſome foreign Wines.

"MY firſt and beſt ſort I make as follows. Of this I make generally a hogſhead every year. To one hundred and twenty gallons of pure water, the ſofter the better, I put fifteen gallons of clarified honey. When the honey is well mixed with the water, I fill my copper, the ſame I uſe for brewing, which holds only ſixty gallons, and boil it till it is reduced about a fourth part; I then draw it off, and boil the remainder of the liquor in the ſame manner. When this laſt is about a fourth part waſted, I fill up the copper with ſome of that which was firſt boiled, and continue boiling it, and, filling it up till the copper contains the whole of the liquor, or muſt; by which time it is of courſe half evaporated.

I muſt obſerve, that in boiling I never take off the ſcum; but, on the contrary, have it well mixed with the liquor, whilſt boiling, by means of a jet.

When this is done, I draw it off into under-backs by a cock at the bottom of the copper, where I let it remain till it is only as warm as new milk. At this time I tun it up, and ſuffer it to ferment in the veſſel, where it will form a thick head. As ſoon as it has done working, I ſtop it down very cloſe, in order to keep the air from it as much as poſſible.

I keep this, as well as all my mead, in a cellar or vault, I have for the purpoſe, being very deep and cool, and the door ſhuts ſo cloſe, as to keep out, in a manner, all the outward air; ſo that the liquor is always in the ſame temperature, being not at all affected by change of weather: and to this I attribute, in a great meaſure, the goodneſs of my mead.

Before I had this vault dug and made, I uſed to bury my caſks deep in the ground, as the Romans ſerved their wines, leaving them ſo buried three months at leaſt. This, I found was of great ſervice in mellowing the liquor; but it ruined my caſks ſo, that I was in a few years tired of

the practice, and made the vault above mentioned.

Another proportion I have of making mead is to allow eighty pounds of purified honey to one hundred and twenty gallons of ſoft water, which I manage in them a king, in all reſpects, like that firſt above mentioned; and it proves very pleaſant, good, light drinking, and is by many preferred to the other, which is much richer, and has a fuller flavour; but at the ſame time it is more inebriating, and apt to make the head ach if drank in too large quantities: therefore, upon the whole, I imagine the laſt to be the proportion that makes the wholeſomeſt liquor for common drinking, the other being rather, when properly preſerved, a rich cordial, ſomething like fine old malaga, which, when in perfection, is eſteemed the beſt of the Spaniſh wines.

I chuſe, in general, to have this liquor pure and genuine, though many love it beſt when it has an aromatic flavour:—Such mix elder, roſemary, and marjoram flowers with it, and uſe cinnamon, cloves, ginger, pepper, and cardamoms, in various proportions, according to their taſte. Others put in a mixture of thyme, eglantine, marjoram, and roſemary, with various ſpices; but I do not approve this laſt practice at all; as green herbs are apt to make mead drink flat, and too many cloves, beſides influencing it greatly in the taſte, make it high coloured.

I never bottle my mead before it is half a year old, and when I do I take care to have it well corked, and keep it in the ſame vault wherein it ſtood whilſt in the caſk.

A RUSTICATED STUDENT.

Surry, Feb. 29, 1764.

Method of raiſing fine Strawberries, Gooſeberries, and Currants.

"I plant them (Strawberries) in regular rows, on beds three feet wide. The ſoil I chuſe for them is a good natural, freſh, rich loam, the leſs it requires of manure the better, the fruit being the ſweeter and finer.

On each of theſe beds above mentioned, I plant three rows of plants, in quincunx order, at fifteen inches diſtance every way, and I rather chuſe to plant them each on a little hillock, as it were, ſomething in imitation of hops.

Between the beds are intervals of the ſame width.

My next care is, by frequent hoeing, to keep my plants as clear from weeds as poſſible, by which they are ſure to be ſupplied with plenty of nouriſhment, a matter of great conſequence, particularly when the fruit is ſet, as then they require moſt, and the weeds are alſo at that ſeaſon moſt luxuriant: I therefore then ſtir the earth with the hoe often, which anſwers, as I ſaid before, a double purpoſe.

I obſerve to keep my plants as clear as poſſible from runners; by which means my fruit is larger and ſooner ripe, than it would otherwiſe be.

When my ſtrawberry plants have borne fruit two ſucceſſive years on the beds, I get the alleys, or intervals, dug up and prepared, into which I tranſplant them in the ſame manner they were planted in the firſt mentioned beds which then become in their turn the intervals.

Here they remain two years more, when I again remove them into freſh land prepared for the purpoſe, in this manner never letting them bear fruit more than two years in one ſpot.

I cannot eaſily deſcribe to you the great benefit this method of management is of to the plants which are thereby greatly invigorated, and the fruit prodigiouſly improved, both in point of ſize and flavour, inſomuch that they appear to be quite of a different nature from thoſe of my neighbour's, who firſt furniſhed me with the plants.

I am not leſs careful with reſpect to gooſeberries and currants, which under my management are both excellent fruits.

I generally cultivate theſe together in the ſame plantation, planting them alternately in rows, allowing each tree ſix feet ſpace every way to grow in.

In the obſervations I have made on ſome of my neighbours gardens, I have long found that the principal cauſe of their having ſuch wretched, crabbed, and ſmall gooſeberries and currants, was their ſuffering their trees to grow too thick and buſhy; by which means the fruit could not poſſibly enjoy benefit enough from the air and ſun to be brought to a due ſtate of maturity.

This induced me to try other methods, and I at length ſucceeded to admiration

miration, by only keeping the trees thin of branches, by continually rubbing off the buds in the ſpring, and ſtirring the earth frequently about their roots during the courſe of the ſummer.

This method is very eaſy, very practicable, and very ſucceſsful. Permit me, therefore, to recommend it to ſuch of your readers as like theſe common ſorts of fruit; though mine I aſſure you, are far beyond any that are in common to be met with.

I muſt not forget to tell you that in all theſe kinds of fruits, *viz.* ſtrawberries, gooſeberries, and currants, if the weather happens to be very dry juſt after they have bloſſomed, and the fruit is about to knit or ſet, I beſtow a watering or two, which I find to be always of very great benefit, occaſioning them to bear much more plentifully than they would otherwiſe do.

My plants, being in ſuch good heart, are ſeldom affected by the winter's froſts; yet if the north-eaſterly winds blow very ſharp, I generally cover my ſtrawberry beds thinly over with peaſe haulm, which I take away early in the ſpring.

As I am remarkably fond of ſtrawberries, it is no wonder I ſhould deſire to keep them as long in bearing as poſſible; and to effect this, as I have a large number of plants, when they blow in the ſpring, I cauſe the bloſſoms to be picked off the plants of every other bed alternately. Theſe plants thus robbed of their early bloſſoms, in due time put forth others; and by this ſimple management I enjoy my favourite fruit almoſt all the ſummer and autumn, and have even gathered them in the begining of the month of October.

I mentioned above, that I keep my gooſeberries and currant trees very thin of branches; yet leſt I ſhould not be perfectly underſtood in this point, I ſhall explain myſelf a little.

The firſt year after planting, I permit only three or four branches to grow on each tree: Theſe encreaſe by degrees till about the third year, when there may be about twelve wide-ſpread branches on each tree; I ſcarcely ever ſuffer more and I take care to keep them in a poſition as horizontal as poſſible, for the motion of the ſap being thereby retarded, they bear a larger burthen of fruit.

I have only, before I conclude, to tell you that I permit nothing to be ſown, or planted, in the vacant ſpaces betwixt my gooſeberry and currant trees: I have plenty of garden ground, and have no occaſion to do it; beſides, I think, it would hurt my fruit. I keep theſe ſpaces, however, always very clean from weeds. I am, &c."

Near Bury, Suffolk, Mar. 1, 1764.

A Method of preparing Peas for Hog-Meat, recommended.

"A FEW years ago I had a plentiful crop of peas on a ten acre piece, which lies near my houſe: When they were full podded and nearly ripe, I had them hooked in the uſual manner; but before I could get them in, there came a heavy ſhower of rain, which wetted them through and through; and the dull heavy weather, with frequent ſhowers, which followed, prevented their drying for a conſiderable time.

I cauſed the wads to be, from time to time, turned, to prevent the haulm from rotting; and at length, a few days ſun-ſhine dried them enough to be inned; for as they lay hollow, the wind was greatly aſſiſtant to the operation.

Before I got them in, on examining ſome of the pods, I found that the peas were all ſprouted to a conſiderable length: this was what I had expected, as I gave my crop over for loſt, till after a little recollection, as the weather ſtill continued fine I determined to threſh them in the field.

This was accordingly done; and the corn, after it was caſt and ridelled to ſeparate it from the rubbiſh, was dried on my malt-kiln.

When this operation was over, I began to reflect in what manner I ſhould diſpoſe of my peas, being ſenſible that they could not be proper for ſeed, and ſtanding no chance of diſpoſing of them to any advantage in the market.

At length, as it was then a time of war, and of courſe there was a great demand for pork for the uſe of the navy, I determined to buy in a conſiderable number of lean hogs, that I might by

their means conſume this crop on my own premiſes, and in that manner make the moſt of it.

My expectations were more than anſwered, for I found, by repeated experience, that three buſhels of the peas I have mentioned went nearly as far in fattening the hogs I bought, as four buſhels got in dry and hard in the manner uſually practiſed.

This diſcovery I made ſeveral years ago, and it has turned out to my advantage; for ſince that time I have been quite indifferent as to the weather in which my peas are hooked; being rather better pleaſed, as far as relates to them, with wet, than dry weather: but if the weather happens to be dry at the time they are ripe, I always cauſe as many as I want for feeding my hogs, which are not a few in a year, to be regularly malted in the ſame manner, nearly, as my barley: This management has, of late, ſucceeded very well with me, and I therefore intend to continue it.

Beſides feeding my hogs with theſe malted peas, I have often given them to my horſes, with which they agree very well, and are heartening food.

Turkeys will fatten apace on them alſo, and be fine meat.

I have applied my malted peas to many other uſes, which I have not, at preſent, time to enumerate: But were they only uſed for feeding hogs and horſes. it is ſtill worth while to prepare ſome in this manner every year.

Rodings, Eſſex, April 2, 1764. A.K.

[*Muſ. Ruſt.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for March, p. 134. C. W. brings a charge of inaccuracy againſt the clergy in the adminiſtration of the holy communion, for want of due attention to the meaning of the rubrick in regard to the words *alms or oblations*. The inaccuracy complained of is not ſo much in the clergy, as in C. W. himſelf, who ſuppoſes the word *oblations* was inſerted, when the firſt common-prayer-book was compiled, and on this he builds his charge; whereas it is a well-known fact, often obſerved by ſeveral very eminent divines of the church of England, that it was not inſerted till the laſt review in 1662, at which time *oblations*, for the benefit of the miniſter, were generally, if not almoſt univerſally, gone into diſuſe. It may be allowed him, that *alms* are gifts to the poor, and that *oblations* do ſometimes import offerings, which belong to the miniſter, and it is on the footing of this diſtinction, that he adviſes the omiſſion of the words *and oblations* in the prayer for the whole ſtate of Chriſt's church, which advice I ſhould be very ſorry any of the clergy ſhould follow, becauſe the omiſſion of them, as they are particularly directed to be uſed by a rubrick, might perhaps bring them under the laſh of the law, and ſubject them to an indictment, on ſome of the acts of uniformity, for deviating from the preſcribed form. But after all, *oblations* in this prayer refer to the elements of the bread and wine, which the miniſter, by the rubrick, juſt before is ordered to place himſelf on the table, and I have known ſome few clergy, in order the better to explain the meaning of the words to their congregation, when they pronounce the word *alms*, point with the hand to the baſon containing the offerings, and at the word *oblations* to the elements.

I cannot better illuſtrate this point, than by a quotation from the late Dr. Sharpe's book on the rubricks and canons of the church of England, p. 91. In ſpeaking of the rubricks, that are plain and expreſs, he mentions one of them, that ſeems ſays he, to be the leaſt regarded of any other. "It is the rubrick that ſtands immediately before the prayer for the church militant, which ſays, that *when there is a communion the prieſt ſhall then*, viz. before he offers up that prayer, *place upon the table ſo much bread and wine as he ſhall think ſufficient*. This was put in at the laſt review, and an expreſſion added in the prayer following, which is adapted to that particular action, for then, and not before, came in the word *oblations*, having immediate reference to that new order about placing *the bread and wine upon the table*. Which word, though commanded to be uſed by another rubrick in the margin, yet cannot be uſed in the plainly intended ſenſe of it, unleſs the former rubrick

about

about placing the bread and wine be complied with. Whether the bringing in this rite, and adding the word *oblations* to the prayer to ſuit with it, was proper in itſelf, and done upon ſufficient reaſon, is not any part of my deſign to conſider now: Though, I believe, that whoſoever will be at the pains to look over the annotations of learned men upon the communion-office, will find ſomething concerning both the expediency and antiquity of this rite worthy his attending to. But I here only conſidered the order itſelf as a poſitive injunction capable of being complied with, ordinarily ſpeaking, by any perſon, who has the honour to ſtand miniſtring at the Lord's table." I hope this is enough to clear the ſervice book and clergy from any inaccuracy in this place, and for further ſatisfaction I refer to what the ſame author ſays in note p. 91, 92.

By inſerting this, you will oblige a conſtant reader and an old correſpondent.

East-Kent, Apr. 9, 1764. N.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR Ramſgate proteſtant diſſenter, p. 127, who complains of a clergyman's refuſing thoſe of his perſuaſion as ſponſors in baptiſm, would do well to conſider, that *titulus non eſt lex* is a ſtanding maxim in law. It is true the title of the 29th canon ſeems to confine the ſignification of the canon itſelf to ſuch perſons only, who by reaſon of their tender age have not been admitted to communion, but ſince there are no reſtraining words in the body of the canon itſelf, it muſt be conſtrued to comprehend all ſuch, as are not really communicants, and none can be admitted as ſuch, unleſs they have been confirmed, or are ready and deſirous ſo to be. If a proteſtant diſſenter will conform in theſe points, I believe no clergyman will refuſe to admit him, but, till he does, he is diſqualified by the laws of the realm. He will not allow the miniſter a power to enquire into the propriety of ſuch matters, but, as he acknowledges, he may make proper ſearch into the legality of them, I hope, on recollection, he will allow nothing wrong was done by the refuſal of his friend, for he owns, he was no communicant, and therefore excluded by canon. By the place from whence this letter is dated, you may ſuppoſe me not a great many miles from Ramſgate, and yet I never heard of the affair but in your Magazine.

I am, &c. N.

East-Kent, Apr. 9, 1764.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following obſervation being a very accurate one, which I received from an ingenious friend at Truro in Cornwall, you are deſired to inſert in your next.

I am, your, &c. ACADEMICUS.

Oxford, April 17, 1764.

SIR, Truro, April 2, 1764.

FRIDAY and Saturday laſt being cloudy days, gave me great apprehenſions that we ſhould be deprived of obſerving the great ſolar eclipſe; but, on my getting up on Sunday morning, I found, to my great ſatisfaction, the heavens clear and ſerene. I was very vigilant in obſerving before it came on, being furniſhed with a very good twenty-two inch reflecting teleſcope, and fixed by apparent time as under:

	H.	M.	S.
Beginning -	8	39	25
Greateſt obſ.	10	4	45
End -	11	32	10
Duration -	2	52	45
Digits eclipſed -	10 d.	15	

The beginning and end were likewiſe obſerved by perſons in another houſe, very accurately; which agreeing exactly with mine, confirms the truth of both. Their inſtruments were a five feet Dolland's refractor and a reflector. The time was regulated as well by a true meridian line as by correſponding altitudes, taken the ſame day—I ordered a perſon to obſerve a very good thermometer capillary tube, and the variations were as follow:

H.		D.	S.
8	A. M.	45	7
9		46	3
10		47	1
11		47	3

Barometer 29 deg. 9 min.

I am, your, &c. I. M.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

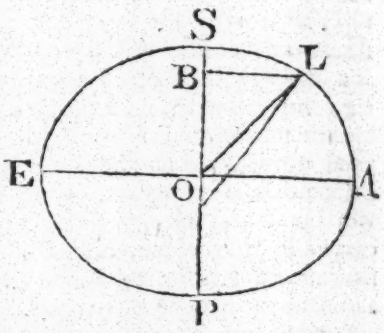
THE indulgence you have given me in your former Magazines, has induced me to ſend you the following ſolutions, which, if inſerted in your next number, will lay an additional obligation on

Your conſtant reader,

And moſt obedient humble ſervant,

Exeter Coll. March 19, 1764. VATUM ULTIMUS.

Queſt. I. in the Lond. Mag. *for* 1763, *p.* 685, *anſwered.*

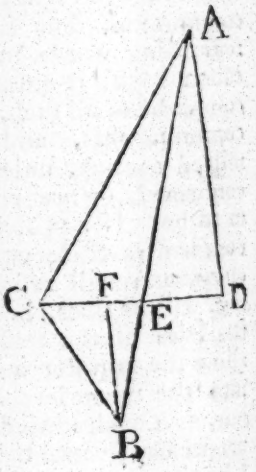


Let ESAP repreſent the true ſpheroidic fig. of the earth, EA the equator, SP the axis, L London, and the two lines LM, LO, the two lines ſpecified in the problem.—Put S = ſine of BOL which is known and x = ſine BLM. Then by the property of the ellipſis, $SP^2 : AE^2 ::$ BO : BM; and per trig. BO : BM :: tang. BLO : tang. BLM, whence by equality $SP^2 : AE^2 ::$ tang. BLO : tang. BLM. Therefore by compoſition and diviſion, $AE^2 + SP^2 : AE^2 - SP^2 ::$ tang. BLM + tang. BLO : tang. BLM — tang. BLO, :: ſine BLM + ſine BLO : ſine BLM — ſine BLO. i. e. OLM. That is, putting EA = a and SP = b, $a^2+b^2 : a^2-b^2 :: m+x : m-x$, whence by multiplying extremes and means $a^2m - b^2m + a^2x - b^2x = a\,m + b^2m - a^2x - b^2x$, or $2a^2x = 2b^2m$, therefore $x = \frac{b^2m}{a^2}$. And thus the ∠ OLM alſo is known. W. W. R.

Second Queſtion, p. 685, *anſwered.*

PUT x and x^2 for the two bodies whoſe ratio are given, and let x be the ſwifteſt body, and overtake x^2; put alſo a and b for the given velocities of x before and after the impact, c and d for thoſe of x^2; then by a known theorem for velocities, $b = \frac{ax - ax^2 + 2cx^2}{x+x^2}$ ∴ $bx + bx^2 = ax - ax^2 + 2cx^2$, ∴ $bx + ax - 2cx = a - b$, and $x = \frac{a-b}{b+a-2c}$. W. W. R.

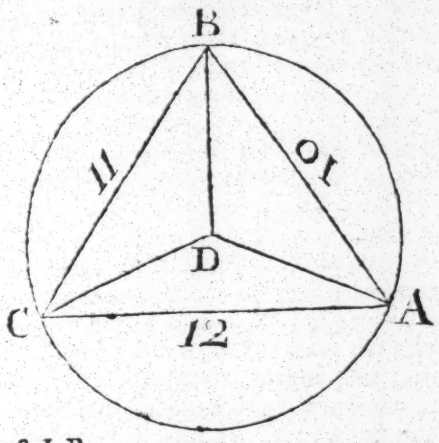
Queſtion at p. 687, *anſwered.*



PUT x and y for the ſine and coſine of half the ▽ CAD, 174 = a, and 64 = b; then per trig. 1 (rad.) : a :: $y^2 - x^2 : ay^2 - ax^2$ = AD. And $b : x :: a : \frac{ax}{b}$ = ſine of ABC: Now it is evident by means of the parallel lines that the ▽ EBF is = ▽ EAD, therefore by ſubtraction we have, $\frac{ax^2}{b} + y\sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2x^2}{b^2}}$ = ſine of ▽ FCB; then $1 : b :: \frac{ax^2}{b} + y\sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2x^2}{b^2}} : ax^2 + y\sqrt{b^2 - a^2x^2}$, now per queſt. AD + BF is a maximum, that is $ay^2 + y\sqrt{b^2 - a^2x^2}$ or by ſubſtitution $ay^2 + y\sqrt{b^2 - a + ay^2}$ = a max. which fluxed and reduced the value of y is eaſily determined.

To

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.



SIR,

BY the queſtion in your Appendix for the year, 1763, p. 682, the above triangle ABC repreſents the ſituations of Potton Town, St. Neots, and Bedford: Now the triangle ABC being inſcribed within the circle BCA, then D the center, or the houſe, will be equidiſtant from C B and A. Now by a known problem in trigonometry the < A B C will be 69° 45′ 18″; then according to Euclid, book iii. prob. 20. the < A B C × 2 will be = < C D A, then 180°— the < A D C = 49° 58′ 46″ ÷ 2 = < D A C = to DCA, becauſe the lines AD and CD are equal. Therefore as the ſine of the < D: the log. A C 12 miles :: ſine of the < A C D. to the log. of A D = 6 miles 132 poles $\frac{16}{100}$ = to CD = BD.

Your conſtant reader,

J. HELDER.

Hertford, Feb. 26, 1764.

WESTMINSTER RACES.

1762—OCTOBER MEETING.

Lord Bute's *Favourite* (the noted Scotch Stallion) won the King's Plate; beating Mr. Pitt's famous horſe *Guide* (who had won ſeveral plates in different parts of England) and Lord Temple's bald-faced mare *Moll-Gawky*.

Betts before ſtarting — *Favourite* againſt the field.

1763—SPRING MEETING.

Noblemen and Gentlemens Great Subſcription.

Lord Bute's dun horſe, *Treaſurer* 1ſt
Lord Holland's black horſe, *Paymaſter* - - 2d
Lord Halifax's brown mare, *Falconer* 3d
Sir F. Daſhwood's ſorrel horſe, *Redſtreak* - 4th
Duke of Newcaſtle's grey horſe, *Smuggler*, aged, fell lame in running
Marquis of Rockingham's *Swiſs* dr.
Lord Aſhburnham's *Ranger* dit.
Lord Kinnoul's *Lancaſter*, diſtanced, owing to his being rode in a *Pelham-Bit*.
Duke of Devonſhire's *Old Whig* ran out of the courſe.
Henry Bilſon Legge's *Southampton* paid forfeit.
Mr. Wilkes's horſe, *Liberty*, rode by himſelf, took the lead at ſtarting; but being puſhed hard by Mr. Biſhop's black gelding, *Privilege*, fell down at the Devil's Ditch, and was no where.

1763—OCTOBER MEETING.

KING'S PLATE.

Duke of Bedford's Horſe, *Preſident* 1ſt
George Grenville's *Gentle Shepherd* 2d
Lord Sandwich's *Jemmy Twitcher* 3d
Lord Egmont's *King John* 4th
Charles Townſhend's horſe, *Trimmer*, ran on the wrong ſide of the poſt.
Mr. Pitt's bay horſe, *Guide*, was in training for this match, and expected to enter at the poſt, but went off.
General A'Court's horſe, *Major*, Col. Barre's *Governor*, and General Conway's *Dragoon*, paid forfeit.
Great expectations from Lord Shelburne's Colt, but he ran reſty; and 'tis ſuppoſed he will not ſtart any more. Some knowing-ones, who had backed him for a conſiderable ſum, were taken in deep.
Mr. Luther's colt, four years old, weight 8 ſt. 4 lb. beat Mr. Conyer's *Freehold*, aged, weight 9 ſt. — 'Twas obſerved at ſtarting, that *Freehold* carried too much weight. However, it is thought he would have won the heat, had not a perſon, belonging to one of the public offices, croſſed the courſe whilſt he was running.
The Sweepſtakes, over the Duke's courſe, was won hollow by Lord Albemarle's *Havanna* from a great many others. But diſputes having ariſen, whether or not *Havanna* was duly qualified, part of the money is detained in the hands of the clerk of the courſe.

APRIL

APRIL 11.

The ſecond great match was decided between the two famous Perſian horſes, Mr. Sullivan's *Leader*, and Lord Clive's *Nabob*. Though *Leader* won at the former meeting, yet he barely ſaved his diſtance this time.—'Tis ſaid this remarkable difference in his running, was owing to his having changed his rider.

Odds at ſtarting—Six to four on *Leader*.

A true copy of the race liſt.
Witneſs my hand,
[*Pub. Adv.*] HEBER, jun.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

Lewes, April 23, 1764.

OUR politicians here are greatly diſappointed in the king's ſpeech: I own myſelf one of them; but inſtead of complaining in ſecret, had rather expreſs my objections, in hope that they may be removed.

The chief cauſe of our diſlike is, that the ſpeech contains no ſort of news, and has not a word of foreign politics from the beginning to the end of it. All is the language of a dead calm, in which we ſeem to be quite ſecure within ourſelves.

Is it poſſible then, that for theſe thirty years paſt, we ſhould have been ſpending an hundred millions of money upon thoſe great and intereſting points, of the maintainance of the pragmatic ſanction; of the Queen of Hungary's dominions in their totality; of the ſyſtem of Germany, and the liberties of the empire? and that they ſhould now not one of them be worthy of the ſmalleſt notice? Was it not the chief employment of the great miniſters of the late reign to treat with, cajole and bribe the ſeveral German courts? And ſo lately as after a treaty at Hanover in the year 1750, did we not, for three years together, pay our money to the electors of Saxony and of Bavaria, beſide a douceur to the elector palatine, to buy their votes, which they did not give, for the election of a king of the Romans? and yet they are now doing it at their own time, and in their own way, without ſtaying to take from us a ſingle ſhilling: Nay the electors are actually met at Frankfort; and his majeſty does not ſo much as tell his parliament that they are chuſing; as if the intereſt of a commercial nation were no more concerned with a king of the Romans, than with an emperor of Fez, or a king of Tetuan.

Even the glorious king of Pruſſia, the terror of a former war, and the idol of the late, who has figured ſo much in all our ſpeeches for many years together, is not once mentioned in this. Is not the preſent march of his troops to Poland of juſt as much importance to us, as his march, in the year 1740, into Sileſia? yet we now take no account of his motions; and, after offering up ſo many millions to his pleaſure, and hanging the nation's fate upon him, we now ſeem to think no more of him than he ever did of us; and regard the great champion of proteſtantiſm no more than if he had profeſſed himſelf a direct Atheiſt.

Our navy, indeed, we are told, is kept in a reſpectable condition. But, loſt to all the generous views of former ſtateſmen, who would have ſent our fleets any where, and about any thing to carry a king to Italy, or to fetch him back again; to fight a battle or to give a crown, in order to pleaſe or diſpleaſe an emperor for our humour; we now ſeem to be contracting ourſelves within a narrow ſcheme of politics; and to imagine that Engliſh fleets are made only to guard our coaſts, and to protect our own commerce and plantations.

Mention is made in the ſpeech, and our miniſters ſeem to value themſelves upon, uniting the intereſts of the moſt diſtant poſſeſſions of the crown: But what is this more than what common ſenſe would dictate to any man? And how tame a thought, compared with the extended plans of former miniſters, whoſe great geniuſes prompted them to unite the intereſts and the purſes of all the king's ſubjects with Pandours and Uhlans, and ſpent the profits of our colonies in putting ſhirts upon the back of Croats and Waraſdiners?

Even the electorate itſelf, how well ſoever it may be adminiſtered by its own government, is not once mentioned by his majeſty to his Engliſh parliament. Now, ſir, could the good men of the laſt reign have annually ſpent in the defence of this ſacred land more than

twice

than twice the value of all the moveables in it if they had thought that it might ſafely have been left to itſelf? Yet the ſpeech takes no care about it, and leaves the French juſt as able to carry off every acre of it, as they were in any year of the war. Other miniſters might have taught his majeſty, that the uſe to be made of this country is to raiſe money for that: But ſo little have theſe men learned their buſineſs, that we have been publickly told, that his majeſty, upon the appointing commiſſioners to ſettle the ſeveral demands of our late German ſubſidiaries, was pleaſed to ſignify his deſire, that juſtice ſhould be done to every German court but that favour ſhould be ſhewn to none.

But what we think the moſt extraordinary of all is, that though this is the ſecond ſeſſions of the peace, and has been a pretty long one too, yet his majeſty, now at the end of it, does not tell his parliament, that he is tired of us, and wants to get away to Hanover. Any of the great miniſters of the late reign, for the good of their country, would have carried him out of it, that they might have had him entirely to themſelves, and by intriguing with German miniſters abroad have ſupplanted any rivals at home: or by leading him into ſubſidiary treaties, might have made themſelves the more neceſſary for the defence of them: Or his majeſty might have held a congreſs at Hanover, and out-ſhone all his brother princes; that would have given us ſomething to talk of. Or he might have taken a pique againſt any one of them, and liſtened to a propoſal for parcelling out his dominions; that might have raiſed us ſomething to fight about.

But of any of theſe enlarged views the ſpeech does not afford us the leaſt proſpect. On the contrary, the whole air of it breathes the language of mere content and eaſe, and looks as if his majeſty himſelf had nothing to do, but to ſtay with his people, and to be happy; and as if he would have them place their happineſs at home, and think in the ſame manner.

Theſe, ſir, are our doubts about the ſpeech which we ſhould be glad to receive your aſſiſtance in clearing up; for though I cannot reſign the judgment of my own underſtanding to any miniſterial dictates, yet I reckon it a more deſirable ſtate of mind; and for the preſervation of my own eaſe and good-humour, I would rather wiſh to think well, than to think ill of the government I live under.

[*Gazetteer.*]

Curious extracts from Burn's Hiſtory of the Poor Laws.

"IN the rating of wages, It is ſet forth, how much by the day ſhall be taken by tillers, and other coverers of fern and ſtraw, and their knaves.—The Saxon *knapa*, or *knafa*, ſignifies a *ſervant*. And the thatchers to this day have an inſtrument that holds their ſtraw, which they call a *knape*. What is obſervable here is, the generous notions entertained by our anceſtors, with reſpect to an action baſe and ignoble. They would not ſuppoſe it to belong to a freeman, but appropriated it to the inferior rank of people. A *knaviſh* action was ſuch as was fit only for one of the meaner ſervants. A *villain* was a degree lower than the thatcher's ſervant; for he was the drudge of his lord, not even ſuſceptible of property in many caſes, but was himſelf of the goods and chattels of his maſter. Therefore an offence, accompanied with extraordinary aggravation, was termed *villainous*. As much as to ſay, iniquity degrades a man, and ranks him among the vulgar.—So a man who was devoid of courage and conſequently unfit for the military profeſſion, was denominated a *cow-herd* (for that, moſt probably, is the genuine etymology of what, we now call *coward*).—On the other hand, theſe inferior perſons were not behind hand with the great men (for there never wanted humour even amongſt the common people): If a man was half an idiot, or remarkably deformed in body; they would ſtyle him *My Lord*. And by way of ridicule of their jovialneſs and hoſpitality, when a man was in liquor, they would call him *as drunk as a lord*.—Theſe, and many other like expreſſions and cuſtoms, which have come down to our days, were originally feudal, having relation to the military inſtitution, and the diſtinction betwixt lord and vaſſal."

And

"And here it is obſervable upon the ſubject of cloathing, how the reſtrictions as to the goodneſs or quantity of cloth in their garments, vaniſhed by degrees, as manufactures increaſed; until, at length, in queen Elizabeth's reign, the current received a contrary direction, and the wearing of the manufacturers was enjoyned: Concerning which, the firſt act that hath occurred, is that 13 Eliz. c. 19. by which it is required, that every perſon above the age of ſix years (except maidens, ladies, and gentlewomen; and lords, knights, and gentlemen of 20 marks a year) ſhall wear upon the ſabbath, and holiday, upon their head, one cap of wool, knit, thicked, and dreſſed in England, on pain of 3s. 4d. The form of which cap may be ſeen in ſome of the pictures of thoſe days.

And here curioſity will ſuggeſt certain reflections upon that noble ſubject of painting. Why are perſons pictured in Grecian or Roman habits and in ſuch habits as never were worn in any age? Would it not be infinitely more entertaining, to ſee every perſon drawn in his own proper dreſs? It would be a work becoming the pencil of a ſkilful artiſt, from ſuch paintings as may be yet found, from hiſtory, from acts of parliament, and other ſumptuary laws, to exhibit a ſeries of perſons, of both ſexes, in the habits of their reſpective ages, at proper intervals."

A Letter from Paris.

THE following literary anecdote has lately engaged the attention of the curious in this metropolis. There has been lately printed at a private preſs, and handed about here, a little *Brochure*, under the title of "A Letter to Dr. Brockleſby, and two Cards to Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkins,"

The Letter is as follows:

Great George-ſtreet, Monday,
Dec. 19, 1763.

Dear Sir,

I Have the favour of your letter, and of the paper encloſed. I think you are rather deficient in politeneſs, that you do not congratulate your friend on the *new* and *ſingular* honour done him by the *houſe of commons*, in appointing a *phyſician* and *ſurgeon* to attend me. The *lords* ſet them ſuch an example, by ordering the *phyſician* and *ſurgeon* of a member of the other houſe to their bar, to be examined concerning his ſtate of health. I had before received other unmerited obligations from their *lordſhips*, and the old friendſhip of lord Sandwich, though I own I was rather put to the bluſh by *their publiſhing* to the world what they pretended was found (perhaps put) among the things ſtolen from me. If a man makes a private *Eſſay on Woman*, ſhould all the world ſee it? Is a treatiſe againſt the ſpleen, or the *tædium vitæ*, ſo dangerous as now to become a ſtate crime for the cognizance of our preſent C——l rulers, or rather In——s? Has the naſty, gummy, blubbering, over-grown boy of a *lord*, barbarous and bluſtering as the *north*; has he likewiſe received his order to denounce to the *commons* a laughable poem as a horrid crime to make all good chriſtians ſhudder? Are the moſt wretched and impious lines to be *forged*, that a work, which idolizes the whole ſex, may be brought into judgment before the *crafty Scot*, who never loved any woman, and who——

This laſt act of the *commons* ſeems almoſt to perfect the ſcene, and quite overwhelms me with gratitude. Yet though I am a young member, I cannot but obſerve and lament, that the antient, eſtabliſhed forms of Parliament, have, in the preſent caſe, been laid aſide, as if order had taken leave of the *houſe* with good old Onſlow. The courſe of buſineſs has always been, that affairs of importance ſhould previouſly go to a *committee*, to have a full and fair diſcuſſion, and afterwards the houſe receives, and duly weighs, the report of the *committee*. The affair you have mentioned is of ſo much real conſequence, that it ſhould (in my poor opinion) have been referred to *two committees*. *Firſt*, it ſhould have gone to the *committee of ways and means*, to contrive how the *ſtate phyſician* and *ſurgeon* can get into my houſe. *Secondly*, to the *committee of ſupply*, to vote the fees due to the gentlemen for their attendance; but I have public *oeconomy* ſo much at heart, (though I make no parade of it) that I will ſave the nation this expence; for I will not ſuffer either of them to enter my doors.

The commons, like true country people

BRITISH MUSEUM
10
95
FEB

Nut Cracker.
An Eagle.
Red beaked Toucan.
Green & Red Parrot of China.

people, seem to have an overflowing of kindness for me, which is very apt to surfeit; and yet, like the others, sometimes, in the same moment, they fail in a point of good-breeding, even to one of their own members. The *house* desires Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkins to come to me, but forgot to desire me to receive them, and I most certainly will not.

Surely, my dear sir, this matter has been too lightly determined upon by the *honourable house*. It is pretty well known that I have already a *physician* and *surgeon*, whose characters the foul breath of slander never reached, and whom I confide in and love. Why should I admit any others? Am I to consent to an unjust slur upon gentlemen, with whom I have all the reason in the world to be satisfied? Shall I concur in suffering party madness to fix a vile suspicion, where I know that it ought not to rest? I will never countenance so shameful a proceeding. Honour, justice, gratitude, private friendship, equally forbid it.

My brother members seem quite wild in their rage. They would force a *physician* and *surgeon* upon me, when I have one of each already, and they forget that my dear friend and *chaplain* CHURCHILL has left me for some time. Would it not therefore have looked better, if these obliging friends had shewn some regard to my *spiritual* concerns: and had ordered their own chaplain, the very *learned* brother of the very *conscientious* merchant, and of the very *acute* S——, to attend me; or they might perhaps have prevailed on *good* Mr. *Kidgell*. He is so ready to every laudable (and lucrative) work, he would not, I believe, have hesitated. You might, in time, have had *observations on my conversion and apostleship*, though I hope not in a way to make you doubt of the whole; at least you would have been sure of a *series of letters* in the *Ledger*, the profits to be divided between the said *Kidgell* and his partner *Mac Faden*, according to the said *Kidgell's* former plan. I think the *lords* too ought to have considered this important point of *chaplainship*, and lord *S*———, or lord *Le D*———, or some other *pious* lord, should have moved to send me a *divine legation of the* B—— *of* G———.

May, 1764.

I have been said to have doubts. I really have none. If I had, that *orthodox* B—— would surely be able to remove them, only I should fear that for every one of mine he carried away, he would leave ten of his own behind with me. I might likewise be treated with quaint persuasives to *continence*. It could never come more *apropos*, nor with a greater probability of success; for that cold, frozen virtue of *chastity*, the virtue of age, not of youth, seems likely to be as much my portion the rest of this year, as it has been the pedant's through every year of his life.* His virtue is *fixed as in a frost*, beyond all the powers of genial spring, or a most luscious wife; mine I trust will *thaw, melt, and resolve itself into sprightly dew*, long before the first breath of Zephyr.

After all, my dear doctor, I might I believe, admit the state-physician and surgeon without any danger of a *Russian hæmorrhoidal cholic*; but I will not do any thing on *compulsion, Hal.* I do not suspect either of them in the least to resemble a *Talbot*, a *Martin*, a *Forbes*, or a *Dun*. On the contrary, they are both amiable men, and therefore I wish you would bring them here to dinner as soon as I get a little better, for at present if they came, I should fear they would place themselves, *by authority*, one on the right, and the other on the left hand of their poor patient, and, like Sancho's doctor with his wand, forbid my tasting any thing I ogled, or rather *squinted* at.

I am alone: if you are disingaged, I wish you to come here at four, and I will give you half my boiled chicken. We never can want food for laughter, while, in the phrase of the *Sly* Fox, *G*——. *G*——*lle* has the *conduct of the house of commons*.

I am ever, my dear sir,
Your affectionate humble servant,
JOHN WILKES.

[N. B. The *two cards* have already appeared in our Magazine for 1763, p. 627.)

DESCRIPTION *of* UNCOMMON BIRDS, *Plate I.*

1. THE Nut-cracker is about the size of a Jack-daw; the wing, when closed, measures seven inches, the bill

K k is

* *Ask of the learn'd the way? the learn'd are blind;*
That way a W— could never find. Essay on Woman, Ep. iv. l. 19.

is two inches in length, it is rounded at the tip when looked at from above, and of a black colour. The noſtrils are covered with whitiſh feathers, which point forward from the head, and continue in a white line from the baſe of the bill to the eyes, on each ſide. The feathers of the head, neck and body, are dark brown, ſomewhat inclining to red, and thoſe on the lower ſide of the head, breaſt, and beginning of the back have each of them a triangular white ſpot at their tips, the ſharper angle pointing upwards. The wings are black, with triangular white ſpots, on the leſſer covert feathers only. The covert feathers on the inſide of the wings are ſo deeply tipped with white, that their duſky bottoms are almoſt hid; and three or four of the middle gills of the wings, have each a longiſh white ſpot about the middle of their inner webs. The tail is compoſed of twelve feathers, of a black colour, all having white tips. The legs feet and claws are black.

2. The Eagle. The black Eagle is twice as big as a Raven, the jaws and eyelids of a darkiſh red colour, with few or no feathers upon them, and the eyes are hazel. On the middle of the back there is a large white ſpot, mixed with red feathers, which as it approaches the rump becomes entirely of a darkiſh red. The legs are feathered down a little below the knees and the remaining naked part is red, and the talons are very long. Of Eagles there are ſeveral kinds beſides the black, as the Golden Eagle, Egyptian, white tailed, vulturine, ſea, white tailed of Hudſon's bay, ſpotted, creſted of Braſil, white tailed of Braſic, bald, ring-necked, crowned, and golden ring-tailed, Eagles.

3. The red beaked Toucan, is of the bigneſs of a common tame pigeon, and ſhaped like a jack-daw, with a large head to ſupport its monſtrous bill, which from the angles of the mouth to its point is ſix inches and a half, and its height or width, in the thickeſt part, a little more than two. Its thickneſs, near the head, is one inch and a quarter, and is a little arched or rounded along the top of the upper mandible; the under ſide is alſo, round the upper mandible, round its baſe, and its upper part of a bright yellow, and its ſides of a red or ſcarlet colour, as is the lower mandible, except at its baſe which is purpliſh, and the ſides are quite black. A black liſt paſſes almoſt round its bill, near the baſe, which ſeperates, the red from the other colours. The hinder part of the neck, back, wings, tail, belly and thighs are black, and the under ſide of the head, the throat and the beginning of the breaſt are white. Between the white on the breaſt and black on the belly, is a ſpace of red feathers, in the form of a new moon, with its points upwards. The legs, feet, and claws, are of an aſh colour and the toes ſtand like thoſe of parrots, two before and two behind.

4. The green and red Parrot, of China, is of the ſize of a middling hen, and the upper mandible of the bill is red at its baſe, and inclining to yellow at the point, which is pretty much hooked, and has an angle on each ſide. The lower mandible is black and the noſtrils are placed between the feathers of the head, and the baſe of the bill; there being no ſkin over the baſe, as is common in moſt of the parrot kind. It is alſo ſingular in having the feathers continued cloſe to the eyes. The circles round the pupils of the eyes, are of a bright orange colour, and the head, neck, back, covert feathers of the wings, the breaſt, belly, and upper ſide of the tail are all of a beautiful deep green. The ſides under the wings and the inner covert feathers of the ſame are red; which redneſs on the ſides appears outwardly down the ſides of the breaſt and belly. The greater quills or beam feathers of the wings, are of a fine blue; as are alſo thoſe of the firſt row of the covert feathers above them. The edge or border of the wing above, that falls on the breaſt, is likewiſe blue. The inſide of the quills, and the under ſide of the tail, are of a dark brown or blackiſh colour; and the tips of the tail feather, on the under ſide, are of a yellowiſh brown. The thighs and coverts beneath the tail, are green, and the legs, feet, and claws, are black. The toes are two forwards, and two backwards, as in other parrots. It is a very rare bird.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

ELEGY,

By Mr. SHENSTONE.

He complains how ſoon the pleaſing Novelty of Life is over. To Mr J—.

AH me, my friend! it will not, will not laſt!
This fairy ſcene, that cheats our youthful eyes!
The charm diſſolves; th'aerial muſic's paſt;
The banquet ceaſes, and the viſion flies.

Where are the ſplendid forms, the rich perfumes,
Where the gay tapers, where the ſpacious dome?
Vaniſh'd the coſtly pearls, the crimſon plumes,
And we, delightleſs, left to wander home!

Vain now are books, the ſage's wiſdom vain!
What has the world to bribe our ſteps aſtray?
Ere reaſon learns by ſtudy'd laws to reign,
The weaken'd paſſions, ſelf-ſubdu'd, obey.

Scarce has the ſun ſeven annual courſes roll'd,
Scarce ſhewn the whole that fortune can ſupply;
Since not the miſer ſo careſs'd his gold,
As I, for what it gave, was heard to ſigh.

On the world's ſtage I wiſh'd ſome ſprightly part;
To deck my native fleece with tawdry lace;
'Twas life, 'twas taſte, and—oh my fooliſh heart!
Subſtantial joy was fix'd in pow'r and place.

And you, ye works of art! allur'd mine eye,
The breathing picture, and the living ſtone:
Tho' gold, tho' ſplendour, heav'n and fate deny,
"Yet might I call one Titian ſtroke my own!"

Smit with the charms of fame, whoſe lovely ſpoil,
The wreath, the garland, fire the poet's pride,
I trimm'd my lamp, conſum'd the midnight oil—
But ſoon the paths of health and fame divide!

Oft too I pray'd, 'twas nature form'd the pray'r,
To grace my native ſcenes, my rural home;
To ſee my trees expreſs their planter's care,
And gay, on Attic models, raiſe my dome.

But now 'tis o'er, the dear deluſion's o'er!
A ſtagnant breezleſs air becalms my ſoul,
A fond aſpiring candidate no more,
I ſcorn the palm, before I reach the goal.

O youth! enchanting ſtage, profuſely bleſt!
Bliſs ev'n obtruſive courts the frolic mind;
Of health neglectful, yet by health careſt;
Careleſs of favour, yet ſecure to find:

Then glows the breaſt, as opening roſes fair;
More free, more vivid than the linnet's wing;
Honeſt as light, tranſparent ev'n as air,
Tender as buds, and laviſh as the ſpring.

Not all the force of manhood's active might,
Not all the craft to ſubtle age aſſign'd,
Not ſcience ſhall extort that dear delight,
Which gay deluſion gave the tender mind.

Adieu ſoft raptures! tranſports void of care!
Parent of raptures, dear deceit, adieu!
And you, her daughters, pining with deſpair,
Why, why ſo ſoon her fleeting ſteps purſue!

Tedious again to curſe the drizling day!
Again to trace the wint'ry tracts of ſnow!
Or, ſooth'd by vernal airs, again ſurvey
The ſelf-ſame hawthorns bud, and cowſlips blow!

O life! how ſoon of ev'ry bliſs forlorn!
We ſtart falſe joys, and urge the devious race:
A tender prey; that chears our youthful morn,
Then ſinks untimely, and defrauds the chace.

NANCY *of the* VALE.

A BALLAD.

By the ſame.

Nerine Galatea! thymo mihi dulcior Hyblæ!
Candidior cygnis, hederâ formoſior albâ!

THE weſtern ſky was purpled o'er
With every pleaſing ray:
And flocks reviving felt no more
The ſultry heats of day:

When, from an hazle's artleſs bower,
Soft-warbled Strephon's tongue!
He bleſt the ſcene, he bleſt the hour,
While Nancy's praiſe he ſung.

"Let fops with fickle falſhood range
The paths of wanton love,
While weeping maids lament their change,
And ſadden every grove:

But endleſs bleſſings crown the day
I ſaw fair Eſham's dale!
And every bleſſing find its way
To Nancy of the Vale!

'Twas from Avona's banks the maid
Di'rus'd her lovely beams;
And every ſhining glance diſplay'd
The naiad of the ſtreams.

Soft as the wild-duck's tender young,
That float on Avon's tide;
Bright as the water-lily ſprung,
And glittering near its ſide.

Freſh as the bordering flowers, her bloom,
Her eye, all mild to view;
The little halcyons azure plume
Was never half ſo blue.

Her ſhape was like the reed ſo ſleek,
So taper, ſtrait, and fair;
Her dimpled ſmile, her bluſhing cheek,
How charming ſweet they were!

Far in the winding vale retir'd,
This peerleſs bud I found;
And ſhadowing rocks, and woods conſpir'd
To fence her beauties round.

That nature in ſo lone a dell
Should form a nymph ſo ſweet!
Or fortune to her ſecret cell
Conduct my wandering feet!

Gay lordlings ſought her for their bride,
But ſhe would ne'er incline:
"Prove to your equals true, ſhe cry'd,
As I will prove to mine.
'Tis Strephon, on the mountain's brow,
Has won my right good will;
To him I gave my plighted vow,
With him I'll climb the hill."

Struck with her charms and gentle truth,
I claſp'd the conſtant fair;
To her alone I gave my youth,
And vow my future care.

And when this vow ſhall faithleſs prove,
Or I thoſe charms forego;
The ſtream that ſaw our tender love,
That ſtream ſhall ceaſe to flow!"

ELEGY *on* MAY-DAY.

Occaſioned by its giving Date to the Ceſſation of Franks.

UNCERTAIN April quits the low'ring ſky,
Fair Nature wears again her gayer robe,
And jocund May, bedeckt with many a flow'r,
Succeeds to rule again the laughing globe.

Ah! now no more we greet thy glad approach, [ties praiſe;
No more, ſweet month, thy op'ning beau-
But mourn, expiring 'midſt a thouſand ſighs,
The happy liberty of better days.

Thy inauſpicious dawn has firſt beheld
The fatal blow which privilege receives;
In ſad remembrance droop each beauteous flow'r, [leaves.
Strew'd be the ground with early falling

Where waſt thou, God of Love? where fled thy ſteps,
When ſenates paſs'd the cruel ſad, decree;
When they combin'd, with heavy tax to load
Each paſſing letter, now no longer free?

For moſt thy vot'ries, Love, the change ſhall feel;
No more the faithful paper haſtes to bear
The ſecret intercourſe of ardent vows,
Till mark unwelcome ſtains its ſurface fair.

Unleſs, perchance, by member ſuperſcrib'd
With whole direction free the billet flies;
But who ſhall chuſe ſuch ſecrets to impart,
Or ſhew his miſtreſs to another's eyes?

Perhaps, in ſenatorial pride profound,
He too, intreated, many a murmur makes;
Shall much complain of labour now increas'd
And grudge his trouble, e'en for lovers ſakes,
Ceas'd then the happy means of converſe ſweet,
When diſtant counties faithful lovers part;
The frequent letter, frequent charge awaits,
And free no more the feelings of the heart.

Mourn this, ye maids, that wont with annual ſtep
Joyful to trip it o'er the London ſtreet;
Mourn this, who now around th'high tap'ring pole
With lighter foot prepare the ground to beat.

No more the varied wreath of flowers cull'd,
On high, ſhall beautify the rural ſcene;
Th'uplifted load no more of maſſy plate,
Bedeckt with chearful ornament, be ſeen.

In black alone, with ſolemn pace advance,
Ye youths, a mournful garland now be borne; [ear,
And this, while ſorrow'd meaſure ſtrike the
Heap'd up, let many unuſeleſs frank adorn.

Still each returning year let mourning mark
The hated dawn of this once joyful day;
Till welcome letters once again are free,
Still celebrate no more the month of May.

VERSES *wrote in* HAGLEY-PARK.

WAND'RING at eaſe o'er theſe enchanting plains, [reigns:
Where Nature deck'd by Art triumphant
Thy genius, Lyttelton! we all admire,
With claſſic taſte improv'd, and Mantuan fire;
Thoſe rural ſcenes which Maro's pencil drew,
Rais'd by thy ſkill again ſalute our view.
In this bleſt * bow'r methinks I ſee thee ſtand,
The graces and the muſes hand in hand:
Whilſt Maro's ſhade ſerenely ſeems to riſe,
Views the ſweet proſpect with enraptur'd eyes;
And thy lov'd Thompſon quits th'Elyſian choir [lyre!
To haunt theſe walks where once he tun'd his
Nature applauding ſmiles—and all allow,
That what was Tempe once, is Hagley now!

May 2, 1764. T.

Sent with a Piece of painted flowered Silk to Lady Charles Spencer, *who had ſaid ſhe was low in Pocket, and could not afford to buy it herſelf.*

By the Right Hon. Lady TEMPLE.

SINCE the times are ſo bad, and are ſtill growing worſe, [your purſe.
You may call this your own, without ſinking
The nymphs and the fauns ſay the pattern is new,
And that Flora's gay pencil deſign'd it, is true:
It was finiſh'd and deſtin'd for beauty's fair queen;
So to whom it belongs is moſt eaſily ſeen.
Tho' flow'rets ſoon wither, yet theſe will not die, [eye;
When fading, reviv'd by a beam from your

If

* *The temple oppoſite the caſcade.*

If you only breathe on them they'll fill the whole room
With ſweets far ſurpaſſing Arabia's perfume.
Refuſe not this trifle, your title is clear,
And Spencer will vouch it, tho' married a year.

VERSES *to Lady* ISABELLA STANHOPE.

AN aſpect ſweet, a courtly mien,
In ſprightly Iſabella ſeen,
Already we admire!
Thus in her tend'reſt years ſhe warms,
But ſoon ſhall her increaſing charms
Set every heart on fire.

The wond'rous beauties which we trace,
Diſtinguiſh'd in the Fitzroy race,
And which but few adorn;
In her begin ſo much to ſhine,
She ſeems another * Caroline,
Like her, to conquer, born.

The SPIRIT *of* CONTRADICTION.

A TALE. By R. LLOYD, M. A.

THE very trifling'ſt things in life
Create the moſt material ſtrife.
What ſcarce will ſuffer a debate,
Will oft produce the bittereſt hate.
It is you ſay—I ſay 'tis not.
—Why you grow warm—and I am hot,
Thus each alike with paſſion glows,
And words come firſt, and after, blows.
Friend Jerkin had an income clear,
Some fifteen pounds, or more, a year,
And rented, on the farming plan,
Grounds at much greater ſums per ann.
A man of conſequence, no doubt,
'Mongſt all his neighbours round about:
He was of frank and open mind,
Too honeſt to be much refin'd,
Would ſmoke his pipe and tell his tale,
Sing a good ſong and drink his ale.
His wife was of another mould;
Her age was neither young nor old;
Her features ſtrong, but ſomewhat plain;
Her air not bad, but rather vain;
Her temper neither new nor ſtrange,
A woman's, very apt to change;
What ſhe moſt hated was conviction,
What ſhe moſt lov'd flat contradiction.
A charming houſewife ne'ertheleſs;
—Tell me a thing ſhe could not dreſs,
Soups, haſhes, pickles, puddings, pies,
Nought came amiſs—ſhe was ſo wiſe.
For ſhe, bred twenty miles from town,
Had brought a world of breeding down,
And Cumberland had ſeldom ſeen
A farmer's wife with ſuch a mein;
She could not bear the ſound of dame;
—No—Miſtreſs Jerkin was her name.
She could harangue with wond'rous grace
On gowns and mobs, and caps and lace;
But though ſhe ne'er adorn'd his brows,
She had a vaſt contempt for ſpouſe,
As being one who took no pride,
And was a deal too countrify'd:
Such were our couple man and wife;
Such were their means and ways of life.
Once on a time, the ſeaſon fair,
For exerciſe and chearful air,
It happen'd in his morning's roam
He kill'd his birds, and brought them home.
—Here, Cicely, take away my gun—
How ſhall we have theſe ſtarlings done?
—Done? what my love? Your wits are wild;
Starlings, my dear; they're thruſhes, child.
Nay now but look, conſider, wife,
They're ſtarlings—No—upon my life:
Sure I can judge as well as you,
I know a thruſh and ſtarling too.
Who was it ſhot them, you or I?
They're ſtarlings—thruſhes—zounds you lie.
Pray, Sir, take back your dirty word,
I ſcorn your language as your bird;
It ought to make a huſband bluſh,
To treat a wife ſo 'bout a thruſh.
Thruſh, Cicely!—Yes—a ſtarling—No,
The lie again, and then a blow.
Blows carry ſtrong and quick conviction,
And mar the pow'rs of contradiction.
Peace ſoon enſu'd, and all was well,
It were imprudence to rebel,
Or keep the ball up of debate
Againſt theſe arguments of weight.
A year roll'd on in perfect eaſe,
'Twas as you like, and what you pleaſe,
'Till in its courſe and order due,
Came March the twentieth, fifty-two,
Quoth Cicely, this charming life,
No tumults now, no blow, no ſtrife.
What fools we were this day laſt year!
Lord, how you beat me then, my dear!
—Sure it was idle and abſurd
To wrangle ſo about a bird;
A bird not worth a ſingle ruſh—
A ſtarling—no my love, a thruſh.
That I'll maintain—that I'll deny.
—You're wrong, good huſband—wife, you lie.
Again the ſelf-ſame wrangle roſe,
Again the lie, again the blows.
Thus every year (true man and wife)
Enſues the ſame domeſtic ſtrife.
Thus every year their quarrel ends,
They argue, fight, and buſs, and friends;
'Tis ſtarling, thruſh, and thruſh, and ſtarling;
You dog, you b—; my dear, my darling.

Two Pieces by Dean Swift, *not publiſhed in his Works.*

A PORTRAIT *from the* LIFE.

COME ſit by my ſide, while this picture I draw:
In chatt'ring a magpye, in pride a jackdaw;
A temper the devil himſelf could not bridle,
Impertinent mixture of buſy and idle:
As rude as a bear, no mule half ſo crabbed,
She ſwills like a ſow, and ſhe breeds like a rabbit.
An houſwife in bed, at table a ſlattern,
For all an example, for no one a pattern.

Now

* *Lady Caroline her eldeſt ſiſter.*

Now tell me, friend Thomas *, Ford, Gratten †, and merry Dan ‡.
Has this any likeneſs to good Madam Sheridan?

A ſatirical Elegy on the Death of a late famous General.

HIS grace! impoſſible! what, dead!
Of old age too, and in his bed!
And could that mighty warrior fall,
And ſo inglorious, after all!
Well, ſince he's gone, no matter how,
The laſt loud trump muſt wake him now;
And truſt me, as the noiſe grows ſtronger,
He'll wiſh to ſleep a little longer.
But could he be indeed ſo old
As by the news-papers we are told?
Threeſcore, I think is pretty high,
'Twas time, in conſcience, he ſhould die;
This world he cumber'd long enough,
He burnt his candle to a ſnuff,
And that's the reaſon ſome folks think
He left behind ſo great a ſtink.
Behold his funeral appears,
Nor widows ſighs, nor orphans tears,
Wont at ſuch times each heart to pierce,
Attend the progreſs of his hearſe.
But what of that, his friends may ſay,
He had thoſe honours in his day;
True to his profit and his pride,
He made them weep before he dy'd.
Come hither, all ye empty things,
Ye bubbles rais'd by breath of kings,
Who float upon the tide of ſtate,
Come hither, and behold your fate:
Let pride be taught by this rebuke,
How very mean a thing's a d—ke;
From all his ill got honours flung,
Turn'd to that dirt, from whence he ſprung!

On the late famous Conteſt at Cambridge.

THE proctors both, with ſolemn face,
Declare their Cambridge void of grace:
What then muſt next befal them?
Should Hardwicke not elected be,
And S——h have the ſteward's ſee,
The devil ſure will maul them.

EPIGRAM.

On the ſudden Migration of thoſe celebrated Champions of Religion and Liberty, the Rev. Mr. K—l, *and* J. W—s, *Eſq.* (*See the Chronologer.*)

WHEN faction was loud, and when parties ran high,
Religion and Liberty join'd in the cry;
But, *O grief of griefs!* in the midſt of the fray,
Religion and Liberty both ran away. E. G.

REBUS.

TO three fourths of a place, which ſcreens many a thief, [relief:
Add part of a building, where the ſick find
Theſe, duly united, immediate declare
The name of a lady, I highly revere.

Spoken extempore by a young Lady of ſeventeen, on ſeeing his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Oſnaburgh *dreſſed in Purple and Silver.*

BEHOLD a biſhop and a prince;
The badge of truth he wears:
No paſtor ſure, with heart ſo pure,
Theſe ſeventeen hundred years.
May's-Buildings, April 4.

On Mrs. Poore, *Relict of Capt.* Poore, *at* Plymouth.

THE nymph that with riches abounds,
The breaſt of each ſhepherd alarms:
The proverb ſays "ten thouſand pounds,
Is ſure to have ten thouſand charms.
When beauty or titles e'en fails,
'Tis gold can a lover procure:
Yet ſtrange! not a nymph that here dwells,
But wiſhes herſelf to be Poore!
Plymouth, March, 1764. LYSANDER.

REBUS.

THE two initial characters
That repreſent the king,
With beaſts that are great mimickers
Of us in every thing;
If rightly joined, a fruit will give,
That pleaſant is and ſweet,
Which is as true as ſure we live,
And hope of it to eat.
To you, fair readers, then do I
This rebus now ſubmit,
In hopes that ſome, with liberty,
Will quickly anſwer it. W. A. T.

Relation of what paſt at the late General Court of the Eaſt-India *Company.* (*See our laſt, p.* 215, 216.)

ON Tueſday, May 1, was held a general court of the Eaſt-India company at Merchant-Taylors Hall, in Threadneedle-ſtreet; at which there were many debates, which were carried on with great coolneſs and deliberation; and the court broke up with a reſolution, that the following queſtion ſhould be determined by ballot at a general court to be held on the 3d inſtant morning; namely,

"That it be recommended, and that the court of directors be empowered to agree with Lord Clive for the payment of his Jaghire for the ſpace of ten years; provided his lordſhip ſhall ſo long live, and the company ſhall be in actual poſſeſſion of the lands out of which it iſſues, and the revenues thereof during that period of time."

This queſtion was occaſioned by a letter from Lord Clive, of which the following is an extract:

"I need not repeat the nature of my pretenſions to the Jagheer: The revolution in favour of Meer Jaffir, and the inſtructions I have ſent to my attornies, in conſequence of your ſtopping it, will, I make not the leaſt doubt, be the means of having it confirmed

* *Dr. Sheridan.* † *The Dean's Friend.* ‡ *Mr. Dan. Jackſon.*

to me in the ſtrongeſt manner that the cuſtoms of India will admit, and the laws of England require. But as there would be a very great impropriety in my going abroad in the company's ſervice, with a law ſuit of this conſequence depending between us, allow me to ſuggeſt to you the expediency of referring the matter to a general court of the proprietors, with the propoſal I now make, viz. That I ſhal enjoy my jagheer for ten years, provided the company ſhall remain ſo long in poſſeſſion of thoſe lands, of which the jagheer is the quit-rent; and provided I ſhould live ſo long. At the end of ten years, or at my death, if it ſhould happen firſt, my right and title to the jagheer ſhould ceaſe; and, on my arrival in India, I ſhall uſe my utmoſt endeavours with the nabob to ſecure the reverſion of it to the company. Should my death happen early in this ſervice, I ſubmit to the conſideration of the directors and proprietors, (but do not inſiſt upon it) whether it cannot be continued to my heirs for five years."

At this court all the papers and opinions of council, relative to the court of directors proceedings concerning Lord Clive's jaghire were called for; and the contradicting opinions of the learned council in the law being read, a worthy proprietor judiciouſly remarked, that there was matter enough to juſtify the court of directors in their allowing or refuſing Lord Clive's jaghire; and alſo there was matter enough for the proprietors agreeing or not conſenting to his lordſhip's propoſals.

After the debate relative to his lordſhip's jaghire was ended, and many of the proprietors were gone, a motion was made, and agreed to by the court, that Mr. Johnſtone (who is ſaid to be brother to governor Johnſtone) ſhould be reſtored to his place in the council at Calcutta.

Another motion was afterwards made, which ſeemed alſo to meet the general approbation of the proprietors, that for the future, none of the company's ſervants in the Eaſt Indies ſhould, upon pain of expulſion, receive from any of the nabobs, or from any others, any kind of gratuity or reward, without the concurrence or conſent of the council, or of the court of directors of the Eaſt-India company.

At the court on Friday the 4th, the numbers at the cloſe of the ballot, at Merchant Taylors Hall, on the 3d, were declared. The numbers were:

For allowing Lord Clive his jaghire	583
Againſt it — —	306

At the court held, at the ſame hall, on Saturday the 5th, a motion was made that the thanks of the general court be given to Major Adams, for his wiſe and prudent conduct in ſaving the Eaſt-India company's ſettlements from deſtruction; and that the court of directors be deſired to apply to his majeſty for ſome higher honours; that he may remain in Bengal; and that he be preferred to be ſecond in command at the ſaid place.

The laſt clauſe of this motion being ſtrongly oppoſed, the queſtion was put, whether it ſhould be left out; and on the ſhew of hands it was declared, that there was a majority for leaving out the clauſe about preferring the major to be ſecond in command at Bengal; whereupon a diviſion was demanded, and on caſting up the numbers there were,

For leaving out the clauſe,	310
Againſt it, —	280

After this determination a reſolution of the court of directors, taken the 1ſt inſt. was read, viz. "That they would recommend Major Adams to the ſecretary at war, for his majeſty to confer on him ſome higher poſt, that he may be continued at Bengal ſo long as the exigency of affairs ſhall require." Upon this reſolution of the court of directors being read, a motion was made, and, after ſome debate, reſolved in the affirmative, to this effect, "That the thanks of the general court be given to Major Adams for his wiſe and ſpirited conduct, in ſaving the Eaſt-India company's ſettlements in Bengal from imminent danger. And that their thanks be alſo given to the court of directors for their wiſe and prudent reſolutions, for an humble application to his majeſty, and the ſecretary at war, in behalf of Major Adams, as mentioned in their minutes the firſt inſt. and that they be deſired forthwith to carry their reſolutions into execution.

Another motion was then made, and unanimouſly agreed to, to return the thanks of the court to Major Carnac, and the other gallant officers and troops, by whoſe courage and conduct the company's affairs were ſaved from imminent danger, under the conduct of Major Adams at Bengal.

After theſe reſolutions were taken upon the motion of ſome of the proprietors, the ſeveral orders, propoſals, and ſchemes, that had been laid before or agreed to by the court of directors, relating to the company's military eſtabliſhment in the Eaſt-Indies, were read and taken into conſideration.

Several debates then enſued; and one of the proprietors, in the beginning of his ſpeech happening to ſay, "that he had not now ſo high an opinion of a celebrated nobleman, as he once had;" his words ſeemed to diſguſt the majority of the company ſo highly, that there was an immediate cry of *adjourn, adjourn*; which being repeated, the queſtion was put, and the court was declared to be adjourned. There was then ſo much confuſion, that ſeveral gentlemen declared they did not hear the contra queſtion once put.

It was by ſeveral perſons remarked, that it appeared to them exceedingly unprecedented to adjourn any aſſembly, whilſt a member thereof was ſpeaking upon an intereſting queſtion.

At the general court, held on Thurſday, the 17th, in conſequence of the demand

of

of nine proprietors, agreeably to charter. As the reaſon aſſigned for having another general court was, that the queſtion for adjournment of the laſt court was not put agreeably to order, a motion was made by Mr. Dempſter to this purport, "That to receive any motion for adjournment, while a member is ſpeaking, or to put the queſtion for adjournment, till every perſon has been heard on the ſubject, is illegal, arbitrary, and tending to defeat the intention of having general courts." Great debates enſued, and at length the previous queſtion having been moved by Mr. Amyand, and put, "Whether a queſtion on the above-mentioned motion ſhould be put;" upon holding up of hands, the chairman could not determine which had the Majority. In conſequence thereof a diviſion was demanded, and the return made by the ſcrutineers was

For the previous queſtion	373
Againſt — — — — —	288
	85

Many debates afterwards enſued about the ſuggeſtions in lord Clive's letter to the directors, relative to the forming the troops in the company's ſervice into regiments, the keeping two battalions here in England, in their pay, &c. &c. &c. After this a queſtion, moved by Mr. Salvadore, was put and carried, to the following purport—"That, the company's affairs in Bengal requiring immediate attention and the ſeaſon being very far advanced, lord Clive be deſired to embark forthwith for that government: and that all the officers now appointed be ordered to proceed thither without delay."

After this, draughts of the inſtruments, deſigned to prevent the ſervants of the company from receiving any gratuity without the approbation of the court of directors here, or the council abroad, were read. The following queſtion, after many debates was put, "Whether the draughts of the inſtruments to be executed by the civil and military gentlemen in the company's ſervice, as communicated to the general court, by the court of directors, are proper, and that they be forthwith prepared to be carried into execution;" and a ballot being demanded by nine proprietors preſent, the court was adjourned (at near twelve at night) to take the ſame between eleven in the forenoon and ſix in the evening, and to receive the report of the ſcrutineers at eight the ſame evening.

From their report there appeared to be

For the queſtion —	475
Againſt — —	285
	190

Some altercations afterwards aroſe concerning the company's trading; but a motion being made by Mr. Stuart, the tendency of which was to leave this matter to the conſideration of the directors, all parties ſeemed to agree.

The thanks of the court were afterwards moved and carried to be given to the chairman, and to the directors. Between ten and eleven the court broke up, upon an adjournment *ſine die*.

The ſpeakers were,

Mr. Amyand	Mr. Wood
Col. Barre	Col. Coote
Mr. Dempſter	Col. Smith
Sir F. Goſling	Governor Johnſton
Lord Clive	Mr. Rob. Vanſittart.
Sir J. Hodges	Mr. Dunning
Lord Elibank	Mr. Recorder
Mr. Salvadore	Col. Southby
Mr. Calcraft	Sir Edward Turner
Mr. Stuart	&c. &c. &c.
Mr. Ramſay	

Note to ſeveral Correſpondents.

PROSAICAL.] Mr. Hud. Thiſleton's piece is received; but his diagram is not correct, wanting a reference.

T. B's caſe is too indelicately related to be inſerted; but we will lay it before ſome of our medical friends, and their advice ſhall be inſerted as ſoon as procured.

The dialogue between a methodiſt and his friend is not thought proper for our collection.

A. W's query ſhall be anſwered in our next.

The Mickmack ſpeech will be conſidered; as alſo Mr. Pitt's letter.

Dr. Cooke's favour, the piece from the author of Chriſtianity older than the Religion of Nature, and Mr. Laſkey's Criticiſm, in our next.

The Rev. Dr. Watkinſon's obliging preſent ſhall have all due regard paid to it.

POETICAL.] Philomelus's lines are uncouth in ſentiment, and deficient in poetical merit.

The piece from T. Poet is crude, indigeſted, and wants meaſure: as does his fragment; though his poetry and ſentiments therein, are not exceptionable.

The lines from Pharmacopius are not ſufficiently correct.

One of R. I's pieces might be diverting enough to himſelf and the lady; but will not bear printing. His other favour is doleful and full of deſpondency. Time and reflection may make him a tolerable minor poet.

We would oblige N; but really the lines he recommends have no merit. Sorrow had better be ſilent than ill expreſſed.

W. B. of Mortlake, ſurely intended to be witty upon us; did he ever behold ſuch wretched ſtuff in print?

The hymn written on the evening of Eaſter-day, is truly poetical; but we muſt beg the author to reviſe it. His repetition of *ſing, praiſe,*

praiſe, raiſe, love, &c. at the end of different lines, is hardly to be excuſed in ſo ſhort a piece.

W's ſoliloquy, though very devout, is far from being poetical. Did our numerous rhymers conſider how many qualifications from nature and education are neceſſary to conſtitute a poet; ſurely the being able to tag a few words of ſimilar ſound together, would not be ſufficient to ſtimulate them to tempt the public cenſure.—Does not our correſpondent here, rather with ſome ſhew of impiety, ſeem to make terms with the Almighty?

And ſhould'ſt thou deign a *competence* to give;
Thee will I ſerve and honour whilſt I live.

That is, if a *competence* is granted.

Lyſander's omitted lines are abuſe, not wit.

The verſion of *Luna eſt Fœmina* is received.

The lines from P. P. are good, but too much of the nature of a puff: We don't remember to have ſeen the book.

*** The humane Mr. J. R. who lives in Dorſetſhire, would have been glad to have ſeen the patient's letter, troubled with ulcers in the bladder and Urethra, inſerted in the Magazine. He recommends it to the patient "to perſiſt in the courſe of the ſoftening medicines, and particularly of that which, in his own opinion, has been attended with the beſt ſucceſs. He can aſſure him, it is a method not only perfectly innocent (which is a material conſideration when ſo tender an organ as the bladder is affected) but he has known a caſe ſimular to his, in which the patient found effectual relief, by a ſteady perſeverance in the uſe of ſuch remedies."

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

TUESDAY, April 24.

ST. James's. This day his majeſty was pleaſed to fill up the vacant ſtall, at Weſtminſter, of the moſt honourable military order of the Bath.

The ſovereign having put on the ribbon with the ſymbol of the order hanging to it, the gentleman uſher bearing the red rod, and habited in the mantle of the order, introduced the Lord Clive (a gentleman uſher daily waiter carrying the ſword of ſtate) who kneeling, was knighted with the ſword of ſtate: Then the earl of Breadalbane, having received the ribbon, with the badge of the order, from the gentleman uſher, (Bath king of arms being abſent) preſented the ſame to the ſovereign who put the ribbon over Lord Clive's right ſhoulder, he ſtill kneeling: Then his lordſhip had the honour of kiſſing his majeſty's hand; which done he roſe up and withdrew.

The ceremony was performed in his majeſty's cloſet, ſeveral of the great officers of the court attending.

The prince of Averſperg had a private audience of his majeſty, to notify, from his imperial majeſty, the coronation of the king of the Romans.

A woman was ſtabbed by a foreign ſailor near Greenland-dock, and ſoon after expired. The fellow made his eſcape.

SUNDAY, 29.

The Aſhburnham from Bengal, and the Plaſſey, from Fort St. George, arrived off Cowes. On board of which came paſſengers (amongſt many others) Mrs. Vanſittart, governor Piggott, Mr. Dupre, &c. The Plaſſey left Madraſs the 25th of November, and the Aſhburnham left Bengal the 5th of October: They both left St. Helena the 7th of March.—By the Plaſſey, we learn the following melancholy account of the damage done in Madras Road, the 21ſt of October, 1763, viz.

Ship Union, Reynolds, run aſhore, and beat to pieces;—Fazala, Hawke, Lawſon, cut away maſts, and foundered;—Snow ſea-boat, Gibſon, Ketch Tryal, Gilchriſt, and Snow Speedwell, Moore, run aſhore, and beat to pieces; Snow Calcutta, Watſon, foundered.

The Norfolk, Admiral Corniſh; the America, Capt. Pitchford; and the Weymouth, Capt. Collins, put to ſea the 20th, and returned the 25th diſmaſted, with much water in their holds;—The Royal Charlotte, Capt. Tingle, of 400 tons, a country ſhip, put to ſea with the men of war, and returned with the loſs of her fore and main maſts;—Admiral Corniſh, the Captains Pitchford and Collins, are aſhore; alſo all the country Captains, except Captain Tracey; and upwards of thirty paddy boats foundered or drove aſhore;—Snow Succeſs, Elliot, run aſhore;—Snow London, Black, ditto, nothing ſaved;—Snow Neptune, Tracey, ran foul of the Calcutta, and both ſunk together;—Snow Nelly, Gibſon, drove aſhore, and beat to pieces;—The Hope, ——, foundered.

MONDAY, 30.

His majeſty reviewed Howard's and Mordaunt's dragoons, in Hyde-park.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

Came on, before Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt, in the court of Common Pleas, Guildhall, an action brought by Mr. Arthur Beardmore againſt Mr. Nathaniel Carrington, and three others of his majeſty's meſſengers, for forcibly entering into Mr. Beardmore's houſe, and rumaging and taking away many of his papers, and for falſly impriſoning his perſon ſix days and an half, in the houſe of Mr. Blackmore one of the ſaid meſſengers; when, after a trial of ſeven hours, his lordſhip ſummed up the evidence in a genteel charge, and then the jury went out, who, after ſtaying about three quarters of an hour, brought in their verdict againſt the defendants for ONE THOUSAND POUNDS DAMAGES. Upon the determination of the jury, there was an an univerſal ſhout from a conſiderable number of ſpectators. The council for the defendants were, the attorney and ſollicitor general, Mr. Serjeants Davey and Naires, and Mr. Wallis: and for the plaintiff, were, Mr. Serjeant Glyn, the Recorder of London, Mr. Stow, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Gardner.

SATURDAY, 5.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when John Ives, Rich. Gray, John Fairbrother, Dav. Overton, for burglaries; Joſ. Redmond, John Learing, George Knight, and James Boylan, and William Turner (who died in Newgate) for highway and foot pad robberies; William Smith for ſtealing a cow; John Dixon for returning from tranſportation; and Michael Sampſon, for forgery, received ſentence of death. The laſt mentioned is a youth of about twenty, of a good family, and bred to the ſea-ſervice. He made an affecting ſpeech to the court, and hoped for mercy, particularly as, by his activity, the lives of two hundred perſons, the veſſel and cargo of the Lively packet boat, bound from Parkgate to Dublin, in a dreadful ſtorm laſt winter, were preſerved. Thirty-four were ſentenced to tranſportation for ſeven years, three for fourteen, one to be publickly, and ſeven privately whipped, and one was burnt in the hand. The four perſons, for the riot at the Tripoline ambaſſador's (ſee p. 108.) were acquitted.

Was held a meeting of the commiſſioners of the Surry and Suſſex turnpike roads at Croydon, when their loſs by a late treaſurer of the Godſtone diviſion was taken into conſideration. The Reverend Mr. Kidgell, the famous author of the narrative of the Eſſay on Woman, had been treaſurer, but has lately diſappeared with a balance in his hand of upwards of 200l. It appeared, however, that he had given a bill of ſale to the clerk of the roads; in conſequence of which, it is ſaid, the commiſſioners will recover ten ſhillings in the pound. An innkeeper of Ryegate attended, and proved that he had bought of Mr. Kidgell ſome cyder, which not having received, and being taken into the bill of ſale, the commiſſioners ordered the amount of it to be given him.

MONDAY, 7.

His majeſty reviewed Gen. Jefferies's regiment of foot, in Hyde-Park.

Mr. Chambers, a rope-maker, of Ratcliff highway, was murdered by John Turtle a ſhoe-maker, by ſtabbing him in three places with a knife. It is ſuppoſed this unhappy affair was produced by jealouſy.

THURSDAY, 10.

At the rehearſal and feaſt of the ſons of the clergy, 932l. 7s. 3d. was collected for that charity.

SATURDAY, 12.

The footmen attending at Ranelagh bred a riot and aſſaulted ſeveral gentlemen who had declared againſt giving Vails: Four of them were ſecured and dealt with according to law. Some nights after, as great a diſturbance aroſe from the drunkenneſs of the peace officers who wete ſtationed to protect the company, but quarreled amongſt themſelves and committed many diſorders.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

One hundred pounds, eighteen ſhillings and 3d was collected at the anniverſary feaſt and ſermon for the benefit of the Aſylum.

THURSDAY, 17.

The earl and counteſs of Northumberland arrived from Ireland. Soon after they waited on their majeſties and were moſt graciouſly received.

Was held the anniverſary feaſt of the city of London Lying-in hoſpital.

SATURDAY, 19.

Was held the anniverſary meeting of the Stepney ſociety.

TUESDAY, 22.

The lord mayor nominated the following gentlemen as fit and proper perſons to ſerve the office of ſheriff of this city, &c. James Harding, Eſq; Clothworker; J. Lloyd, Eſq; diſtiller; John Lane, Eſq; Grocer; John March, Eſq; ſkinner; Charles Eaſtwicq, Eſq; diſtiller: Robert Proctor, Eſq; fiſhmonger; Richard Chiſwell, Eſq; mercer; James Carter, Eſq; maſon; Thomas Skinner, Eſq; coach and coach-harneſs-maker.

The place of one of the fifteen coal-meeters has been ſold for 970l. to Samuel Seawell, Eſq; and the place of one of the clerk-ſitters of Wood-ſtreet compter for 255l. to Mr. John Eddiſon.

Came on, at Weſtminſter Hall, the trial of Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq; on an indictment for perjury, when the jury, after withdrawing for about an hour, brought him in not guilty.

There has been collected in England on the

the brief iſſued for the benefit of the college of Philadelphia and New-York, excluſive of conſiderable private benefactions, and though there are ſeveral briefs yet out-ſtanding, no leſs than nine thouſand and ſix hundred pounds ſterling.

A proclamation of a pardon from the king, and a reward of 30 l. from Lord Peterborough, has appeared, to the diſcoverer of the villains who lately broke the ſtatues, &c. &c. in his lordſhip's garden, at Parſon's Green.

Alexander Dunn (See p. 107) is ſent to a private mad-houſe.

Sentence of a court martial held at the horſe guards on the 24th of April, 1764, for the trial of Lieut. Colonel Thomas Oſwald, on a complaint preferred againſt him by Mr. Daniel Andrews, formerly a lieut. in the 103d regiment. "The court, upon due conſideration, is of opinion, that the charge and complaint exhibited by Mr. Daniel Andrews againſt Lieut. Colonel Thomas Oſwald, is not proved in any particular; that on the contrary, the whole thereof appears to be groundleſs, vexatious, and ſcandalous; and the court doth therefore honourably acquit the ſaid Lieutenant Colonel Oſwald of the ſame, and of every part thereof."

Sentence of a General Court-Martial, held at the Horſe-Guards on Saturday *the* 14*th of* April 1764, *for the Tryal of the Hon. Major General* Robert Monckton, *late Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Forces at the Reduction of the Iſland of* Martinique, *on a complaint preferred againſt him by* Colin Campbell, *Eſq; heretofore Major-Commandant of the late* 100*th Regiment of Foot.*

"THE court is of opinion, that the charge and complaint of Colin Campbell, Eſq; againſt Major-General Robert Monckton, is altogether, unſupported by evidence, and in ſome points expreſsly contradicted by the complainant's own witneſſes, and doth therefore moſt honourably acquit the ſaid Major-General Monckton of the ſame, and of every part thereof; and the court is farther of opinion, that the ſaid charge and complaint is groundleſs, malicious and ſcandalous in the higheſt degree, and tending not only to injure the ſaid major-general Monckton's character, but to hurt the ſervice in general, as it muſt greatly affect every officer who may have the honour of commanding a body of his majeſty's troops, when he reflects that his character and reputation are liable to be thus publickly attacked by a perſon, who has been diſmiſſed his majeſty's ſervice with ignominy.

It is likewiſe the opinion of this court that the complainant Colin Campbell, Eſq; has, by many falſities, impoſed upon his majeſty's ſecretary at war, in order to obtain a court-martial.

The claim of a noble lord to the iſland of St. Vincent, after a ſolemn hearing, which took up three days, before the privy council has been adjudged invalid, for this, among other reaſons, that the firſt and moſt eſſential conditions of the grant were never complied with by his lordſhip's noble anceſtor, (the duke of Montague) who inſtead of landing there, clearing a certain quantity of land, and placing thereon, a certan number of white people never, ſo much as attempted to land, after miſcarrying at St. Lucia. It is in conſequence of this determination, that St. Vincent is mentioned with the other iſlands in the late proclamation for the ſale of our Weſt-India conqueſts.

By a general account that is publiſhed of the receipts and diſburſements of the Magdalen-charity, it appears that ſince the opening of that houſe on the 10th of Auguſt, 1758, to the 22d of March, 1764, five hundred and eighty-three women have been admitted; of whom there have been

Reconciled to, and received by their friends — — — — —	63
Placed in ſervices in reputable families and to trades — — —	196
Proved lunatics, and afflicted with incurable fits — — —	23
Died — — —	10
Uneaſy under reſtraint and at their own deſire diſcharged — —	53
Never returned from hoſpitals, to which they were ſent to be cured —	28
For faults and irregularities diſcharged	94
Now in the houſe — —	116
	583

Fifteen women who were diſcharged the houſe are ſince well married. And many who were diſmiſſed, from uneaſineſs under reſtriant, by their own deſire, and for ſmall faults, have, rather than return to their former evil courſe of life, gone into induſtrious and honeſt employments, and are likely to live with reputation in the world.

A piece of plate has been preſented to Benjamin Heath, Eſq; town-clerk of the city of Exeter, with the following inſcription:

The GIFT
Of the Gentlemen
Of the county of Devon,
To BENJAMIN HEATH, Eſq;
In grateful acknowledgment
Of his ſtrenuous endeavours
To reſcue them from
The oppreſſion
Of the Cyder Act;
Endeavours exerted
With the utmoſt honour to himſelf;
But unhappily (through the magick
Of ſuperior influence,
Proof even againſt declared conviction,
And through the infidelity
Of pretended patriots and falſe frien
As yet without that ſucceſs
Which was due to the force

Of his unanſwerable arguments,
And the juſtice of the cauſe.

Sat patriæ Priamoque datum—Si Pergama dextra
Defendi poſſent, certe hac defenſa fuiſſent.

Prince George Auguſtus, her majeſty's youngeſt brother, has viſited the univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Cambridge, April 27. This day the two gold medals given by his grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, were adjudged to Mr. Lambert of Trinity college, and Mr. Unwin of Chriſt college.

Ipſwich, April 6. The eclipſe was obſerved here to be diſtinctly annular, and continued ſo about fifteen ſeconds.

	H.	M.
Beginning,	9	8
Middle, -	10	33
End, - -	12	4

Juſt before the eclipſe became annular, three or four dark ſpots were obſerved near the lower limb of the ſun; which, if they were not in the ſun itſelf, are ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by the rugged or mountainous edge of the moon.

York, April 10. By the obſervations made at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, the late ſolar eclipſe began five minutes forty-four ſeconds paſt nine in the morning, apparent time, the greateſt obſcuration from 21 to 30 minutes paſt ten, the ſun being then 10 1-4th digits eclipſed, and ended 54 minutes 20 ſeconds paſt eleven. The planet Venus was very viſible, but none of the other ſtars could be ſeen.

Report of the State of the City Hoſpitals.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Cured and diſcharged from this hoſpital	3371
Truſſes given by a private hand to	15
Truſſes given by the hoſpital to	20
Buried this year - -	341
Remaining under cure -	400
Out-patients - -	135
In all, including out patients,	8352

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Cured and diſcharged from this hoſpital	6853
Buried this year -	292
Remaining under cure -	473
Out-patients — —	194
Total, including out-patients,	7812

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

Children put forth apprentices, and diſcharged out of this hoſpital laſt year, ten whereof were inſtructed in the mathematics — —	144
Buried the laſt year — —	11
Remaining in this hoſpital -	991

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and diſcharged	336
Maintained in ſeveral trades, &c.	69

BETHLEM HOSPITAL.

Admitted into this hoſpital	222
Cured - -	129
Buried — — —	57
Remaining under cure -	267

Much damage has been done at ſea, and upon the coaſts, by the late high winds.

Norborne Berkeley, Eſq; late knight of the ſhire for the county of Glouceſter, has obtained the peerage of Botetourt by appeal to the right hon. the houſe of peers, after hearing council ſeven days, in favour of the appeal. [Since which he has taken the oaths, and his ſeat in the houſe of lords.]

The citizens of Corke have placed a fine white marble ſtatue of Mr. Pitt, as big as life, in a niche on their exchange, with the following inſcriptions:

"In honour of Mr. Pitt, late ſecretary and miniſter of ſtate to their majeſties K. George II. and III. of Great Britain, who, in the few years of his able and upright adminiſtration, reſtored the honour of the Britiſh arms, together with the ſafety, influence, and glory of his king and country, this ſtatue is erected by the citizens of Corke, Anno 1764." This is on one plate. On another is the following: "*Siſte viator ubicunque terrarum oriundus. Vera Icon* GULIELMI PITT *cujus ſi nomen audies, nihil hic de fama deſideres.*"

The freedom of the guild of weavers, at Dublin has been voted to the earl of Northumberland, in a gold box.

Gen. Conway has been thanked by the corporation of Thetford, for his late patriotic behaviour, and has returned them a very polite anſwer.

Summary of the ſupplies from the revolution to 1762 is

399,919,285l. 10s. 9d

The ways and means for raiſing them amounts to

408,898,369l. 6s. 4d. ½.

The produce of the ſinking fund from the commencement thereof to 1762 inclusive, and which has been appropriated,

65,354,194l. 12s. 0d.

DONATIONS.

The following have been paid into the Receipt of his majeſty's exchequer, towards paying off the debts of the nation.

Anno		l.	s.
1727	By a perſon unknown —	120	:—
1729	By a perſon unknown for Conſcience * ſake —	50	:—
	By a perſon unknown —	8	: 10
1731	By a legacy to his late majeſty towards paying the public debts —	527	: 12
1755	By money received by the Duke of Newcaſtle towards diſcharging the National debt ——	100	:—
1759	By a perſon unknown for Conſcience ſake —	624	:—
		1430	: 2

The

* *In this year* 4,191*l.* 14*s.* 6*d. were ſtolen from the Treaſury.*

The public thanks of the town of Boſton in New England, have been given to the Rev. Mr. George Whitfield, for his care in collecting a conſiderable ſum of money in Great Britain for the ſufferers by the great fire in Boſton in the year 1760.

The duke of York has viſited Leghorn, Lucca, Piſa, and Rome, at all which places he was treated with every honour and mark of attention that could be ſhewn him, particularly at the laſt city, where the pope and nobility ſtrove to make his ſojourn perfectly agreeable. (See p. 214.)

The laſt Dutch Eaſt India ſhips, which arrived in Holland from Batavia, brought letters from Caſſambazar, which give an account, that in March, 1763, a moſt violent fire happened at Moxudabath, which had reduced that place to aſhes. And that on the 2d of April following there was ſuch a vehement earthquake at Deher or Decca, that it cauſed the water in the river Ganges to riſe twenty feet above it's common courſe, and agitated it in the ſame way as it is at new and full moon: Upwards of 500 Veſſels with proviſions, and a great number of people's lives, were loſt; but the moſt ſhocking and diſmal account was at Lockepoer, about two days journey from Decca, a circuit of land near 15 Engliſh miles in circumference, was ſwallowed up, and all the people and cattle on it were drowned.

On Thurſday the 23d inſtant came on before lord chief juſtice Pratt, and the reſt of the Judges of the court of Common Pleas at Weſtminſter-hall, a hearing wherein the counſel for Mr. Beardmore were to ſhew cauſe why a new trial ſhould not be granted in order to ſet aſide the verdict given (See before) againſt four of his majeſty's meſſengers, on account of exceſſive damages. The arguments of the Counſel on both ſides continued till very late; ſo that the court adjourned the hearing till the 20th, when Mr. Serjeant Glyn gave an anſwer to what had been alledged by the Counſel for the defendants, and all the Judges delivered their opinion, in which they were unanimous, that the damages were in no ſort exceſſive, as againſt the meſſengers, and therefore refuſed a new trial

The bills of mortality &c. of as many conſiderable places in Europe, &c. &c. as they could be procured from, will be inſerted in our next.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

April 2. DR. Stephens, an eminent phyſician, was married to Miſs Ellis, only daughter of the late biſhop Ellis—7. Tho. Lee Bennet, Eſq; to Miſs Horne—14. William Tolley, Eſq; to Miſs Naſh—23. Lucy Knightley, Eſq; member for Northampron, to Miſs Daſhwood—26. Rev. Dr. Nichols, of the charter houſe, to Miſs Hyde—James Dormer, Eſq; to Miſs Meadowes—27. Tho. Bray, Eſq; to Miſs Angela Took—29. Rt. hon earl of Pomfret, to Miſs Draycote.

May 15. Thomas Northmore, Eſq; to Miſs Oſgood—21. Thomas Dundas, Eſq; to Miſs Fitzwilliams.

Lately. —— Milburn, Eſq; to Lady Martha Harley—Law. Marſham, Eſq; to Miſs Brander—Rev. Dr. Lloyd, to Miſs Grey—John Fullbrook, ſen. Eſq; aged 98, to Miſs Hull, aged 22—Sir William Maxwell, bart. to Miſs Stewart—Alexander Fraſer, Eſq; to Miſs Jean Menzies—Sir Roderick M'Kenſie, bart, to Miſs Colquhoun—Tho. Parker, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of the chief baron, to Miſs Hawe—John Mawſon, Eſq; to Miſs Anderton—Joſeph Henry, Eſq; to Lady Cath. Rawdon—John Crewe, Eſq; to Miſs Fawkener—Lord Roſeberry, to Miſs Ward.

April 7. Lady Gibbons, was delivered of a ſon—Lady Legard, of a ſon—Lady Graham of a ſon and heir—27. Lady of Chriſtopher Whichcote, Eſq; of a daughter.

May 15. Lady of Felix Calvert, Eſq; of a ſon—Lady of the hon. Mr. Roper, of a ſon and heir.

Lately. Lady Dolben, of a daughter—Lady of the dean of Lincoln, of a ſon—Counteſs of Plymouth, of a ſon—Lady of Tho. Giffard, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

Mar. 24. MRS. Griffiths, wife of Mr. Griffiths, late an eminent bookſeller—27. Joſeph Grove, of Richmond, Surry, Eſq; author of ſeveral books—30. Rev. Mr. Durant, rector of Hagley and of Frankley, in Worceſterſhire, &c.—31. Dr. Joſeph Letherland, one of the queen's phyſicians—Richard Seward, Eſq; an Eaſt-India director.

April 3. Major Gen. Barrington—12. Maximilian Weſtern, Eſq; lately an Eaſt-India director—14. Mr. Mann, an eminent woollen-draper in the Strand—16. Lieut. Gen. Cumming, in the Dutch ſervice.—22. Mrs. Whitbread, wife of Mr. Whitbread, the brewer—Rev. Dr. Cobden, archdeacon of London, &c. &c. &c.—23. Right Hon. Warden Flood, chief juſtice of the King's Bench in Ireland—Mr. Duick, of Clerkenwell-Green, a great manufacturer of quills—Rev. Dr. Allen, archdeacon of Middleſex, &c. &c. &c.

May 5. Lord Woodhall, a ſenator of the college of juſtice, in Scotland—6. Rt. hon. Lord Viſcount Powerſcourt, of Ireland, ſucceeded by his brother, Hon. Rich. Wingfield, now viſcount Powerſcount—13. Rt. Rev. Dr. Tho. Oſbaldeſton, lord biſhop of London, &c. &c.—16. Mrs. Smithſon, mother of the earl of Northumberland, aged 75.—17. Hon. Robert Dormer, brother of lord Dormer—20. Sir Edward Simp-

ſon

ſon, knt. dean of the arches, &c. &c. member for Dover.—21. Matthew Johnſton, Eſq; brother of the biſhop of Worceſter.

Lately. John Smith, Eſq; naval officer of the conquered iſlands—Jacob Garret, Eſq; a juſtice of peace of Surry and Kent—Peter Theobald, of South Carolina, Eſq;—Mrs. Stanley, mother of Hans Stanley, Eſq; and elder daughter of the late Sir Hans Sloan—Dr. Chorley, a phyſician—Relict, of Sir Francis Curſon, bart.—Benj Clive, Eſq; a capt. in the navy—Lady of Roger Drake Eſq;—Geo. Roſe Eſq; deputy governor of Guernſey—Joſeph Breewood, Eſq; in the com. of the peace for Eſſex—Sam. Berkley, Eſq; a bencher of Grays-inn—Chriſtopher Jernegan, Eſq;—Edward Neave, Eſq, at ath—Hon. Mrs. Nevil, brother of the late Lord Abergavenny—Dugal Stewart, of Appine, Eſq;—Mr. George King, a caſhier of the bank—Mr. Stephen Gardes, an eminent ſtock broker—Rt. Hon. Charles, earl of Traquair, ſucceeded by his brother Hon. John Stewart, now earl of Traquair—Lady Anne Moſeley—Lady Viſcounteſs Folkeſtone—Lady of Matthew Ridley, Eſq; member for Newcaſtle—Major. Gen. Parſons, aged 90—Mr. Thornhill, a Ruſſia merchant—Benj. Mendes Da Coſta, Eſq; a learned jew merchant who gave 3000l. *per ann.* in charity—Mr. John Burr, proctor in Doctors Commons—Mrs. Craieſteyn, worth 150cool. (See our vol. for 1755, p. 91.) Mrs. Cath. Lowther, daughter of the late Sir Wm. of Marſke, in Yorkſhire—James Brodrick Eſq; an eminent merchant—Hon. Miſs Thynne, daughter of Lord Weymouth—Mrs. Carr, mother of lady Glynn—Dan. Bayley, of Mancheſter, Eſq; Mrs. Edwards of Tooting aged 108—Faith Ginger, of Wingrave, Bucks, aged 108.—John Rogers, a Chelſea penſioner, aged 103—Robert Maber, of Frampton, in Dorſetſhire, aged 104—Mrs. Taylor, of Piccadilly, aged 131—Mr. Brett, of Mallow, in Ireland, aged 115—Margaret Cooper, of Deſkie, in Scotland, aged 105—Eraſmus Owen, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Pembrokeſhire—William Grant, Eſq; a lord of ſeſſion in Scotland—Mr. Henry Pujolas, jun. Richmond purſuivant at arms.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ST James's, May 22. The biſhop of Peterborough, was tranſlated to the See of London, vacant by the death of biſhop Oſbaldeſton.

From the reſt of the Papers.

Rev. Mr. Foley, was preſented to the rectory of Holte, in Worceſterſhire—Mr. Pocock, to the rectory of Clutton, Bucks—Mr. Warren, to the rectory of Tacolneſton in Norfolk—William Pinckney M. A. to the ſubdeanery of St. Paul's—Mr. Hilman to the rectory of St. Gregory, &c. Old Fiſh Street—Mr. Waring to a minor canonry of St. Paul's—Mr. Seagrave, to the rectory of Beverton, in Yorkſhire—Mr. Buckle, to the rectory of Ship Meadow, Suffolk—Mr. Hall to the rectory of Carleton-Colville, Suffolk—Mr. Anneſley, to the living of Chewton Mendip, in Somerſetſhire—Mr. Eyre, to the vicarage, of Padbury, Bucks—Mr. Smith, to the vicarage of Evelyn, in Hampſhire—Mr. Gibbon, to the vicarage of High Eſter, Eſſex—Mr. Wight to the vicarage of Wilſdon, Middleſex—Mr. Vincent, to the vicarage of Kenton, in Devonſhire—Dr. Jortin, to the archde conry of London—Mr. Berkeley, to the rectory of Acton, Middleſex and Bray in Berkſhire—Mr. Simpkinſon, to the vicarage of Luſhby, Wilts—Mr. Braithwaite, to the livings of Aſtwick and Arleſy, in Bedfordſhire—Dr. Mayo, to the rectory of Middleton Cheney, in Northamptonſhire—Mr. Davey, to the rectory of Topcroft, in Norfolk—Mr. Hume, to a prebend of St. Paul's—Mr. Smith, to the rectory of Oberton Sands, in Rutlandſhire—Mr Downes to the vicarage of Riperley, in Yorkſhire—Mr. Thomlinſon, to the living of Clay next, the ſea, in Norfolk—Mr. Kerrick to a prebend of Salisbury—Mr. Jones, to the rectory of Naunton, in Glouceſterſhire—Dr. Francis is appointed chaplain of Chelſea hoſpital—Mr. Matthew, was elected a a lecturer of St. Martin's in the fields—Mr. Smith, lecturer of Grantham, in Lincolnſhire—Mr. Henley, lecturer of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Gregory's, London.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals to enable, the Rev. Paul George Snow, M. A to hold the rectory of Stanton Wevell, in Leiceſterſhire, with the rectory of Kelpſham, in Rutlandſhire—Dr. Burdett, to hold the rectory of Worth, in Suſſex, with the rectories of the Holy Trinity, &c. in Surry—Mr. Francis Worſley, to hold the rectory of Gatcombe, in the iſle of Wight, with the rectory of Chale, in Hampſhire—Mr. Warren. to hold the rectory of Bipple, in Worceſterſhire, with the rectory of Kinwarton, in Warwickſhire—Dr. Davis, to hold the rectory of Peckham, in Kent, with the rectory of Hanſey, in Suſſex.

PROMOTIONS CIVIL *and* MILITARY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, March 31. Robert Melvill, Eſq; is appointed governor of the iſles of Granada, the Grenadines, Dominica, St. Vincent and Tabago.—Hugh Palliſer, Eſq; governor of Newfoundland, &c.

Whitehall, Apr. 3. Philip Stanhope, Eſq; is appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Dreſden, and William Gordon Eſq; miniſter at Ratiſbon.

St. James's, April. 20. George James Bruere, Eſq; is appointed governor of the Bermuda iſlands.

Whitehall

Whitehall, April 28. Basil Cochrane, Esq; is appointed a commissioner of the customs, in Scotland—Tho. Lockhart, Esq; a commissioner of excise, in Scotland.

St. James's, May 19. Rt. Hon. Robert, Lord Henley, chancellor of Great Britain is created an earl by the stile, &c. of earl of Northington, in Hampshire—William Young Alexander Græme, John Hunt, Robert Stewart, and Robert Wynne, Esq; are appointed commissioners for the sale of lands in the islands of Grenada, &c. &c &c.

From the rest of the Papers.

Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; is appointed a lord of trade and plantations—Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, surveyor of the King's gardens and waters—Richard Vernon, Esq; Comptroller of the board of Greencloth—Serjeant Burland, king's serjeant, and Mr. Clayton king's council—Dr. Pringle physician in ordinary, Dr. Wollaston and Dr. Baker, physician, to the queen—Joseph Mellish, Esq; is elected governor of the merchants adventurers, at Hamburgh—Thomas Taylor, Esq; recorder of Denbury, in Devonshire—Dr. Brook, physician to St. Luke's hospital—Lord Clive is appointed a major general in the East-Indies only, and colonel Morris a brigadier general—David Græme, Esq; colonel of the 49th, and Lord Lindores of the 41st—and major general Stanwix of the 8th regiment of foot—Earl of Pembroke to be col. of the first regiment of dragoons, late Conway's—Captain Barnard major of the 23d, George Dally, Esq; of the 37th, and Major Dalrymple, of the 14th, regiments of foot—Fred. Evelin, Esq; major of the first troop of horse grenadier guards, and Edward Griffith, Esq; major of the 4th regiment of dragoons—Earl of Belvidere, muster-master general in Ireland.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PETERSBURGH, April 27. Her imperial majesty has raised the privy counsellor Panin to the rank of one of the knights companions of the order of St. Andrew, the ensigns of which were adorned with diamonds to the value of 20,000 rubles. The two brothers, Counts Orloffe, received the same day a present of 20,000 rubles each. On the 15th the treaty of union with Prussia was ratified, by which the high contracting powers guaranty each other's dominions; the liberty of the republic of Poland, as to their choice of a prince Piast; and the legal hereditary succession in the dutchy of Courland to the heirs male of the Duke de Biron.

Warsaw, May 7. Our apprehensions are a little calmed. By the great industry and address of the prince primate, the crown general, and other nobles of the first distinction, the diet has been actually opened this day at noon, not with absolute tranquility, but without any mischief, and the marshal's staff put into the hands of prince Adam Czartorinski, general of Podolia, knight of the Russian order of St. Andrew, only son to the prince palatine of Russia, son-in-law to Count Fleming, grand treasurer of Lithuania, grand son-in-law to prince Czartorinski high chancellor of Lithuania, and cousin german to Count Poniatowski, who limited the next meeting of the diet to the day after tomorrow, as to morrow is the feast day of St. Stanislaus, the name day of Count Poniatowski. It is allowed that our safety and quiet was chiefly due to the manner in which the Russian troops were posted, and to the very exact discipline they maintained, by which those who came with an intention to disturb the public peace were kept in awe.

Magdeburgh, April 24. The king is indefatigable in his attentions to the welfare of his subjects. A new regulation is made concerning the schools, which is esteemed a master piece. The edict on the observation of the sabbath is renewed, whereby working, diversion in carriages, or on the water, and frequenting public-houses on sundays and holidays, are forbidden under the severest penalties. The justices of the peace are once a month to give an account of the behaviour of the inhabitants, to be signed by the minister of the place, which is to be transmitted to the chamber of war and domains, who are to lay it before the king.

Berlin May 5. Achmet Effendi, the Turkish internonce, set out from hence on the 2d instant. He was escorted by a Squadron of Hussars to Frankfort upon the Oder, which will be relieved by another at Glogaw and Breslaw, and so on to the frontier of Poland.

Berlin, May 7. There is just arrived here a courier from Petersburgh, by whom we were assured, that the treaty which had been a long time on the tapis between the king and that court, was signed tha 13th ult. but the particulars will not be made public before the exchange of the ratifications.

Hamburgh, May 11. It is asserted in one of the gazettes of Gotha, that the affairs of the late Count Bruhl having been examined into, and it appearing that he was indebted to the electorate of Saxony to the amount of 5 millions of crowns, the court of Dresden has laid claim to the sums which that minister had deposited in the banks of London and Amsterdam; but that the regency of Amsterdam have refused to admit the claim. Nothing is said of the answer from the bank of London.

This article seems to be in part confirmed by the following:

Dresden, April 25. The Staroste Count Bruhl has given up the command of the regiment of grenadier guards to the Count de Solms, who resigned it last year in favour of the count. Count Charles Bruhl has ceded to Count de Baudis the command of the regiment of carabine guards, and Gen. Baron de

de Renard has obtained the regiment of dragoons commanded by Count Maurice Bruhl.

From Vienna we have advice, that on Eaſter Monday the emperor and the king of the Romans returned thither from the election at Frankfort, upon which occaſion there were great rejoicings both at court and in the city for that and the two following days; and on ſunday the 6th inſtant, her imperial majeſty inſtituted, with great ſolemnity, a new order, called the order of St. Stephen, which is to conſiſt of twenty grandes croix, thirty commandeurs, and one hundred chevaliers: Deſigned, we may ſuppoſe, as all ſuch inſtitutions are, for thoſe that have more money than wit.

Leyden, April 27. We have juſt received an account from Banda-Neira, one of the Molucca iſlands in the Eaſt-Indies, diſtant about twenty-five or thirty miles from Amboyna, that on the 1ſt of September, 1763, about five in the afternoon, they had a moſt violent ſhock of an earthquake, which laſted about four minutes, during which no one could keep on his feet; this ſhock was ſucceeded by ſeveral others the ſame evening, and in the night, during which the ſea was much agitated, overflowed the country, and did vaſt damage.

The caſtle, governor's houſe, magazine, &c. are rendered uſeleſs, and the church full of cracks. More than three quarters of the north part of the iſland is deſtroyed, and Neira is entirely ruined: no part has eſcaped without great damages. At the ſame time the volcano Papenberg threw out vaſt ſtones, &c. but what is extraordinary, only ſeven perſons were killed. The inhabitants all live under tents; and the noiſes in the earth, like that of the firing of cannon keep them in continual fears of greater calamities. The above iſland has been ſubject to earthquakes.

Our late advices from France are full of anecdotes relating to the dutcheſs of Pompadour, who died laſt month at Verſailles vaſtly rich, as is generally ſuppoſed: The moſt remarkable is, that a ſhort time before her death ſhe wrote to her huſband, begging to ſee him, and to be reconciled to him; to which he returned for anſwer, that he freely forgave her, but could not prevail on himſelf to come to acourt where he had once been forbidden to appear. This, if true, ſhews that he has more honour than avarice, a quality rarely to be met with in this age, even among people of rank and fortune.

Aranjuez, May 7. M. Iſaſſi a colonel in this ſervice, is appointed governor of New Orleans, and will probably be very ſoon ſent thither.

The 3d inſtant Count Kaunitz and his brother arrived here to notify the election of the king of the Romans. Gen. Wall arrived the ſame day, and was received moſt graciouſly by his catholic majeſty; and the day after was inveſted with the order of St. Januarius.

Liſbon, April 17. The fleet from Rio Janeiro is arrived in the Tagus with five millions of cruſadoes on board. We learn by this fleet, that the Spaniards have evacuated, and our troops have taken poſſeſſion of Nova Colonia.

Genoa, April 14. The rebels of Corſica have laid ſiege to Baſtia, and if no aſſiſtance be received from any foreign power, the place muſt inevitably change maſters.

From the ſame city we are told, that about the beginning of laſt month, the ſcarcity of corn in Italy was ſo great, that even in many places of the republick's dominions, and in that city itſelf, wheat bore a price equal to 4 l. ſterling an Engliſh quarter; but as large quantities had been lately imported, both into that and ſeveral other cities of Italy, the dearth of that neceſſary commodity begins to abate, even at Naples and Rome, where the ſcarcity was moſt ſeverely felt.

Venice, April 27. The laſt accounts received from Dalmatia, are favourable, the plague having ceaſed in all the ſuburbs of Spalatro, and in the diſtricts of Cliſſa and Trau; and being now confined to the territory of Sign only, the republic has great expectations of the entire ceaſing of that calamity.

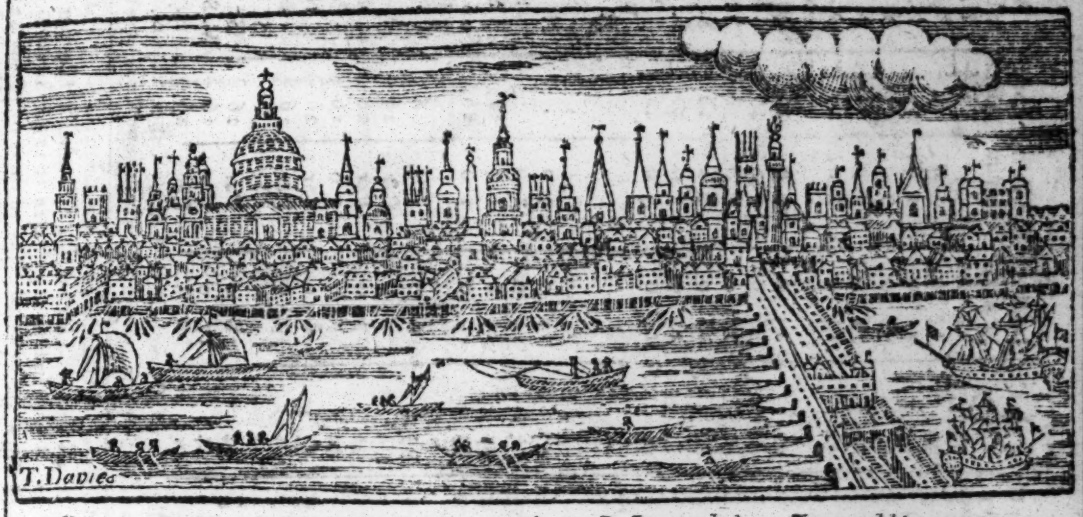
Conſtantinople, March 24. The following memorial has been delivered to the foreign miniſters here:

AMICABLE MEMORIAL.

"Notice has been lately given to the ambaſſadors our friends, That it was the intention of the ſublime porte, that the ancient liberties of the Court of Poland ſhould not be encroached upon by foreign courts; that the king of Poland, who is to be ſet up, ſhould be elected and eſtabliſhed in the perſon of a native, as by the concurrence of the republic of Poland: and that no foreigner ſhould be made king. Yet advices received from divers places import, that there is room to think, that diſturbances are raiſed in Poland in order to get a perſon ſet by force on the Poliſh throne, who is ſupported by certain powers. Though we are not quite perſuaded of the reality of theſe advices, a memorial has been delivered to each of the miniſters of Ruſſia, Germany, and Pruſſia, importing, that as the ſublime porte takes it to be honourable to maintain and ſupport the ancient liberties of the Poles; and as the ſame ſublime porte does not cramp the election that ought to be made of a king in the perſon of a native of the country; the ſublime porte therefore deſires, that the other powers will likewiſe do honour to the liberties of the Poles, and that they will not oppoſe the election of a king in the perſon of ſuch Piaſt (native) as the Poles may judge eligible. In conſequence, this notice is given to the ambaſſadors our friends"

*** *The Bankrupts, &c. Monthly Bill of Mortality, Courſe of Exchange and Catalogue of Books muſt be deferred to our next.*

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JUNE, 1764.

Of Criticiſm in Religion 275—279
Account of the Patron, by Foote 279
The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c. &c. 281—288
Proceedings relative to Mr. Wilkes 287
Mathematical Queſtion and Solution 288
Remarks on a metaphyſical Writer 289
Ingenious Criticiſm on Phil. ii. 2. 292
Alleviating Remedies for the Gout 293
Advice to a trembling Proteſtant 296
Account of that uſeful Animal, the Horſe 297—299
Of the Profanation of the Sabbath 300
Anecdotes of Lord Clive 301
Curious Remarks on Tillage, illuſtrated by a Cut 300—305
Of Diſtinctions, Orders, Dignities, &c. &c. 305
An Order of female Knighthood propoſed ibid.
Origin of Family Diſtinctions 306
On Reſerve, by Mr. Shenſtone 307
Impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the late War 309—312
Supplies for the War, in 1761 310
Solution of a Queſtion in Chances 313
A Fever a Remedy for ſome Diſtempers 312
Efficacious Receipt for deſtroying Bugs ibid.
How David acquired his Wealth 314
Directions to a Jury in Ireland 315
Method of making Honey-Wine ibid.
Of the Uſe of Salt for fattening Cattle ibid.
Remarks on an Account of Harriſon's Time-Piece 316, 317
And on the Map of Ruſſian Diſcoveries 317
POETICAL ESSAYS 318—321
Further Succeſſes againſt Coſſim Ali Kawn 321
Maſſacre of the Engliſh by that cruel Nabob 324
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER ibid.
Marriages and Births; Deaths 325
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 326
Promotions Civil and Military ibid.
Monthly Bills of Mortality ibid.
Bankrupts, Courſe of Exchange ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 327
Catalogue of Books ibid.
Stocks, Grain; Wind and Weather 274

WITH

A moſt elegant and accurate MAP of the EASTERN Part of POLAND,

ENGRAVED BY KITCHIN.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe, in Pater-noſter Row;

Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound, or ſtitched, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in JUNE, 1764.

Days	Bank-Stock.	India Stock.	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S Ann.	3 per C. 1751	3 per C. reduced	3. p. C. consol.	3½ per C. 1756	3½ per C. 1758	4 per C consol.	4 per C. Navy	4 per C. 1763	In. Bond præm.	Exc. Bills Discount	Long Ann.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
28	114 3/8		95 1/2	84 3/4			84 5/8	85 7/8		90	97 7/8	93 3/4 7/8	93 7/8	17 0		26 5/8	N. E.	rain
29	114 1/4	149 1/2	95 1/2		84 1/2		84 1/2 5/8	85 7/8		90	98	93 7/8	94	15 0	1 0	26 5/8	N.	cold
30	114 1/4	148	95 1/4	83 3/4			84 5/8	86		90 1/8	98	94	94 1/8	12 0	1 0	26 5/8	N. E.	cold
31	114	148		83 7/8			84 5/8	86	88	90 1/8	98	94 1/8	94 1/8	12 0	1 0	26 5/8	N. E	cold
1	113 3/4		96	83 5/8			84 5/8	85 7/8		90 1/8	97 7/8	94	94 1/8	15 0	1 0	26 5/8	N. E.	fine
2		149 1/2		83 5/8	84 5/8		84 5/8	85 7/8			97 7/8	94	94	14 0	2 0	26 5/8	N. E	fine
3	Sunday																N.	fine
4		149 1/2					84 1/2	85 7/8			97 7/8	94	94	15 0	2 0	26 5/8	N. N. W.	fine rain
5	113 3/4	149 1/2			84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/4	85 7/8	87 1/2		97 7/8	93 7/8	93 1/4 5/8	16 0	1 0	26 5/8	N.	fine
6	113 3/4	149 1/2	95 1/4	83 1/4			84	85 7/8		90 1/8	97 7/8	93	93 1/4 5/8	17 0	2 0	26 5/8	N.	fine
7	113 3/4	148 1/2		83	84	83	83 7/8	85 7/8	86 1/8		97 7/8	93	93 1/4 5/8	17 0	3 0	26 5/8	S. W.	fine
8	113 1/2			83			83 7/8	85 7/8		89 1/2	97 7/8	93	93 1/4 5/8	17 0	3 0	26 5/8	S. W.	rain
9		149		83 1/4	84 1/4		84 1/8	85 7/8		89 1/2	97 1/2	93	93 1/4 5/8	15 0	3 0	26 5/8	W.	rain
10	Sunday																W.	rain
11																	N. W.	fine
12																	S. S. W.	fine
13	113 1/2	151 1/2			84 1/4		84 1/4	85 1/2 5/8			97 5/8	93 7/8	93 7/8	13 0	3 0		N. W.	fine
14	113 3/4	151			84 1/4	83 3/8	84	85 7/8	87 1/4		97	93 3/4	93 3/4	13 0	2 0		S.	fine
15	114	150 1/2		83 1/8			84	85 7/8		90 1/8	97	93 3/4	93 3/4	14 0	1 0	26 1/2	S.	fine
16		150			84		84	85			97 7/8	93 1/4	93 1/4	15 0	1 0	26 1/2	S. S. W.	fine
17	Sunday																E.	fine
18		Shut	95 1/4	83 1/8			84 1/4	85 1/2 7/8		90	97 5/8	93 7/8	93 7/8	16 0	1 0	26 1/2 5/8	E.	th. light.
19	113 3/4			83 1/8	84 3/8	83 1/4	84 5/8	85 7/8	87 1/4	90 3/8	97 7/8	94	94	17 0	Par	26 5/8	N. E.	fine
20	113 3/4			83 1/4		Shut	84 5/8	85 3/4		90 5/8	98	94	94	17 0	Par	26 5/8	E. N. E.	fine
21	113 1/2				84 5/8		84 7/8	86 5/8			97 3/4	94	94	17 0	1 0	26 5/8	N.	fine
22	113 1/8			83 1/4			84	86 1/2		90 3/8	97 5/8	93 1/4	93 3/4	18 0	Par	26 5/8	N.	fine
23					84 3/8		84 1/8	Shut			97 7/8	93 7/8	94	19 0	Par	26 1/2	N.	rain
24	Sunday																S. W.	rain
25	113 1/4			83 1/4			84 5/8			90 1/2	97 1/4	93 7/8	94	18 0	Par	26 1/2	S. W.	rain
26	113				84 3/8		84 5/8			90 3/8	97 3/4	94	94	17 0	Par	26 5/8	W. S. W	rain
27	113			83 1/4			84			90 5/8	Shut	94	94	18 0	Par	26 5/8	S. W.	rain

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office keeper,
facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Blanks and Prizes are bought and sold.

Price of corn	Mark-Lane Exchange	Basingstoke	Reading	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
	Wheat 30s odd to 37s	57s. to 101 s	91 to 111 2s load	71 0s to 81 10s.	91 0s od load	10l. 15s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qu	4s 8d bushel	4s 6d bushel	Hay per load 50 to 60s.
	Barley 17s to 20s 6d	08ls. to 23sod	15s to 30s qr	25s to 26 6d qr	17s to 19 qr	18s to 22 qr	14s to 17	16s to 18 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 4d	Straw from 36s. to 42s.
	Oats 14s to 18s od	18s to 30s.od	26s od to 30 od	31s to 32s	17s 9d to 19	15s to 16 od	19s to 24	15s to 15 6d	2s to 2s 4d	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Coals 42s. per chald.
	Beans 18s to 24s 6d	7s. to 19s.	16s to 2 1s od	17s to 21s	24s to 26 od	28s to 30	34s to 40	23s to 30	3s 2d to 3s 4d	3s 6d to 3s 8d	Hops 2l. to 2l. 6s.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1764.

A Little book having been lately publiſhed, intitled *Miſcellaneous Pieces in Literature, Hiſtory, and Philoſophy, by Mr.* D'Alembert, we ſhall give our readers a part of one of them, which is intitled *The abuſe of Criticiſm in Religion*, with this motto,

Quæ caput a cœli regionibus oſtendebat.

FAther Laubruſſel, an author of little note, and leſs merit, publiſhed a work, which has been long ſince forgot, with the ſame title that this bears.

His aim was to revenge religion of thoſe impotent attacks which infidelity and hereſy have made againſt it. The enterprize was very laudable, and it is to be lamented that he was not more happy in the execution of it, and that he has ſo frequently ſubſtituted declamations and injuries in the room of reaſoning; however, without approving his logic, we may reckon ſomething to the account of his zeal, if zeal ought to cover a multitude of trifles, as charity a multitude of ſins. The object we have in view is very different from this, but not leſs uſeful, and we ſhall endeavour to execute it better. It is to vindicate philoſophers from the reproach of impiety with which they have often been unjuſtly charged, by aſcribing to them ſentiments not their own; giving forced interpretations to their words; drawing from their principles odious and falſe conſequences which they diſavow; in a word, by ſtigmatizing as criminal, or dangerous, opinions which Chriſtianity has not forbid. Among the innumerable abuſes with which criticiſm may be reproached, there is none more pernicious than that we are complaining of: It is highly neceſſary therefore we ſhould pull off the maſk, and diſcountenance it.

The importance of this ſubject, perhaps, would require a conſiderable work; the reflexions I am going to lay before the reader are but a plan or ſketch; may they meet with the approbation of thoſe ſages who equally underſtand the rights of faith and reaſon; may this ſcheme of an apology be eſteemed and adopted by ſome of our celebrated writers, more worthy and more capable of executing it than myſelf.

II. The firſt duty either in defending truth or enquiring after it, is to be juſt; we will begin with acknowledging that the advocates for Chriſtianity have ſome reaſon to be apprehenſive for it, at leaſt as far as they ought to be for that which is not the production of man. It is not to be diſſembled that Chriſtianity is now-a-days indecently attacked in a great number of writings. It is true the manner in which it is commonly done is ſufficient to ſatisfy thoſe who might be alarmed by the attack. The deſire to lay aſide all the reſtraint of paſſion, and the vanity of thinking different from the multitude, have made more unbelievers than the illuſions of ſophiſm, if indeed we are to include in the number of unbelievers all thoſe impious perſons who only wiſh to appear ſo, and, as Montaigne ſays, would fain be worſe than they are able. Such a ſhower of arrows ſhot from all ſides againſt Chriſtianity, has thrown ſome of our moſt pious writers into conſternation. Engaged to ſuſtain the cauſe and honour of religion, which they believe to be in danger, becauſe they ſee it outrageouſly beſet, they lie in ambuſh, if I may ſo ſpeak, to ſurpriſe infidelity in every new book, and it

muſt be confeſſed, that they have found out a ſad and plentiful crop: but ſome among them, like ſoldiers tranſported by an impetuoſity of courage an ardour beyond their rank, expoſe themſelves to be attacked in flank; and in the vehemence of their zeal and their reſearches betray an indiſcretion dangerous to their cauſe. When they have not been able to find real impieties, they have been obliged to forge imaginary ones, to have the honour of combating them. They have ſuppoſed intentions when crimes have been wanting, and have gone ſo far as to accuſe ſilence itſelf.

"Socrates, ſaid a Roman, I am attacked on account of my words, becauſe I am innocent in my actions." So might one of our philoſophers ſay, I am attacked on account of my thoughts, becauſe I am irreproachable in my words. Dionyſius, the tyrant of Syracuſe, put to death one of his ſubjects who had conſpired againſt him in a dream. There is ſeldom wanting a falſe zeal to carry injuſtice ſtill further than credit or power. The tyrant puniſhed dreams; the enemies of philoſophy ſuppoſe them, demand the blood of the guilty, and it is but rare that they have not obtained it, to the ſhame of reaſon and humanity.

III. Nothing has been more common than the charge of irreligion brought againſt learned men, by thoſe who have no pretenſions to philoſophy. Pericles had ſcarce credit enough to ſave Anaxagoras, accuſed of atheiſm by the Athenian prieſts, for having pretended, that the univerſe was governed by one ſupreme intelligence according to general and invariable laws. The aſhes of Socrates were ſtill ſmoaking, when Ariſtotle, being cited by fanatical enemies before the ſame judges, was forced to ſhun perſecution by flight. "We muſt not expoſe, ſays he, philoſophy to a ſecond injury."

The ſuperſtitious Athenians, who applauded the impiety of Ariſtophanes ſuffered him to turn the objects of their worſhip into ridicule, and would not ſuffer any other to be ſubſtituted in their ſtead. No-body was forbid to ſpeak of the divinity among the Greeks, but thoſe only who were capable of doing it worthily. But without riſing ſo high as the age of Anaxagoras, Socrates and Ariſtotle, let us confine ourſelves to what is paſſing in our own.

IV. The famous jeſuit Harduin, one of the firſt men of his age for the depth of his erudition, and one of the laſt for the ridiculous uſe he made of it, had once the extravagance to compoſe a piece on purpoſe to put under the ban of atheiſm, without ſhame or remorſe, reſpectable authors, many of whom had ſolidly proved the exiſtence of God in their writings; an abſurdity well worthy of a viſionary, who pretended that moſt of the beſt works of antiquity were compoſed by monks of the 13th century. This pious ſceptic in attacking, as he did, the certainty of almoſt all hiſtorical monuments, deſerved more than any man the name of an enemy to religion, if his opinions had not been too ſtupid to have any followers. "His folly, ſays a celebrated writer, takes away the heinouſneſs of his calumny; but thoſe who repeat this calumny in our age, are not always reckoned fools, and they are often very dangerous." Naturally intolerant in their opinions, however indifferent they are in themſelves, theſe men ſeize with eagerneſs every thing which may ſerve for a pretext to render their opinions reſpectable. They want to connect with chriſtianity the moſt contentious metaphyſical queſtions, and the moſt arbitrary ſyſtems of philoſophy. In vain does religion, ſo ſimple and preciſe as it is in its doctrines, reject conſtantly an alliance which diſhonours it; it is on account of this imaginary alliance that it has been imagined to have been attacked in thoſe works where there is not the leaſt ſuſpicion. Let us enter into a detail with relation to this point, and ſhew with what injuſtice the wiſeſt and moſt reſpectable philoſophers have been treated on a ſubject of ſuch importance.

V. Give me matter and motion and I will make a world, ſaid Deſcartes once, and after him one of his followers. This propoſition which has been regarded as injurious to God, is, perhaps the ſublimeſt thing which philoſophy has pronounced of the

the glory of the Supreme Being; a thought ſo profound and ſo great could only come from a great genius who, on one ſide, perceived the neceſſity of an Almighty Intelligence to give exiſtence an impulſe to matter, and who perceived, on the other, the ſimplicity and the variety not leſs to be admired of the laws of motion; laws, by virtue of which the creator has included all events in the firſt, as their ſeed, and need nothing to produce them but a *word*, according to the ſublime language of ſcripture. This is all that the propoſition of Deſcartes can mean, to one who is diſpoſed to underſtand it; but the enemies of reaſon, who only perceive the works of the Supreme Being in miniature, and who offer him a worſhip that is rigid, puſillanimous, and bounded like themſelves, diſcern nothing in the purer and ſublimer homage of philoſophy, but a proud fabricator of ſyſtems, who ſeems to wiſh to put himſelf in the place of the divinity.

VI. The Newtonians admitted a vacuum and attraction; this was very near the phyſics of Epicurus; now this philoſopher was an atheiſt, and therefore the Newtonians muſt be the ſame; ſuch is the logic of one of their adverſaries. Nevertheleſs, it is true that no philoſophy is more favourable to the belief of the being of a God than Newton's. For how ſhould the particles of matter, which have no action themſelves, be able to tend towards one another, unleſs this tendency was excited by the omnipotent will of a Sovereign Mover? A Carteſian atheiſt is one who is miſtaken in his principles; a Newtonian atheiſt would be ſomething worſe, a philoſopher who draws falſe concluſions.

VII. When I liſt up my eyes to heaven, ſaid an impious man, I believe I ſee traces of the divinity, but when I look around me—" Look within you one might anſwer, and woe be to you if that proof is not ſufficient. Indeed nothing elſe is neceſſary but to deſcend into ourſelves, to diſcover the workmanſhip of a Sovereign Intelligence which has given us exiſtence, and has preſerved us in it. That exiſtence is a prodigy which cannot ſtrike us too much; becauſe it is a continual one. It brings back to our mind every inſtance of a Supreme Power on which we depend. But the more ſenſible the impreſſion of his acting is upon ourſelves and all ſurrounding objects, the more inexcuſable are we in ſeeking it in minute and frivolous objects. A learned man, of modern times, who was ſo perſuaded of the exiſtence of God, that he has inveſtigated and given new proofs of it; nevertheleſs thought it his duty to attack certain puerile, and even indecent arguments, by which certain authors have attempted to eſtabliſh this great truth, but in reality have only injured and degraded it. This philoſopher took thoſe weapons out of the hands of atheiſts, which the weakneſs of theſe authors lent them; would one expect he ſhould be charged with furniſhing them; yet this is what thoſe ignorant or treacherous cenſors have been ſo ſcandalous as to reproach him with. Thus the illuſtrious Boerhaave was once accuſed of Spinoziſm, becauſe having heard that this ſyſtem was badly attacked by ſome unknown perſon more orthodox, he aſked him if he had read what he was going to confute.

VIII. The ſame philoſopher, too eaſily moved by the differences of certain ſcholaſtics about the arguments for the exiſtence of God, has pretended, that the proofs, on which it reſts, are not, properly ſpeaking, demonſtrations; that they turn only upon very great probabilities, and that they derive their invincible force from their multitude and their union. We are far from believing that no proof of the being of God is rigorouſly demonſtrative, but we are not the more diſpoſed therefore to tax with atheiſm thoſe who think otherwiſe. The exiſtence of Cæſar is not demonſtrated like the theorems of geometry; is that a reaſon for entertaining the leaſt doubt about it? In an infinity of matters, many arguments may form in the mind, by their concurrence, a conviction as ſtrong as that which ſprings from demonſtration, though each particular in itſelf is only probable, as a concurrence of teſtimonies in the ſupport of a fact produces a certainty as irreverſible as that of geometry, though of a different kind. This is what Pacal has before remarked on the proof of the being of God; and was Paſcal ever ſuſpected of doubting this truth? The enemies of that great man have ſaid, that it was a ſuffi-

a ſufficient anſwer to his eighteen provincial letters to repeat eighteen times that he was a heretic, but they never once dared to ſay that he was an atheiſt.

IX. Some writers have maintained that the explicit and diſtinct notion of the creation, is not to be found either in the Old or New Teſtament. This aſſertion has been attacked as impious; it would have been more natural to have diſcuſſed this point by an examination of the paſſages themſelves, and this examination would not have been difficult; but whatever ſide we take, it ſeems to me that faith has nothing to fear; this needs ſome explication. The creation, as the theologians themſelves confeſs, is a truth which reaſon itſelf teaches, a neceſſary effect of the exiſtence of a firſt Being. This notion then is of the number of thoſe which revelation ſuppoſes, and upon which there is no occaſion for it to ſpeak in an expreſs and particular manner. It is ſufficient that the ſacred books affirm nothing in contradiction to it. It is on this account we do not accuſe them; and when ſome of the ancient Chriſtian fathers, as it is pretended, did not expreſs themſelves with ſufficient clearneſs on the ſubject of creation, is it a reaſon for believing they thought matter to be eternal?

X. The opinion which has been attributed to two or three fathers upon the nature of the ſoul, has raiſed the ſame clamour, and deſerves the ſame anſwer. If we may believe different critics, thoſe fathers had not very diſtinct ideas about the ſpirituality of the thinking principle, and ſeemed to have made it material. The pretenſion, however, of theſe critics, whether well or ill founded, has furniſhed a handle to accuſe them of that materialiſm they attribute to others; for now adays materialiſm, which we ſee every where the hydra, has ſeven heads to combat; but if two or three eccleſiaſtical writers have been in an error, which we do not pretend to determine, what has this miſtake to do with religion? are the philoſophical proofs for the ſpirituality of the ſoul leſs convincing? Cannot we allow the full force to theſe proofs which Deſcartes firſt inveſtigated and explained, and believe, that ſome of the fathers of the church were not acquainted with them? But, ſay they, thoſe who maintain that the diſtinct idea of creation is not to be found in the ſcripture, nor the ſpirituality of the ſoul in the ancient doctors, do it only becauſe they pretend that the world is eternal, and the ſoul matter. If they pretend this, they ought to be convinced of the contrary nothing is more neceſſary or more juſt; but it ſhould ſeem not to be the likelieſt way that can be choſen to miſrepreſent them, eſpecially when they acknowledge, as many have done in the moſt expreſs terms, thoſe two truths which they are charged with calling in queſtion.

XI. It is not enough to ſtand up againſt impiety, we muſt not be miſtaken in the kind of impiety we attack. "I am accuſed, ſaid a Pyrrhonian one day, of materialiſm." This is juſt as if a Conſtitutionary ſhould be accuſed of Janſeniſm; if I was to doubt, it would rather be upon the exiſtence of matter than of thought. I know nothing of the former, but from the equivocal report of my ſenſes; and I know the other by the infallible teſtimony of interior ſentiment; my own thought aſſures me of the exiſtence of a thinking principle. The idea which I have of body and extenſion is much more uncertain and obſcure, and upon this object I only entertain a reaſonable ſcepticiſm. Thus inſtead of being a materialiſt, I am inclined to deny the exiſtence of matter, at leaſt ſuch as my ſenſes repreſent to me; but, it appears to me wiſer to be ſilent and to doubt."

The name of materialiſt (I cannot help repeating it) is become now-a-days a kind of war-hoop; it is a qualification which is indiſcriminately applied to all kinds of unbelievers, and even to thoſe whom we want to ſtigmatize as ſuch. In all religions, and in all times, fanaticiſm has never plumed itſelf, either upon equity or juſtice: It has given to thoſe, whom it wanted to damn, not the names they deſerved, but thoſe which would do them moſt hurt: Thus, in the primitive times, the Pagans gave all Chriſtians the name of Jews.

XII. During the Reign of the Ariſtotelian philoſophy, that is, for many ages, it was believed, that all our ideas came from the ſenſes; and I

could not be imagined, that an opinion, ſo conformable to reaſon and experience, ſhould ever be regarded as dangerous. It was even forbid, on pain of death, to teach a contrary doctrine. The puniſhment was, it muſt be confeſſed, a little hard, whether our ideas are derived from ſenſe or not. It is right all the world ſhould live: but the prohibition and the penalty prove the religious attachment of our fathers to an ancient opinion, "that ſenſation is the ſource of all knowledge." Deſcartes came, and ſaid, "The ſoul is ſpiritual:" "Now, what is a ſpiritual being without ideas? The ſoul therefore has ideas from the inſtant its exiſtence commences, that is, it has innate ideas." This reaſoning, joined to the attraction of a new opinion, ſeduced many ſchools; but they went farther than their maſter. From the ſpirituality of the ſoul, Deſcartes concluded innate ideas; one of his diſciples concluded more, that to deny innate ideas, was to deny the ſpirituality of the ſoul; perhaps they would have made innate ideas an article of faith, if they could have diſſembled, that this pretended truth was only diſcovered in the laſt century. We have ſeen theologians carry their extravagance ſo far, as to maintain, that the opinion, which unites our ideas to our ſenſations, endangers the myſtery of original ſin, and the grace of baptiſm. It is thus, that the moſt inconteſtable maxims in philoſophy and the mathematics have been attacked, under pretence of their ſeeming oppoſition with ſome doctrine of faith: Beſides, is it impoſſible to combate innate ideas, by the ſame weapons of religion which eſtabliſhed it? Muſt not an infant, who has the idea of God, as the Carteſians pretend, from the breaſt, and even from the womb, alſo know the duties owing to God, which is contrary to the firſt principles of religion and common ſenſe?

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Account of the PATRON, *a new Comedy of three Acts, written by Mr.* Foote, *and now performing at the little Theatre in the* Hay-market.

PERSONS *of the* Drama.

Bever,	*Mr. Death.*
His Friend,	*Mr. Davis.*
Ruſt,	*Mr. Weſton.*
Puff,	*Mr. Hayes.*
Dactyl,	*Mr. Granger.*
Sir Roger Dowla,	*Mr. Palmer,*
Sir Thomas Lofty, And SirPeterPepperpot	*Mr. Foote.*
Staytape,	*Mr. Brown.*
Servants,	*Mr. Parſons,* And *Mr. Lewis.*
Juliette	*Mrs. Granger.*

THIS piece opens with a converſation between Bever, and his friend, about Sir Thomas Lofty, a pretended patron of all the polite arts but at the bottom a man of intolerable vanity and ignorance. Bever is a young fellow lately arrived from Oxford, and recommended by his father to the acquaintance of Sir Thomas, as the propereſt means of initiating him into the republic of letters, an honour of which the young gentleman is ſuppoſed to be not a little ambitious. His viſits at Sir Thomas's are attended with the loſs of his heart, which Juliette, the knight's niece captivates in a ſhort time; but in return ſhe makes him a preſent of her own, and takes every method ſhe can to give him her hand into the bargain. To effect this, however, ſhe has one conſiderable difficulty to ſurmount; her uncle, upon whom her whole dependance is, having promiſed her to Mr. Ruſt, a celebrated Antiquarian.

The converſation between Bever and his friend is interrupted by the appearance of Sir Peter Pepperpot, a Weſt-Indian of great fortune, who is going to feaſt on a delicious Barbecue and is rating a couple of negroes by whom he is attended, for neglecting to carry his bottle of Kian.

This gentleman is alſo a pretended patron of the arts: but nevertheleſs ſeems more ſolicitous about the preſervation of the body than the improvement of the mind, his whole diſcourſe turning upon the excellence of turtle; and the laſt fleet having brought him five, he tells us, that he diſpoſed of two at Cornhill, ſent a third to Almack's; and the remaining two being unhealthy, he packed them off to his Borough in *Yorkſhire*.—"The laſt indeed (ſays he), I ſmuggled, for the unconſcionable raſcal of a ſtage driver uſed to charge me five pounds

for the carriage; but my coachman having occaſion to go into the country, he clapped a capuchin upon the turtle, and carried it down for thirty ſhillings as an inſide Paſſenger;—the frolic, however, was near proving fatal, for as Betty the bar-maid at Hatfield, thruſt her head into the coach to know what the company choſe for breakfaſt, the turtle ſnapped her by the noſe, and it was with the greateſt difficulty they could diſengage her." Sir Peter further tells them, that his conſtituents are ſuch connoiſſeurs in turtle, that they can diſtinguiſh the paſh from the pee, and leaves them to judge by the conſumption how univerſally it is eſteemed:—Six pounds being, according to him, the ſtint of an alderman; five the allowance of his wife, and the mayor, the parſon, and the recorder being indulged without limitation.

Sir Peter has no ſooner retired, than Bever and his friend are again interrupted by a quarrel between Dactyl a poet, and Puff a publiſher; owing to the latter having refuſed to purchaſe a copy of Dactyl's, which is all praiſe and panegyrick.—In this altercation, the poet and publiſher mutually recriminate.—The bard puts Puff in mind that till he took notice of him,—" his ſhop was nothing but a ſhed in Moorfields; his kitchen a pan of charcoal, and his bed under the counter;—to which the other replies, by threatening to reſtrain his hand, and declaring he will give no more beef and carrots of a morning.

By Juliette's advice Mr. Bever had flattered Sir Thomas ſo ſucceſsfully, that the knight at laſt profeſſes the greateſt friendſhip imaginable for him and informs him of what he calls the greateſt ſecret of his life; begging at the ſame time Mr. Bever's aſſiſtance, as the ſtrongeſt mark of attachment and eſteem. Sir Thomas had it ſeems written a play, which was to be acted that night, under the title of Robinſon Cruſoe, but had tranſacted every thing with ſo much ſecreſy, that nobody ſuſpected him for the author. The manager, however, of Drury-lane, where he ſays it is to be performed, hearing that every anonymous production was placed to his own account, inſiſted upon, and obtained a poſitive promiſe from Sir Thomas, that he ſhould know the poet's name before the curtain drew up; Sir Thomas's very vanity making him rather apprehenſive about the ſucceſs of his piece, he determined to make Mr. Bever paſs for the author, that ſo, if it happened to fail, the whole diſgrace ſhould be laid at that gentleman's door, knowing that if it was well received, nothing would be eaſier than to whiſper the truth, and get the whole reputation transferred to his own. Urged by this motive, he entreats Mr. Bever would oblige him by an acquieſcence, with which our young lover, after a conſiderable ſtruggle within himſelf, complies. Unhappily for the poor knight, the play is damned before the end of the third act. Dactyl, Puff, and Ruſt, whom he had ſent to ſupport it, very quickly follow his ſervants with an account of its fate; nor is Bever long after them, but comes back fired with rage and indignation, to make Sir Thomas take the ſcandal of the play on himſelf.—In vain our patron begs, argues, remonſtrates, ſooths; Bever tells him he ſhould be gibbeted down to all poſterity, with the author of Love in a hollow tree, and aſks if he imagined any family would receive him after ſo public a diſgrace; the knight inſtantly anſwers he would; upon which Bever directly demands his niece, as a recompence for keeping the ſecret, and bearing the infamy of the piece. Sir Thomas conſents, and joining their hands, ſays to Juliette,

" Here take his hand—I owe him much—I know it,
And make the man, although I damn the poet."

AS Poland is like to produce events which will intereſt, ſome how or other, the greateſt part of Europe; we think our readers will be pleaſed with the annexed accurate and beautiful MAP of the EASTERN part of that kingdom. In our volume for 1759, p. 408, they have been already preſented with a Map of the *weſtern* part of Poland, and a large account of the conſtitution and government thereof, in our vol. for 1763, p. 579—583. For many intereſting particulars in the late reigns, &c. &c. they will be pleaſed to conſult the articles *Poland* in our GENERAL INDEX to our firſt twenty-ſeven volumes, or to the particular Indexes of thoſe years.

The

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 25, 1762, *being the second Session of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain; *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 232.

FEBRUARY the 11th it was resolved, that the house would, on that day seven-night, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the most proper and effectual method of examining, taking, and stating, the public accounts of the kingdom; and on the 22d, after reading the order of the day, a copy of the general certificate, delivered by the auditors of the impress, into the office of the king's remembrancer of the exchequer, in Hilary term, 1763, which had by order been presented to the house on the 21st, was ordered to be referred to the said committee; after which the house resolved itself into the same, and upon Mr. Speaker's resuming the chair, Mr. Kynaston reported, that they had come to a resolution, which, being by order reported on the 23d, was as followeth: "That the house be moved, that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the several estimates and accounts presented to this house, either in the present, or any former session of parliament, which relate to the application, or expenditure, of the public money, since the commencement of the late war. And he having moved accordingly, a committee for this purpose was ordered to be appointed; whereupon it was resolved, that the number of the said committee should be twenty-one, and that it should be chosen by way of balloting; and then it was ordered, that the members of the house should, upon Tuesday then next (March the 1st) at twelve of the clock, prepare lists to be put into glasses, of twenty-one persons names, to be the said committee; and that the said glasses should be placed upon the table, and the said lists, held up between the finger and thumb, be put into the glasses at the table, by the members called over for that purpose, according to the counties and places they serve for, as the said counties and places are entered in the return book.

Accordingly on the first of March, after reading the order of the day, the said order, which directs the method of putting the said lists into glasses, was also read, and then the names of the members being called over, according to the method thereby directed, those who then appeared, severally put the lists by them prepared into the glasses at the table, and the names of such of the members as did not then appear being taken down, their names were again called over, and several of them appearing, they in like manner put the lists by them prepared into the said glasses; after which a committee was appointed to examine the said lists, and to report to the house, upon which twenty-one persons the majority had fallen, for which purpose they were to withdraw immediately into the speaker's chamber. This they accordingly did, and, on the 4th, Sir John Philipps reported from the said committee, that having examined the lists, it appeared to them, that the majority had fallen upon the following persons, viz.

Edward Bacon, Esq; James Harris, Esq; Sir Charles Mordaunt, bart. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Parker, Peregrine Cust, Esq; Thomas Whichcot, Esq; Alexander Hume, Esq; Sir John Turner, bart. Edward Kynaston, Esq; The Hon. Thomas Harley, John Moreton, Esq; Richard Glover, Esq; The Right Hon. Sir John Philipps, bart. George Onslow, Esq; of Surry, The Right Hon. Lord George Cavendish, Soam Jenyns, Esq; The Right Hon. Lord Digby; Sir William Maynard, bart. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Royston, The Right Hon. Richard Rigby, Thomas Whatly, Esquire.

Whereupon it was ordered, that the said committee, or any seven of them, should meet that afternoon at five o'clock, in the speaker's chamber; and that they should have power to report their observations upon the said estimates and accounts, from time to time, to the house; and also that they should have power to send for persons,

papers, and records. And on the 7th it was ordered, that the ſeveral eſtimates and accounts, which had been preſented to the houſe, in the then preſent ſeſſion, before the 23d day of February then laſt, or in any former ſeſſion, which related to the application or expenditure of the public money, from the commencement of the late war, ſhould be referred to the ſaid committee.

This committee was not, it ſeems, ſo well attended as it ought to have been; for on the 28th, Mr. Kynaſton acquainted the houſe, that he was directed by the committee to move, that five might be a quorum of the committee, from whence we muſt ſuppoſe, that of theſe twenty-one gentlemen, they could ſeldom get ſeven to attend, therefore upon his motion it was ordered, that five ſhould be the quorum of the ſaid committee; and having on the 29th had leave granted them to ſit notwithſtanding any adjournment of the houſe, on the 18th of April Mr. Bacon reported, that the committee had agreed upon a report which they had directed him to make to the houſe, together with their obſervations, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table, where the ſame was read, and it was ordered that ſuch a number of copies thereof, with the appendix, ſhould be printed, as ſhould be ſufficient for the members.

As to the report itſelf, I ſhall only obſerve, that the committee having conſidered the extent of the accounts referred to them, and the impracticability of a general examination during the then preſent ſeſſion, they reſolved to enquire firſt into one branch of the public expence, and began with the board of ordnance; in which they diſcovered no one inſtance of fraud, nor any very material inſtance of neglect, the moſt material being that relating to a propoſal given in by the Mines Royal, Mineral, and Battery Works Company, by which they offered to furniſh copper hoops at 137l. *per* ton, and yet between the 5th of September, 1759, and the 12th of November, 1760, the board paid 149l. 6s. 8d. *per* ton, for 38 tons, the reaſon of which was ſaid to be, becauſe the propoſal of the ſaid company was, in the hurry of buſineſs forgot to be read to the board: Perhaps the reader may ſuggeſt to himſelf a reaſon for that neglect. This, I ſay, is the moſt material inſtance of neglect; but in general it appears from this report, that the dealers in every commodity, as well as money, are apt to make the moſt they can of the diſtreſſes of their country in time of war, and that they ſometimes even enter into combinations for this purpoſe. From their inquiry into the article of ſand bags it appears, that the contractors had generally very lucrative bargains, the reaſon of which probably is, becauſe ordnance debentures do not, like navy bills, bear any intereſt, and it is often a long time before they are paid; and we may, perhaps, add the cuſtom of giving gratuities to the officers appointed to examine and receive the goods when delivered. And as to their inquiry into the article of horſes for the trains and waggons in Germany, it from thence appears, that in the years 1758 and 1759, the Britiſh train was often in great diſtreſs for want of a ſufficient ſupply of horſes and ſervants, which was not the caſe when the ſervice was ſupplied by contracts with our own people, of all which contracts that with Mr. Dundas was at the loweſt rate, and conſequently was, of all others, the moſt beneficial for the publick, of any that had been formerly made, or was then offered; therefore, if he made an extravagant profit, it was not owing to any fault in the board, but to the avarice of thoſe who are willing to contract for ſupplying any branch of the public ſervice.

February 18, the act 2 Geo. III. chap. 15. was, upon motion, read, and thereupon a committee, with power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records, and all who came to have voices, was appointed to inquire into the effects of the ſaid act, and to conſider of proper methods for the further ſupplying the ſaid cities with fiſh, at moderate rates, and report their opinion thereupon, from time to time, to the houſe. And, on the 18th of March, Mr. Alderman Dickinſon reported the reſolutions of the ſaid committee, which, as agreed to by the houſe,

were

were as followeth: 1ſt. That the cities of London and Weſtminſter have, ſince the ſaid act was paſſed, been better, and in a much larger degree, than before, ſupplied with ſea-fiſh by land-carriage; and that the late exorbitant price of many ſorts of ſea-fiſh hath thereby been conſiderably reduced; and the ſaid cities have been ſupplied with many ſorts of ſea-fiſh not uſually brought there. 2d. That the good effects produced by the ſaid act, have been owing to the laudable and indefatigable proſecution of the plan, or ſcheme, concerted by John Blake, Eſq; for the better ſupplying the ſaid cities, with ſea-fiſh, by land-carriage, and which hath in part been effected by him, notwithſtanding the many difficulties he met with. 3d. That ſome aſſiſtance ought to be allowed, or granted, to the ſaid John Blake, to encourage and enable him further and effectually to carry into execution the ſaid plan, or ſcheme, concerted by him, for the better ſupplying the ſaid cities with ſea-fiſh, at moderate rates.

Of theſe three reſolutions, the laſt was oppoſed upon the report, and a motion made for adjourning the farther conſideration of the ſaid report, till that day two months; but upon the queſtion's being put, it was carried in the negative; after which this reſolution was likewiſe agreed to, but nothing further done in the affair during this ſeſſion; though it certainly deſerved ſome public encouragement; for though, at firſt view, it ſeemed to be for the benefit of London and Weſtminſter only, yet we muſt allow, that the encouragement and increaſe of our fiſheries, eſpecially upon the coaſts of Britain and Ireland, is a national concern, as it increaſes the number of our ſeamen, and conſequently the ſtrength of our navy, which is our chief ſecurity againſt foreign invaſion. Beſides, an expeditious and cheap method of conveying fiſh by land carriage, will be an advantage to every inland town and village in the kingdom; and ſome of them had then already begun to practiſe the method firſt contrived by Mr. Blake, which may, perhaps, be improved, as moſt things are, by experience.

March 7, the reſolution of the houſe of the 27th of April, 1699, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, by ſuch members of this houſe as are of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to prefer the diſbanded officers, born within his majeſty's dominions, and entitled to half-pay, as vacancies ſhall happen" was upon motion read; and as the courtiers expected that it was to be followed by a motion for a reſolution of the ſame kind, one of them got up immediately and moved, that the other order of the day be now read; which motion being inſtantly ſeconded, it became neceſſary to put the queſtion upon it.—This produced a debate upon the propriety of what was intended by the firſt motion, which was thought ſo reaſonable by a majority, that the queſtion upon the ſecond motion was carried in the negative, and then in conſequence of the firſt motion it was moved, and ſeconded to reſolve "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that he would be pleaſed to employ in the army, ſuch perſons as now are, or ſhall be, upon half-pay, who are qualified to ſerve his majeſty; which motion was carried, and the addreſs was ordered to be preſented to his majeſty by ſuch members of that houſe, as were of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council.

Thus the courtiers found themſelves obliged to give up the point, as to the propriety of this addreſs, though certainly there was not now ſo much occaſion for it, as there was in the year 1699; becauſe in that reign, it was notoriouſly known, that a partiality had in ſome inſtances been ſhewn to officers that were not born within his majeſty's dominions; and every year ſince the end of Queen Anne's war, there has been more occaſion for ſuch an addreſs, than now at the begining of his preſent majeſty's reign, who has already ſhewn ſo many inſtances of a ſincere regard for the true intereſt of his people: In the laſt year of King William we find that there was granted by parliament 41,000l. to diſbanded officers, for 1701 *; but ſuch care was taken to provide for them in the new Levies for the next war, which was declared ſoon after the be-

* *See the Hiſtory of our national Debts and Taxes, printed for Cooper, 1753, part I. p. 81.*

ginning of the next year, that from the beginning of the war to the end of it, there was not one ſhilling aſked from, or granted by parliament, for Half-pay officers †. Whereas ever ſince the end of that war, we have had a large ſum granted yearly by parliament, in time of war as well as in time of peace, for the ſupport of half-pay officers.

However, as our courtiers, I ſuppoſe, knew that his majeſty would not be diſpleaſed with receiving a good, though unneceſſary, advice from his parliament, they the more readily gave up this point; and, on the 9th, Mr. comptroller reported, that their ſaid addreſs had been preſented to his majeſty, and that his majeſty was pleaſed to ſay: "It was always my intention to ſhew my regard to the merit of my half-pay officers, as well as my attention to the leſſening of the public expence, by taking every proper opportunity of employing ſuch of them as are qualified for ſervice?"

Having now given ſome account of all the moſt important affairs that happened in this, which was the ſecond ſeſſion of the twelfth parliament of Great Britain, I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that on the 19th of April his majeſty came to the houſe of peers, and, after giving his royal aſſent to all the bills then ready, put an end to the ſeſſion with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, which the reader may ſee in your laſt volume, p. 180; and then the lord chancellor, by his majeſty's command, prorogued the parliament to Thurſday the 23d day of June then next.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, *being the third ſeſſion of the twelfth Parliament of* Great Britain, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors.*

FROM the 23d of June this parliament was prorogued to the 6th of September, 1763, which was very near as long a prorogation as the preſervation of privilege, with regard to the members of the houſe of commons, could admit of; for according to the opinion of moſt of our conſtitutional lawyers, their privilege continues forty days after the laſt prorogation, and commences forty days before the day to which the parliament is prorogued, being at moſt but fourſcore days in the whole, and the intervening days of this prorogation amounted to ſeventy-four. From the 6th of September it was again prorogued to the 11th of October; and on the 5th of that month it was by proclamation publiſhed and declared, that it ſhould be further prorogued on the ſaid 11th to Tueſday the 15th of November; and that it ſhould then be held, and ſit for the diſpatch of divers weighty and important affairs, for which purpoſe the lords and commons were thereby required to give their attendance accordingly on that day at Weſtminſter. On the 11th of October, the parliament having accordingly been prorogued to the 15th of November, his majeſty on that day opened the ſeſſion with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, which the reader may ſee in your Magazine for 1763, p. 606.

In anſwer to this ſpeech both houſes voted humble and moſt loyal addreſſes; and as, during the receſs of parliament, many violent papers and pamphlets had been printed and publiſhed againſt the late treaty of peace, and againſt thoſe employed by his majeſty as miniſters of ſtate, in conſequence whereof a ſpirit of diſcontent ſeemed to be ſpreading through the nation, I think it neceſſary to give the addreſſes of both houſes upon this occaſion at full length. That of the houſe of lords was as followeth:

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

"WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our unfeigned thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Permit us, ſir, to take the earlieſt opportunity of congratulating your majeſty on the happy addition to your royal family, by the auſpicious birth of a ſecond prince; and of expreſſing our moſt ſincere wiſhes, that the ſame divine bleſſing may be continued to your majeſty's illuſtrious houſe; on which

* *See ditto, part II.*

which the preſervation of our holy religion; and our rights and liberties, do, under God, ſo eſſentially depend.

We beg leave alſo to declare our utmoſt gratitude to your majeſty, for the re-eſtabliſhment of the publick tranquillity, upon terms of honour to your crown, and advantage to your people. We have the firmeſt reliance on your majeſty's moſt gracious aſſurances, of your endeavours to ſecure the continuance of a peace, ſo neceſſary to the relief of your ſubjects, who have long laboured under the burthen of a moſt expenſive, tho' ſucceſsful war, in every part of the globe; and we receive with great ſatisfaction, the communication which your majeſty has been pleaſed to make to us, of the good diſpoſition of the ſeveral powers engaged in the late war, whoſe concurrence in your majeſty's ſalutary intentions will, we truſt, long enſure the tranquillity of Europe.

We are deeply ſenſible of your majeſty's paternal care and attention for the improvement of your conqueſts, and the extenſion of the commerce of your ſubjects, in which the publick welfare is ſo materially concerned; and we will not fail, on our part, to exert our warmeſt endeavours in forwarding your majeſty's great and gracious purpoſes. For we have nothing more ſincerely at heart, than that your majeſty, having by your conduct impreſſed on the minds of your faithful ſubjects a full conviction of your true affection, may receive from them the moſt ample returns of duty and attachment, which a loyal and grateful people can make.

Convinced, as we are, that domeſtick union is eſſentially neceſſary for ſecuring the advantages derived to us from the late happy and honourable peace, we cannot ſufficiently expreſs our abhorrence of that ſeditious ſpirit which has of late manifeſted itſelf, in defiance of the laws, to the ſubverſion of good order, and to the diſgrace of liberty, whoſe ſacred name it has ſo inſolently aſſumed. And we beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that by our zeal and application in bringing all offenders of that ſort to juſtice, as well as by our proceedings in general, we will endeavour to give ſuch an example, as may induce your majeſty's ſubjects to unite in diſcouraging a licentiouſneſs, which is ſo repugnant to the true principles of this happy conſtitution; and in promoting ſuch meaſures, as may equally conduce to the honour and dignity of your majeſty's crown, and to their own happineſs and ſecurity.

This addreſs having been next day preſented by their lordſhips, his majeſty made them a moſt gracious anſwer, which the reader may ſee in your ſaid Mag. p. 616 *.

And the addreſs of the houſe of commons, agreed to on the 17th, was as followeth:

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

"WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty the moſt humble and hearty thanks of this houſe, for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Permit us, at the ſame time, to offer our warmeſt congratulations to your majeſty, on the auſpicious birth of another prince, and on the happy recovery of your royal conſort, now further endeared to this country, by the increaſe of thoſe pledges of our liberty and future happineſs.

We beg leave to congratulate your majeſty on the completion of that great and ſalutary meaſure, the re-eſtabliſhment of the public tranquillity upon terms ſo honourable to your crown, and ſo advantageous to your people.

Allow us, ſir, to aſſure your majeſty, that we feel the higheſt ſatisfaction in the declaration which you are graciouſly pleaſed to make, of your reſolution faithfully and ſteadily to adhere to the conditions of the peace, which your majeſty has concluded: And that we cannot but conſider the ſtrong aſſurances of the ſame good diſpoſition, given by the ſeveral powers of Europe who were lately engaged againſt us, as the natural conſequence of your majeſty's wiſdom and firmneſs; and as a further preſage, that the bleſſings of peace will be uninterrupted and permanent.

We are truly ſenſible of that paternal love to your people, of which your majeſty is pleaſed to aſſure us, in ſo affecting a manner; and we will aſſiduouſly apply ourſelves to the accompliſhment of thoſe great purpoſes, for which

* *Where l. ult. r. excellent* and *invaluable.*

which your majeſty has called us together; the improvement of our valuable acquiſitions, the extenſion of our commerce, and the cultivating of every art of peace, which may either tend to alleviate the heavy burthens occaſioned by the war, or may otherwiſe contribute to the general welfare of theſe kingdoms.

We beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that your faithful commons will chearfully grant to your majeſty ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be found neceſſary for the ſervice of the year; that they will be careful to maintain the navy of Great Britain, upon the moſt reſpectable footing; and that they look upon your majeſty's earneſt recommendation of this important object, as a teſtimony of your royal attention to the true and eſſential intereſts of this country.

We acknowledge, with the deepeſt ſenſe of gratitude, your majeſty's gracious and tender concern for the relief of your people, by directing that the money, ariſing from the ſale of prizes veſted in the crown, ſhould be applied to the public ſervice; and for that additional mark of your royal beneficence, in ſignifying your intention to reſerve, for the ſame uſe, whatever ſums ſhall be produced by the ſale of any of the lands belonging to the crown, in the iſlands of the Weſt Indies ceded by the late treaty.

Your majeſty may be aſſured, that we will beſtow the ſtricteſt attention upon that intereſting ſubject, which your majeſty has pointed out to our ſerious conſideration; and will diligently weigh every regulation, which may be propoſed for the improvement of the public revenue, as the moſt effectual method to reduce the national debt, to relieve your majeſty's ſubjects from the burthens of the late war, and to confirm and ſtrengthen the public credit.

We are thoroughly convinced, by the whole tenor of your majeſty's moſt auſpicious reign, that the common good and proſperity of your people are the ſole objects of your care; and that we ſhould therefore be wanting to ourſelves, and neglectful of our own happineſs, if we did not purſue, with unanimity and diſpatch, ſuch meaſures as may beſt contribute to theſe great ends, and may moſt effectually diſcourage that ſpirit of diſorder and licentiouſneſs, which is no leſs dangerous to liberty, than deſtructive of government.

Animated with theſe ſentiments, we will endeavour, by our own conduct, to ſet an example to others of duty to our ſovereign, and of love to our country; being firmly perſuaded, that, under a prince adorned with thoſe virtues which diſtinguiſh your majeſty, your real intereſts and thoſe of your people are inſeparable."

This addreſs having been preſented by the houſe on the 25th, his majeſty was pleaſed to give this moſt gracious anſwer:

Gentlemen,

"I return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate addreſs; and for your congratulations on the happy event of the birth of my ſecond ſon.

The ſatisfaction, which you expreſs at the re-eſtabliſhment of the public tranquillity, is highly acceptable to me; and your reſolution to purſue ſuch meaſures, as are moſt conducive to the honour and happineſs of my kingdoms, will always meet with my warmeſt approbation and concurrence."

As ſome of the papers and pamphlets that had been publiſhed againſt the government, were ſuppoſed to have been written by ſome of the members, and as all of them were ſuppoſed to have been patroniſed by a conſiderable party in each houſe of parliament, it was expected that the addreſs upon this occaſion, or at leaſt thoſe words that related to a ſeditious and licentious ſpirit, would have been ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, but it ſeems the diſcontented party was not ſo numerous in either houſe as to encourage them to bring the queſtion to a diviſion, therefore no motion was made for an amendment, nor any diviſion inſiſted on as to the principal queſtion for agreeing to the addreſs; and in each houſe, preſently after their addreſs to his majeſty was agreed to, it was reſolved *nem. con.* that a congratulatory meſſage be ſent to her majeſty, on the auſpicious event of her majeſty's being delivered of another prince *, and of her majeſty's happy recovery; and to aſſure her majeſty of the zealous and dutiful

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1763, *p.* 445.

dutiful attachment of that houſe, in conſequence of which a proper number of members was, by each houſe, ordered to attend her majeſty with the ſaid meſſage; and to each her majeſty returned a moſt gracious anſwer.

This account of his majeſty's ſpeech, and of the addreſſes of each houſe at the opening of the ſeſſion, I thought neceſſary to begin with, but I ſhall now obſerve, that as ſoon as a bill was read, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, which is always the firſt thing done in every ſeſſion, and even before the king's ſpeech was read to the houſe by Mr. Speaker, the chancellor of the exchequer ſtood up, and, by his majeſty's command, acquainted the houſe, that his majeſty having received information, that John Wilkes, Eſq; a member of that houſe, was the author of a moſt ſeditious and dangerous libel, publiſhed ſince the then laſt ſeſſion of parliament, he had cauſed the ſaid John Wilkes, Eſq; to be apprehended, and ſecured, in order to his being tried for the ſame, by due courſe of law; and Mr. Wilkes having been diſcharged out of cuſtody by the court of Common Pleas, upon account of his privilege as a member of that houſe; and having, when called upon by the legal proceſs of the court of King's Bench, ſtood out, and declined to appear and anſwer to an information, which had ſince been exhibited againſt him by his majeſty's attorney general, for the ſame offence; in this ſituation, his majeſty being deſirous to ſhew all poſſible attention to the privileges of the Houſe of Commons, in every inſtance wherein they can be ſuppoſed to be concerned; and at the ſame time, thinking it of the utmoſt importance, not to ſuffer the public juſtice of the kingdom to be eluded, had choſen to direct the ſaid libel, and alſo copies of the examinations, upon which Mr. Wilkes was apprehended and ſecured, to be laid before that houſe for their conſideration: And then Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered the ſaid papers in at the table.

Upon this it was reſolved *nemine contradicente*, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, to return his majeſty the thanks of that houſe, for his moſt gracious meſſage, and for the tender regard therein expreſſed for the privileges of that houſe; and to aſſure his majeſty, that that houſe would forthwith take into their moſt ſerious conſideration, the very important matter communicated by his majeſty's meſſage; which addreſs having been ordered to be preſented to his majeſty, by ſuch members of that houſe as were of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council, the houſe proceeded to take the ſaid matter into conſideration; and the papers delivered in as aforeſaid, intitled, The North Briton, No. 45.—The examination of George Kearſley, and the examination of Richard Balfe, having been read, it was, after a very long debate, reſolved, *That the paper, intitled,* The North-Briton, No. 45. *is a falſe, ſcandalous, and ſeditious libel, containing expreſſions of the moſt unexampled inſolence and contumely towards his majeſty, the groſſeſt aſperſions upon both houſes of parliament, and the moſt audacious defiance of the authority of the whole legiſlature, and moſt manifeſtly tending to alienate the affections of the people from his majeſty, to withdraw them from their obedience to the laws of the realm, and to excite them to traiterous inſurrections.*

This important reſolution having been agreed to by a great majority, it was then ordered, *That the ſaid paper ſhould be burnt by the hands of the common hangman*; and it being now near one o'clock on Wedneſday morning the 16th, the further conſideration of the ſaid matter was ordered to be adjourned till that day at twelve o'clock.

However, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of this ſentence againſt the paper, and the majority by which it was agreed to, yet as ſoon as the further conſideration of this matter was adjourned, complaint was made to the houſe by the ſaid John Wilkes, Eſq; of a breach of the privilege of that houſe, by the impriſonment of his perſon, the plundering of his houſe, the ſeizing of his papers, and the ſerving him with a ſubpœna upon an information in the court of King's Bench. Whereupon it was ordered, that the matter of the ſaid complaint ſhould be heard upon the Thurſday morning then next, being the 17th. But on the ſaid 16th the further conſideration of the matter communicated

cated by his majeſty's meſſage having been further adjourned till the 18th, the hearing the matter of the ſaid complaint was put off till Monday the 21ſt; and the ſpeaker having been taken ill on the ſaid 17th at night, the houſe did not ſit again till the 23d, when it was reſolved, that the houſe do now reſume the adjourned conſideration of the matter communicated by his majeſty's meſſage on the 15th inſtant, and the ſame being then accordingly reſumed, a motion was made, to reſolve, *That privilege of parliament does not extend to the caſe of writing and publiſhing ſeditious libels, nor ought to be allowed to obſtruct the ordinary courſe of the laws, in the ſpeedy and effectual proſecution of ſo heinous and dangerous an offence*; and the queſtion being propoſed, a warm debate aroſe thereupon, which having continued for ſome time, a motion in complaiſance to Mr. Speaker, was made, and it was ordered, that the debate be adjourned till next day at twelve o'clock, being the 24th; after which it was ordered, that the ſaid complaint in relation to the breach of privilege againſt Mr. Wilkes, ſhould be heard on the 25th. But on the 24th, before the ſaid order of the day was read, Mr. Speaker acquainted the houſe, that he had, in the chair, received a letter from John Wilkes, Eſq; a member of that houſe, the contents of which Mr. Wilkes deſired might be communicated to the houſe; and the letter was accordingly read; after which the ſaid order of the day was read, and the houſe having accordingly reſumed the adjourned debate upon the ſaid motion of the 23d, the reſolution then moved, was agreed to, upon a diviſion of 258 to 133.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

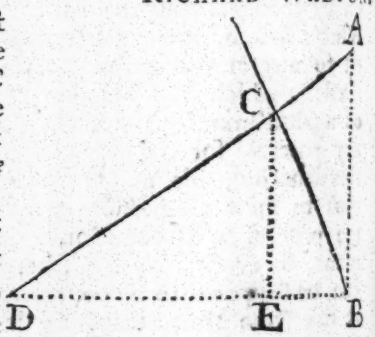
To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Broughton, near Preſton, May 21, 1764.

I HAVE here ſent a ſolution to the queſtion propoſed in your laſt Magazine, which, I hope, will merit a place in the next, from,

Sir, Your conſtant reader,

RICHARD WALTON.



In the figure A repreſents the place the firſt ſhip denoted by A ſailed from. B the place the ſecond ſhip denoted by B ſailed from. C the place they met at, and AD the diſtance ſailed by the firſt ſhip. Put a = AB and e = AC then per queſtion AD = $53 + e$ and $a + e + 53 = 110$ therefore $a = 57 - e$. Conſequently (per Eu. 47. 1.) $AB\square + \overline{BD\square} = AD\square$ or $\sqrt{3249 - 114e + ee} + \sqrt{3600} = \sqrt{2809 + 106e + ee}$ from whence $220e = 4040$ wherefore $e = 18\frac{4}{11}$ and $a = 38\frac{7}{11}$. Hence by trigonometry, as AD : Rad. :: BD : BAD = 57° 13′ or S. 57° 13′ or S 57° 13′ W. the firſt ſhip's courſe. And as rad. DC :: ADB : CE = 28,7. Conſequently the latitude they met in, will be 49° 30′ and the latitude of the port denoted by B will be 48° 4′. Now in the triangle ACB there is given two ſides and the intercepted angle, from whence the courſe of the ſecond ſhip is found to be N. 28° 17′ W.

A New Queſtion, by the ſame.

A Ship in the latitude 50° N. ſailed between the ſouth and eaſt at the rate of ſix miles an hour. Another ſhip under the ſame meridian in latitude 48° 20′ N. ſailed between the north and eaſt at the rate of eight miles an hour, and they met in the latitude 49° 24′. The courſe and diſtance ſailed by each ſhip is required?

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THERE having lately fallen in my way the famous diſpute betwixt the Rev. Mr. Jackſon and Mr. Dudgeon; give me leave to introduce a few remarks into your Magazine concerning the firſt part of their debate, which turns upon the queſtion, whether there be any more ſubſtances exiſting than one.

As I have but little to object to Mr. Jackſon's part, I ſhall ſay but little or nothing of it, but confine my remarks chiefly to what Mr. Dudgeon has advanced; who ſets out with telling us, that Mr. Jackſon's demonſtration of the exiſtence of one immenſe ſubſtance is concluſive; and therefore will not allow of any other, but only admitting of all things elſe to be modes, ideas, or partial conceptions, of this one ſubſtance, paying no regard to any conſequences that may be drawn from ſuch a principle, while that is, as he thinks, demonſtrated to be true.

He tells us, that all our knowledge, except of God, is about ideas; but is it fair then of him to require his antagoniſt, as he does, to demonſtrate the exiſtence of other ſubſtances, while he himſelf, in another part of his letters, admits of the exiſtence of finite intelligences, (which I ſuppoſe are diſtinct from God and ideas) without attempting any demonſtration thereof?

He ſeems to ground all his arguments on this one maxim, namely, that the exiſtence of two ſubſtances of the ſame preſence, is an impoſſibility, and a contradiction, and I doubt whether his not having a juſt knowledge of the nature of ideas, has not blindly led him to his concluſions.

Now I think he has not ſhewn, upon ſuppoſition there are both material and immaterial ſubſtances diſtinct from the one immenſe ſubſtance, that there is the ſame preſence to finite as to infinite, or that a large and ſmall ſpace have the ſame preſence, that large dimenſions do not differ from ſmall ones. But he may have imagined, perhaps, that a finite ſpace has the ſame preſence as a partial conception of infinite ſpace, becauſe they mutually penetrate each other; but herein I think he would be miſtaken, for finite extenſion has bounds or limits to it, which infinite ſpace cannot be in any part conceived to have, having no ſolidity to bound it, as all finite extenſion has. And as to his notion of ideas, which he will have to be objects of the mind, diſtinct from the mind's perception of them; this his antagoniſt denies, and affirms, that ideas are the perceptions and not the ſenſible objects; but inſtead of clearing up this material point, they leave it as they advanced it, and conſequently end, as they begun, with different ſentiments in the whole affair.

New ideas are neither perceptions, nor ſenſible objects perceived as ſuch, but are only the conceptions of the mind, of things not preſent at the time, as I attempted to ſhew in my letter of laſt month *. And if ideas were objects exiſting in the one immenſe ſubſtance, as he affirms, they would have extenſion, and conſequently in this caſe, the ſame preſence, as much as an extended finite ſubſtance would, and muſt be, in Dudgeon's opinion of the matter equally impoſſible to exiſt, and ſo not even ideas any more than finite ſubſtances can be admitted, on this principle, to have any being, but only the immenſe ſubſtance.

Mr. Dudgeon was put to his trumps to anſwer the queſtion, what is meant by the term I, or Me, who ſays, it does not denote a diſtinct ſubſtance, but only a very ſimple thing that depends on things, and nature itſelf, and univerſal mind. But things according to his philoſophy are ideas, ſo then the term I depends on ideas, as well as nature (which I ſuppoſe with him is an idea alſo) and an univerſal mind alſo, that is, has more than one dependance, but this I am a ſtranger to, as it ſeems more than is neceſſary.

In another place, he ſays, may not finite exiſtents be portions of an infinite exiſtent, and finite intelligencies portions of the infinite one. This is the firſt time, I think, I ever heard of part of an intelligence. He admits finite intelligence to be evident *a poſteriori*, but how does he know it is part of an infinite one, it is not perceivable, but it may be ſaid, if there was not an infinite neceſſary intelligence there could be no partial or finite one; by the like argument it might be urged, that if there was not an infinite

June, 1763.

* *See p.* 206.

neceſſary colour there could be no finite colour, if not an infinite triangle there could be no finite one; and theſe finite ones muſt, I ſuppoſe, be reckoned only as parts of the infinite one, becauſe it may be ſaid, nothing can be more than infinite, and ſo a finite idea, is only a part of an idea, or a partial conception of an infinite one. And becauſe ideas are extended and exiſt only in a mind, an infinitely immenſe idea will have the ſame preſence as an infinitely immenſe ſubſtance, and, conſequently, acccording to Mr. Dudgeon's reaſoning, cannot be two. O rare philoſophy! is this your boaſted reſult of demonſtration?

Mr. Dudgeon, I think, is not quite clear, whether, by the term I, we are to underſtand him as meaning a thing, (idea) or part of an immenſe ſubſtance, if by the term he means an idea, it muſt be in a mind, or part of a mind, and then pain, noiſe, colour, &c. which he calls ideas (though erroneouſly) muſt be in the one immenſe mind, or a part of it, if there be no other ſubſtance or mind, and ſo one partial conception of this mind may be painful, while another is pleaſed, do not theſe notions carry the face of abſurdity with them? And if by the term I be meant a part of the immenſe ſubſtance, and has an idea of ſolidity in it, then one part may be ſolid, and another unſolid, an odd compound, to ſuppoſe the one immenſe ſubſtance to be. But ſolid and unſolid he aſſerts to be ideas exiſting in a mind only, tho' a line or two following it is declared, that an unſolid is a negation; but how a negation, or nothing, can be ſaid to be in the mind I cannot conceive. Solid, and the idea of ſolid, are very different, the former is external to the mind, and the latter is nothing more than a conception of the former, which is the only thing (or rather act) that is in the mind. Colour, and the idea of colour, are alſo two very different things, and both exiſting in the mind, but not at the ſame time; colour is not an idea, but only a ſenſation or perception; whereas the idea of colour is the conception of it, when the ſenſation is abſent from the mind; and becauſe colour has been vulgarly thought to be extended, philoſophers have, I think, too haſtily admitted of extenſion being a perception actually in the mind, and ſuppoſed colour to be extended, and where the one is, there is the other. Ah! there's the rub, the ſtumbling block they cannot ſurmount: But I dare affirm, that no man ever ſaw an extenſion uniformly coloured, for every fibre of the optic nerve conveys a ſenſation to the mind differing in its degree, from every other, and the place or extenſion of the thing ſaid to be ſeen, is no ſenſation or property thereof, but is only conceived, or imagined, by the help of ſeveral ſenſes jointly exerciſed at a time when the mind alſo is conſcious of putting its organs of ſenſation in motion, I mean conſcious of the act, not of the motion, for that is only inferred, but not perceived. Indeed, upon Mr. Dudgeon's ſcheme, there can be no ſuch thing as motion; but then how the ſenſations perceived by finite minds (or, as he will have them to be, partial conceptions of the univerſal mind) can be accounted for, I cannot gueſs, for ſurely it would be very abſurd to ſuppoſe the one immenſe ſubſtance to have partial conceptions thereof, acting on one another, ſome affected with pain, others with pleaſure, and ignorant of each others affections, nor could there be any certainty they would be altogether intelligible to the whole, and what a jumble of ſenſibilities ſhould we then crowd together in the univerſal mind. Now all theſe whimſies ſeem to ſpring from an opinion, that there cannot be two ſubſtances exiſting in the ſame place; but why not? for where is the impoſſibility of a mutual penetration? For while one ſpace is conceived to be ſolid, another of the like extenſion not, would there not be difference enough to conceive them to be two things, though they ſhould be put in the ſame place, one ſolid and moveable, the other unſolid and immoveable?

If ſolidity has no extenſion of its own diſtinct from ſpace, then ſome parts of ſpace would be ſolid, and no ſolid could move becauſe ſpace is immoveable. How then ſhall we account for a rolling ſtone appearing to go from one end of a garden walk to the other, ſeeing it could not carry ſpace not its own with it. Muſt we therefore have recourſe to Dr. Berkeley's ſcheme,

and ſuppoſe it only a ſucceſſion of ideas, a new creation, and annihilation in every ſucceſſive portion of ſpace it occupies, from one end to the other: but then what a deal of work has he hereby cut out for the immenſe ſubſtance to go on with in the ſeveral parts of itſelf, making and unmaking them ſolid as the ſtone rolls on at the humour of the gardener. But Dudgeon ſays farther, that abſtract ſolidity is only an abſtract idea, or thought, and he might as well have ſaid the ſame of extenſion; and then his immenſe being, or ſubſtance, will at laſt be found to be only an abſtract thought, without any thing to inhere in, or any thing to think of, and when extenſion is not this thinking, all other thinking is in no place, nor any where, can be neither cauſe or effect, it only is what, and while it is, and here ends all his philoſophy, to the deſtruction of what he firſt allowed to be demonſtrated, namely, one only immenſe ſubſtance.

That extenſion is no perceivable property of our ſenſations, I would beg to offer a few remarks touching that affair. If the axis of each eye be directed to two ſimilar diſtant objects, the mind will judge them to be in the ſame place, and to be but one object, and the place ſo judged of will not be the true place of either of them, as any one may find by making the experiment, and ſo I think it probable, that if diſtinct viſion, or a uniform expanſion of the ſenſe of colour took place in the fund of the eye, or was ſo conveyed to the mind, or every part of any object appeared diſtinct in every part, where the retina is affected by the rays of light, without the eye's having any motion, that the mind would aſſign every part of the object to the ſame place, or rather be at a loſs to aſſign all place at all to any object. And why ſhould any extenſion be ſuppoſed to accompany colour in the mind, any more than to ſounds or tangibles, for we never hear a ſound, but we are apt to ſay, it is in, or comes from, ſuch a place; ſo again, a man ſhall think he feels pain in his toes after he has loſt his leg, that was accuſtomed to any pain there before, but I cannot ſuppoſe the dimenſions of the toes accompanies the pain in the mind, or that the place we ſuppoſe the ſound comes from, whence the motion of the air firſt took its riſe, that is the means of the ſound, is in the mind as a property or dimenſion of ſound. All this may appear paradoxical, but upon ſtrict examination, I fancy, this opinion will be found to be fact. The place and magnitude of objects ſeen, I take to be merely a ſuppoſition obtained by the help of the ſeveral organs of ſenſe, under the conſideration not only of the impreſſions made thereon, but their actions alſo are taken in as aids; when a man views an object through a teleſcope, he judges the place to be, not where the object is, or any image of it in his eye or mind, but in the focus of the eye glaſs, where in fact there is no real image, but only becauſe it is there the rays croſs after converging through the object-glaſs, and, laſtly, begin there diverging towards the pupil of the eye, as they would from an object itſelf when no glaſs intervenes.

But ſome man will ſay, how is it that thou doeſt not demonſtrate what thou advanceſt? Thou fool, thy demonſtrations can be about nothing elſe than a firſt cauſe and thine own ideas, which are of thy own making, and the proof of all other things, thou canſt have only from the evidence of thy ſenſes, and the teſtimony of others; and it is experience that muſt teach thee whether they be worth thy giving them entertainment.

I am your, &c.

The Author of Chriſtianity older than the Religion of Nature.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Send you a criticiſm, which I deſire to ſubmit to the publick, thro' your magazine.

It is on Phil. ii. part of the 2d verſe; the original of which is this; ἵνα τὸ αὐτὸ φρονῆτε, τὴν αὐτὴν ἀγάπην ἔχοντες, σύμψυχοι, τὸ ἓν φρονοῦντες; And its tranſlation in our bibles; "That ye be like-minded, having the ſame love, being of one accord, of one mind:" From which our tranſlators appear to have had a very confuſed notion of the ſenſe of it.

A late pious and ingenious commentator has paraphraſed the paſſage thus;

"That ye may all be unanimous, maintaining the ſame love, however your ſentiments, and in ſome inſtances, your practice may be divided; ſtill having your ſouls joined together, and all their ardor combined in attending to the one great thing, which ought to be the leading concern of every Chriſtian, the advancement of vital practical holineſs: By attending diligently to which, you will be diverted from thoſe undue attachments to ſmaller matters, which ſo often divide the affection of Chriſtians, and take them off from the purſuit of the nobleſt objects." In which paraphraſe, though he ſhews himſelf to have ſeen more of the apoſtle's meaning, than our tranſlators; he does not ſeem to me clearly to comprehend it. He underſtands τεν αὐτην ἀγαπην of mutual love: But if St. Paul had intended that, I apprehend he would have added ἐν ἀλληλοις, or εἰς ἀλληλους. Vid. Rom. xii. 6. and xv. 5. Beſides, by underſtanding him thus, we either make him guilty of a tautology, or unneceſſarily deſtroy the regularity of the ſentiment; and ſuppoſe him to recommend unanimity in the firſt clauſe, love in the ſecond, and unanimity again in the third. For theſe reaſons, I cannot acquieſce in this interpretation. And indeed the worthy author of it pretty plainly intimates, he was not thoroughly ſatisfied with it himſelf. "It is, ſays he, in a note, difficult to tranſlate or paraphraſe theſe words, ſo as to avoid ſome appearance of tautology." In my third letter to the author of Chriſtianity not founded on argument, p. 43, I had given a tranſlation in the main the ſame with this; but on farther examination, whereas I had united the ſecond and third clauſes, as an explication of the firſt, "Let your ſouls be joined together in the ſame love." I here, as in my ſermon on Chriſtian Candor, p. 8. join the two former and the two latter clauſes το αὐτο φρονητε, την αὐτην ἀγαπην ἐχοντες, be unanimous, maintaining the ſame love, συμψυχοι. το ἐν φρονουντες having your ſouls joined together in attending to the one thing. An improvement, for which I am indebted to my learned, accurate, and worthy friend, Dr. Daniel Scot. Doddridge in loc.

This declaration of ſo conſiderable a writer argues the paſſage under conſideration to be attended with conſiderable difficulty; and therefore I flatter myſelf a new conſiſtent interpretation of it, in which its meaning is attempted to be ſet in a clear light, will be received with candor; though it ſhould not be intirely approved.

But to come to the point. The apoſtle's words before us in a literal tranſlation run thus: "That ye reliſh the ſame thing, having all the ſame love, unanimous, reliſhing the one thing." They may with a little freedom, and ſufficient faithfulneſs be rendered, "That ye have the ſame object of your regard, and the ſame affection for it, that your ſouls be united in your regard for the one thing." And the ſacred penman's meaning appears to me to be this. To prevent diſſentions, I beg you will give me the pleaſure of hearing, That you confine your regard to the ſame object, and that you purſue it with the ſame zeal; that, with united ſouls, you attend to the one thing needful, viz. the ſecuring of your ſalvation; which will effectually prevent your quarrelling about other matters. In the firſt clauſe, I take the apoſtle to adviſe the Philippians to have the ſame object of their views: In the ſecond to have the ſame regard for that object; and in the third and fourth, according to the common punctuation, (which I look upon as one) both to point out that object, (alluding I imagine to a ſaying of our Lord, Luke x. 42.) and to exhort them to purſue it with ſuch unanimity, as if their ſouls were cemented together, or they were all animated with the ſame. Such, I am perſuaded, is the genuine ſenſe of this ſeemingly obſcure ſcripture: In which, if ſo, its author, far from being guilty of a flat tautology, continually preſents us with new matter, and riſes, and opens his ſentiment, as he advances; till he finiſhes an important piece of advice, with great propriety and elegance. If I am miſtaken in the conſtruction I have put upon it, I ſhall be glad to ſee it better explained. I am,

Your humble ſervant,

J. LASKEY.

To

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS knowledge is the fruit of experience, and uſeful diſcoveries are often effected by fortuitous accidents, I beg leave to communicate, by your means, what ſmall ſkill I have by practice and ſtudy acquired, that may one time or other, in ſome ſort, be a little ſerviceable to alleviate thoſe moſt excruciating pains, ſo commonly attending moſt fits of the gout.

To cure this old herculean diſeaſe I don't pretend to, nor do I know who juſtly does; but yet, if out of meer commiſeration to thoſe unfortunate ones, who with myſelf are often troubled with this tormenting diſorder, I thus freely offer ſome few ſelect and ſafe recipes to aſſuage its moſt violent pain, it will, I hope, be doing ſome ſmall ſervice to the publick, and rendering myſelf in ſome little degree, in this my day and generation, not wholly unuſeful to mankind: For to do all I can to relieve my diſtreſſed fellow-ſufferers is my daily ſtudy and delight, than which nothing is more agreeable to my mind, nor can give me a greater and more laſting pleaſure and ſatisfaction.

I am very ſenſible many from fear of miſchief, conſequent upon tampering with the gout, refrain from all topical applications whatever, excepting plain flannel; I did ſo myſelf for ſeveral years, till ſharp pain conſtrained me at laſt to try many remedies for eaſe, which ſometimes ſucceeded very well.

Not but I am fully perſuaded too, that no repellents can be ſafely uſed in this ſo dangerous a diſeaſe; yet I hold that diſcutients and anodynes, very often, ſafely may: And oh! what would a poor diſtreſſed and tortured creature give, but for one hour's eaſe and refreſhment, when lying proſtrate in a roaring condition, upon a rack or torture from ſuch continued acute pain, that generally attends this ungovernable gouty inflammation, and which no mortal can conceive the exceſs of, but thoſe very patients who have felt the ſame.

1. Take then of juice of onions two parts; wine vinegar one part; mix them well; dip cloths in the liquor warmed, and apply to the parts in pain, and it will give preſent eaſe.

2. Take raw onions, and with ſome green rue and a little ſalt, beat them to a maſh, then with powder of elecampane root bring it to the conſiſtency of a ſoft cataplaſm, or poultice; ſpread it on a cloth; hold it before the fire to warm: Then apply it all over the place.

This alſo gives preſent eaſe in moſt extreme pains of the gout, draws it out of the ſtomach if it is flown upwards, and, in a ſhort time after, cures the fit.

3. Pidgeon's dung ſimmered up gently with a little vinegar, or urine, a few minutes, and applied warm. This relieved me once of a violent pain in my arm.

4. Freſh cow dung ſimmered ſo in new milk, and thickened with barley, or rye meal, is recommended by ſome.

5. As alſo a compoſition of yeſt, rye meal and ſalt. As thus: Take four ounces of rye meal, one of ſalt, and two of yeſt, add water enough to make a poultice.

I was lately in company with the gentleman who firſt uſed this abroad, and brought the recipe home with him. He recommended it much from his own experience, but I ſhould prefer all yeſt, and no water in it.

6. Apply a raw lean beef ſtake, change it for a freſh one every twelve hours, till cured.

7. Spread ſage leaves, haſtily dried in the ſun, between two thin flannels, and quilt them in ſlightly to prevent their gathering into a heap, and apply to the part. This ſimple recipe too ſometimes gives wonderful relief.

8. Take duck meat off the ſurface of ponds, and camomile flowers (the ſingle ſort are ſtrongeſt) boil them in milk; with barley meal enough bring them to the conſiſtency of a poultice, and apply to the part. This is alſo highly recommended by others.

9. Take the yolk of ten eggs, beat them well up with half a pint of oil of roſes in a frying pan, ſimmer them gently to a conſiſtency, add two drams of ſaffron, and apply it warm. An excellent anodyne.

10. Sugar of lead diſſolved in ſpi-

rits

rits of wine or brandy gives great relief.

11. Sir William Temple, in his Miſcellanea, tells us, wool, from the belly of a fat ſheep, did often procure eaſe to him. Very ſafe.

12. He alſo found benefit from a piece of ſcarlet cloth dipped into ſcalding brandy, laid upon the afflicted part, the heat often renewed by dropping it upon the ſame cloth, as hot as can be endured, p. 191.

Query, If the addition of a little camphor would not improve it?

Here I think are variety of topicks enough to pick and chuſe out of; for if theſe wont do, there are none better; and if they anſwer the purpoſe a multiplicity will be needleſs.

13. But let me here remark this ſingular circumſtance often attending a fit of the gout; as it is worth noticing. The feeling ſenſe of the pain thereof is ſomewhat different when the ligaments, tendons, or the membranes of the joints are affected, from that other ſort of pain, or feeling, when the cutis, or ſkin, is inflamed thereby.

In the laſt caſe, as the halitus approaches towards the ſurface, the fleſh of the ſkin feels very ſmarting, as if broiling over a fire. This new agony is only, if I take it right, when the ſtimulating matter of the gout, whatever that is, (for of ſome particular ſort I muſt needs ſtill believe it to be, for all that Dr. Th—n has elaborately wrote to the contrary) tranſpires forth through the pores of the ſkin, and ends with itchings, at which ſeaſons I have mitigated the violence of that ſtinging anguiſh, by anointing with a feather the ſcalding ſurface with ſweet ſallad oil; and by not keeping the frying limb over hot with coverings, as was more proper when the fit was but crude, at its firſt approach, and the original cauſe lay deep in the joints.

Thus much may ſuffice for external or topical applications.

14. As to internal, I will only offer two; one particularly for the ſtomach, and the other a general remedy for the whole body; and which I may properly enough add here, perhaps, to the future benefit of ſome patient. For a fit of the gout in the ſtomach nothing is better and ſafer than a ſpoonful, or two, of expreſſed juice of tanſey in a glaſs of any ſtrong white wine, often repeated; or a ſtrong decoction of dried tanſey, when the juice itſelf cannot be had.

I found relief once from Dr. Dover's recipe; a dram of venice treacle in a glaſs of ſtrong white wine: He orders two drams.

The other, and univerſal medicine, is buck-beans, or meadow trefoil. The juice of this plant taken inwardly from three to ſix ſpoonfuls, in any convenient vehicle, night and morning, for ſome conſiderable time, they ſay, deſtroys the very eſſence of the gout; it not only cures gouts and rheumatiſms, but is alſo a preſervative from the ſame, and prevents their return again; this herb being found to be the greateſt of all ſimple vegetable alterative productions for rooting out thoſe diſeaſes. Wherefore to both ſuch patients I would adviſe buck-bean tea for common drink.

Iſſues, to thoſe who will ſubmit to them, one on each ſide, are found of ſervice to prevent the return of the gout; or at leaſt it leſſens the violence of the ſubſequent fits. For which purpoſe the jeſuit's bark is found likewiſe to be of great uſe; chewing rhubarb; frequent purging; and repeated doſes of flower of brimſtone prepared by decoction in fair water. But in ſuch caſes it is always beſt, and ſafeſt, to call in the phyſician.

Laſtly, As to the theory of the gout I ſhall ſay but little of it, as I know but very little about it, and am ſorry to ſee it continues ſtill one of the moſt abſtruſe and difficult diſeaſe to know and cure, the human body is incident to; and admirable it is alſo, that among ſo many excellent phyſicians, both ancient and modern, this horrible diſtemper is all this while ſo little underſtood, and it is yet like to remain, for all their many improvements, as before, the ſcandalous *opprobrium medicorum*.

Dr. Th——n indeed makes no more of it than a meer common inflammation, nothing differing from others, but in place only. That is, an inflammation of the joints, ſimilar to thoſe in other parts of the body, and treats it like them accordingly. This practice, as it ſuits not my theory, nor, as ſome think, with ſafety, I dare not follow

follow, and as for his reprehending Cheyne, and others of the profeſſion, for talking of a particular matter peculiar to the gout as the ſeeds thereof, I muſt own I can't ſee the impropriety of it, or that he has, with all his arguments evinced the contrary.

Were there not irregular, or heterogeneous particles, gradually formed, and collected in the blood to interrupt the regularity of its circulation, I fancy there could be no inflammation, nor diſeaſe of any ſort. That being no more nor leſs than an impeded motion of the blood, occaſioned by an obſtruction of the capillary arteries, which by diſtracting their ſides, and ſo preſſing upon the adjacent *nervuli*, excites that acute pain. The craſis of this heterogeneous mixture the blood, being hereby altered, the ſecretion is diſordered, which renders the glandular juices acrid, and ſo excites all the other ſymptoms attending the gout, whenever the ligaments, tendons, membranes, or ſkin are affected; and ſo far indeed an inflammation it is, but of a particular kind, being both an acute and a chronical diſeaſe, as it were, in one.

Dr. Arbuthnot took the gout to be a nervous diſorder, and that after every fit it gradually accumulated afreſh, for a new one; the laſt I believe, feeling it now ſo engendering, but what he meant by the other, I can't apprehend, unleſs he ſuppoſes the matter thereof collects in the very cavities of the nerves themſelves, which I can no ways imagine, but ſhould be glad to ſee ſome able hand, for the future eaſe of mankind, make this diſmal diſorder the ſubject of his ſtudy. I am

Your ready and humble ſervant,

JOHN COOK, M. D.

Leigh, in Eſſex, May 7, 1764.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

A Letter to a trembling Proteſtant: or, a political Apothecary's Opinion and Advice to his Patient.

SIR,

I Well know the ſtate of your ſpirits, terrified with ſome apprehenſions from the late popiſh and ſome other publications.—But allow me to reaſon a little with and adviſe you. We ſhould not be over-much ſurprized to find in Brooke's Trial of the Iriſh Roman Catholics, lately republiſhed at London, by Davies, that the maſſacre of 1641, by the papiſts in Ireland, ſhould be wholly annihilated, and the proteſtants made the aggreſſors. The papiſt has a known ability of contradicting facts of the greateſt notoriety and certainty. When for the good of the church, the diſpenſation he has runs extremely high. But has it not been a maxim with all the ſofty clerics, "That truth muſt lacquey to utility!"—On this principle, papiſts conduct, who will allow that in common life faith given, or promiſes made between man and man, ſhould be kept; but not with heretics, in any matters that concern the church. Its profit is their confeſſed ſtandard of good and evil; even principles of honeſty and humanity are only to be exerted, in action, according as may beſt ſerve the ends of the papacy. Nay, in the vacancies of the papal throne, the cardinals had uſed to compoſe capitulations to reform the papal government, which he who aſſumed the popedom ſhould ſwear to perform: Yet no ſooner is he elected, but he ſaith, *papa non ligat ſibi manus* *—As to the papiſt's denial of the Iriſh maſſacre, I have been ſtudiouſly endeavouring to account for his effrontery, and ſhould conclude, he ſhelters beneath the commiſſion given, under the broad ſeal of Scotland, to the Iriſh papiſts, with theſe words in it—"Know ye therefore, that we, repoſing much care and truſt in your duty and obedience, do hereby give unto you full power and authority to uſe all politic ways and means poſſible, to poſſeſs yourſelves of all forts, caſtles, and places of ſtrength and defence within the ſaid kingdom; and alſo to arreſt and ſeize the goods, eſtates, and perſons of the Engliſh proteſtants (in ſome copies it is, puritans) to our uſe." It is only ſuppoſing that hereupon an Iriſh popiſh council was formed at Kilkenny, which directed a bloody maſſacre of proteſtants, to the number of many more than one hundred thouſand men, women, and children, who did not deliver up their goods, eſtates, and perſons into the hands of Iriſh papiſts, according to his majeſty's commiſſion; I ſay,

* *A pope is not to bind himſelf.*

I ſay, if this matter of fact be true, who then can exculpate the ſovereign?

Now, Sir, although this commiſſion was granted long enough before you and I were born, yet, we have no reaſon at all to queſtion the truth of the fact, any more than we have to doubt of any part of civil hiſtory: eſpecially, ſince it has received an open confirmation from his own ſon, Charles II. The caſe was this:

The marquis of Antrim, in the kingdom of Ireland, was accuſed of being a principal in the Iriſh-maſſacre: And in order that his eſtate ſhould be forfeited, theſe eight articles were proved againſt the marquis.

"1ſt. That he was to have had an hand in ſurprizing the caſtle of Dublin, in the year 1641. 2dly, That he was of the rebels party; which was made appear by his frequent intercourſe with Renny O More, and many others, being himſelf the moſt notorious of all the rebels. 3dly, That he entered into the Roman catholic confederacy before the year 1643. 4thly, That he conſtantly adhered to the nuncio's party. 5thly, That he ſat from time to time in the ſupreme council at Kilkenny. 6thly, That he ſigned the execrable oath of aſſociation. 7thly, That he was commiſſioned and acted as lieutenant general from the ſaid aſſembly at Kilkenny. 8thly, That he declared himſelf, by letters of his own penning, to have been in conjunction with Owen Ro O Neal, a conſtant oppoſer to the ſeveral peaces made by the lord-lieutenant with the Iriſh." Now though theſe depoſitions were tranſmitted from the privy-council of Ireland to king Charles II. yet the ſaid king ſent back a letter to the duke of Ormond, then lord deputy of Ireland, to clear the ſaid marquis of Antrim: In which letter it is alledged, "that the marquis was innocent from any malice or rebellious purpoſe againſt the crown; and that his tranſactions with the Iriſh rebels were by the inſtruction of the king his father, and for his ſervice: That his royal father was well pleaſed with what the marquis did, after he had done it, and approved the ſame: And that he, (Charles II.) would not in juſtice deny him this teſtimony: That what he did, by way of correſpondence with the Iriſh rebels, was in order to the ſervice of his royal father, and warranted by his inſtructions and truſt repoſed in him."

This letter was dated from Whitehall, July the 10th, 1663, and entered at the ſignet, July the 13th following.

If therefore we ſhould be of opinion that King Charles I. did not deſign the Iriſh maſſacre, when he firſt ſent the commiſſion to the Iriſh papiſts, under the broad ſeal of Scotland, it will be difficult, nevertheleſs, to ſhew his diſlike of it, if we pay any regard to his own ſon's teſtimony. Aſſured we may be, his confidence was not placed in the Iriſh proteſtants. And that the catholic cut-throats, did ground their maſſacre upon this very commiſſion. By virtue whereof, ſo many thouſands of proteſtants were thrown into the mercileſs devouring jaws of papiſts. That which confirms the credibility of this, is, what the pope had long ago ſaid in his letter to this prince, dated, Rome, in the palace of St. Peter, April 20, 1623. "We, ſaid the pope, have commanded to make continually humble prayer to the father of lights, that he would be pleaſed to put you, as a fair flower of Chriſtendom, and the only hope of Great-Britain, in poſſeſſion of that moſt noble heritage, that your anceſtors have purchaſed for you, to defend the authority of the ſovereign high-prieſt, and to fight againſt the monſters of hereſy."

In the anſwer of Prince Charles, he tells his moſt holy father——"That he will employ himſelf for the time to come, to have but one religion and one faith." *——No wonder, that upon the death of this king, the inſcription was propoſed by republicans for England's pyramid.—"*Jan.* 30, 1648. *Exit tyrannus, regum ultimus, anno libertatis, Angliæ reſtitutæ, primo.*"—— When the reeking blood of their brethren in Ireland, and of their fathers and brethren in England, had been ſo plentifully ſpilt during the civil wars; it was but natural for the friends of liberty to uſe ſuch extraordinary language.———

At the ſame time, the Roman catholics thought themſelves juſtified in the hand they had in theſe ſlaughters. They

* *See Non-ſuch Charles, p.* 77. 78.

They correſponded with the church ſcheme, of extirpating the northern hereſy—this ever was Roman catholic orthodoxy. And the merit of the deſtroyer aroſe in proportion to his ſucceſs; the victims ſanctified the aſſaſſin, waſhed white his garments, and entitled him to a diſtinguiſhed degree of glory in the world of recompence.—This is Roman popiſh zeal, its genuine ſpirit.

Notwithſtanding this, we of this age are cajoled into a perfect indifference about popery; as if it was a profeſſion altogether inoffenſive and harmleſs! and are told, that all the reports of its cruelty, are but bug-bears that have frightened children, and an induſtrious method taken to prejudice mankind againſt the moſt humane, tender, and benevolent profeſſion in the world.—That it is abuſive to repreſent popery as capable of perſecuting any; that ſhe never did countenance ſuch diabolical meaſures; that what is called, by heretics, the Marian perſecution, the Pariſian maſſacre, the Iriſh maſſacre, and the helliſh inquiſition, are quite other things to what they are repreſented to be; and that popery breathes nothing but good will and tenderneſs to mankind. And verily, it muſt be owned, that theſe repreſentations made of popery are altogether as juſt, as her ſyſtem of faith and worſhip is either reaſonable or chriſtian.

But, in the name of truth, what idea can we have of the character of this preſent age of Britons, when ſuch impudent, bare-faced falſehoods can be vended from the preſs; and delivered with all the gravity and ſolemn airs of the moſt unqueſtionable verities?—I cannot, I dare not cenſure of low-ſpiritedneſs the panic that I ſaw ſir, had ſeized you. It is enough to terrify any man, who has any veneration of truth, and who can allow, that there are ſupreme honours due to liberty.

But hold—the artful jeſuit tells you, that what moſt threatens you, is, the growth of infidelity and ſcepticiſm: That in France, this is the preſent riſing ſymptom; and that if you would prevent the evil, you muſt tolerate popery: When no profeſſion ever produced more infidels and ſceptics than popery has done.—But if this argument will not hold, again give the papiſt your ear, he will tell you, that we of theſe nations owe much of the bleſſings of liberty to popery. Popery, bleſſed popery, lent her aid to the revolution—and to be ſure then, you cannot take a more effectual method to ſecure liberty, than by tolerating popery. Nor, with the papiſt, could the gooſe have a more ſafe protection, than ſhe would find in the kennel of the fox.—What think you, ſir? Ay, verily, popery that pretends to no manner of concern about the rights of conſcience, or the civil and religious claims of a free people, would become the greateſt defender of Britiſh liberty.—If what I have offered will not abate your tremblings, you muſt, I am afraid, ſhake on, till the feveriſh ſymptoms warm you.

I am, Sir,

Your POLITICAL APOTHECARY.

Middleſex, June 4, 1764.

Account of that uſeful Animal the Horſe From the Britiſh Zoology, *part* 2.

"THE breed of horſes in Great Britain is as mixed as that of its inhabitants: The frequent introduction of foreign horſes, has given us a variety that no ſingle country can boaſt of: Moſt other kingdoms produce only one kind, while ours, by a judicious mixture of the ſeveral ſpecies, by the happy difference of our ſoils, and by our ſuperior ſkill in management, may triumph over the reſt of Europe in having brought each quality of this noble animal to the higheſt perfection.

In the annals of Newmarket may be found inſtances of horſes that have literally outſtripped the wind, as the celebrated M. Condamine has lately ſhewn in his remarks on thoſe of Great Britain. (See our laſt Vol. p. 115.) Childers is an amazing inſtance of rapidity, his ſpeed having been more than once exerted equal to eighty-two feet and a half in a ſecond, or near a mile in a minute: The ſame horſe has alſo ran the round courſe at Newmarket, (which is about four hundred yards leſs than four miles) in ſix minutes and forty ſeconds; in which caſe, his fleetneſs is to that of the ſwifteſt barb, as four to three.

Horſes of this kind derive their origin from Arabia; the ſeat of the pureſt and moſt generous breed.

The ſpecies uſed in hunting, is a happy combination of the former with others ſuperior in ſtrength, but inferior in point of ſpeed and lineage, a union of both is neceſſary; for the fatigues of the chace muſt be ſupported by the ſpirit of the one, as well as by the vigour of the other.

No country can bring a parallel to the ſtrength and ſize of our horſes deſtined for draught; or to the activity and ſtrength united of thoſe that form our cavalry.

In our capital there are inſtances of ſingle horſes that are able to draw on a plain, for a ſmall ſpace, the weight of three tons; but could with eaſe, and for a continuance, draw half that weight. The pack-horſes of Yorkſhire, employed in conveying the manufacture of that country, to the moſt remote parts of the kingdom, uſually carry a burden of four hundred and twenty pounds; and that indifferently over the higheſt hills of the north, as well as the moſt level roads: But the moſt remarkable proof of the ſtrength of our Britiſh horſes is to be drawn from that of our mill-horſes; ſome of theſe will carry at one load thirteen meaſures, which, at a moderate computation of ſeventy pounds each, will amount to nine hundred and ten; a weight ſuperior to that which the leſſer variety of camels will bear: This will appear leſs ſurpriſing as theſe horſes are by degrees accuſtomed to the weight; and the diſtance they travel, no greater than to and from the adjacent hamlets.

Our cavalry in the late campaigns, gave frequent proofs of their ſuperiority over thoſe of our allies, as well as thoſe of the French; the battle of Warburg is a memorable inſtance of their ſtrength and activity: The enemy was broke through by the impetuous charge of our ſquadrons; while the German horſes, from their great weight, and inactive make, were unable to ſecond our efforts; though thoſe troops were actuated by the nobleſt ardor.

The preſent cavalry of this iſland only ſupports its ancient glory; it was eminent in the earlieſt times: Our ſcythed chariots, and the activity and good diſcipline of our horſes, even ſtruck terror into Cæſar's legion: It is now impoſſible to trace out this ſpecies; for thoſe which exiſt among the indigenæ of Great Britain, ſuch as the little horſes of Wales and Cornwal, the Hobbies of Ireland and the Shelties of Scotland, though admirably well adapted to the uſes of thoſe countries, could never have been equal to the work of war. Thoſe we employ for that purpoſe, or for the draught, are an offspring of the German or the Flemiſh breed, meliorated by our ſoil, and a judicious culture.

The increaſe of our inhabitants, and the extent of our manufactures, together with the neglect of internal navigation to convey thoſe manufactures, multiplied the number of our horſes: an exceſs of wealth before unknown in theſe iſlands, increaſed the luxury of carriages, and added to the neceſſity of an extraordinary culture of theſe animals: Their high reputation abroad, has alſo made them a branch of commerce, and proved another cauſe of their vaſt increaſe.

As no kingdom can boaſt of parallel circumſtances, ſo none can vie with us in the number of theſe noble quadrupeds; it would be extremely difficult to gueſs at the exact amount of them, or to form a periodical account of their increaſe. We find that in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the whole kingdom could not ſupply two thouſand horſes to form our cavalry: and even in the year 1588, when the nation was in the moſt imminent danger from the Spaniſh invaſion, all the cavalry which the nation could then furniſh, amounted only to three thouſand: but ſuch is their preſent increaſe, that in the late war, the number employed was 13,575; and ſuch is our improvement in the breed of horſes, that moſt of thoſe which are uſed in our waggons and carriages of different kinds might be applied to the ſame purpoſe; of thoſe our capital alone employs near twenty-two thouſand.

The learned M. Buffon has almoſt exhauſted the ſubject of the natural hiſtory of the horſe, and other domeſtic animals, and left very little for after writers to add. We may obſerve, that this moſt noble and uſeful quadruped is endowed with every quality that can make it ſubſervient to the uſes of mankind; and thoſe qualities appear in a more exalted, or in a leſs degree, in pro-

proportion to our various neceſſities.

Undaunted courage, added to a docility half-reaſoning, is given to ſome, which fits them for military ſervices. The ſpirit and emulation ſo apparent in others, furniſhes us with that ſpecies which is admirably adapted for the courſe; or, the more noble and generous pleaſure of the chace. Patience and perſeverance appear ſtrongly in that moſt uſeful kind deſtined to bear the burdens we impoſe on them, or are employed in the ſlavery of the draught.

Though endowed with vaſt ſtrength, and great powers, they very rarely exert either to their maſter's prejudice; but, on the contrary, will endure fatigues, even to death, for our benefit. Providence has implanted in them a benevolent diſpoſition, and a fear of the human race, together with a certain conſciouſneſs of the ſervices we can render them. Moſt of the hoofed quadrupeds are domeſtic, becauſe neceſſity compels them to ſeek our protection: wild beaſts are provided with feet and claws, adapted to the forming dens and retreats from the inclemency of the weather; but the former, deſtitute of theſe advantages, are obliged to run to us for artificial ſhelter, and harveſted proviſion; as nature, in theſe climates, does not throughout the year ſupply them with neceſſary food.

But ſtill, many of our tame animals muſt by accident endure the rigour of the ſeaſon: To prevent which inconvenience, their feet (for the extremities ſuffer firſt by cold) are protected by ſtrong hoofs of a horny ſubſtance.

The tail too is guarded with long buſhy hair, that protects it in both extremes of weather; during the ſummer it ſerves by its pliancy and agility, to bruſh off the ſwarms of inſects which are perpetually attempting either to ſting them, or to depoſit their eggs in their rectum; the ſame length of hair contributes to guard them from the cold in winter.

Thus is the horſe provided againſt the two greateſt evils he is ſubject to from the ſeaſons. His natural diſeaſes are few; but our ill uſage, or neglect, or what is very frequent, our over care of him, bring on a numerous train, which are often fatal. Among the diſtempers he is naturally ſubject to, are the worms, the bots, and the ſtone: The ſpecies of worms that infeſt him, are Lumbrici, and Aſcarides; both theſe reſemble thoſe formed in human bodies, only larger. The bots are the eruca, or caterpillars of the oeſtrus, or gad-fly: Theſe are found both in the rectum and in the ſtomach; and when in the latter, bring on convulſions, that often terminate in death.

The ſtone is a diſeaſe the Horſe is not frequently ſubject to; yet we have ſeen two examples of it; the one in a horſe near High-Wycombe, that voided ſixteen calculi, each of an inch and a half diameter; the other, was of a ſtone taken out of the bladder of a horſe, and depoſited in the cabinet of the late Dr. Mead, weighing eleven ounces. Theſe ſtones are formed of ſeveral cruſts, each very ſmooth and gloſſy; their form triangular, but their edges rounded, as if by colliſion againſt each other.

The all-wiſe creator hath finely limited the ſeveral ſervices of domeſtic animals towards the human race; and ordered that the parts of ſuch, which in their lives have been the moſt uſeful, ſhould after death contribute the leaſt to our benefit. The only uſes that the exuviæ of the horſe can be applied to, are for traces, collars, and other parts of the harneſs: And thus, even after death, he preſerves ſome analogy with his former employ. The hair of the mane is of uſe in making wigs; of the tail in making the bottom of chairs, floor-cloths, and cords, and to the angler in making lines.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

The religious Obſervation of the Lord's Day is one of the powerfuleſt Inſtruments, for the carrying on and advancing of Religion in the World.

Bp. BURNET.

SIR,

BE ſo good as to give the underſigned leave to inform thoſe, more immediately concerned in the premiſes, by means of your extenſive conveyance, that he was not a little affected, not to ſay, ſhocked, at the following extract of a letter, dated from one of our naval arſenals; which made its appearance in the Papers of the current month:

Chatham, 14 May 1764.

"YESTERDAY. the Roſe and Stag frigates were paid off—The jews paid no Regard to the Chriſtians ſabbath; but carried their boxes about with impunity."

Now, Sir, is it not very extraordinary, that the writer of the above could be ſurprized, that jews ſhould pay no regard to the chriſtian ſabbath, which they diſown; while the chriſtians themſelves, it appears, firſt ſet them the example of diſpiſing it, by the payment of a couple of ſhips, on ſunday, which might, certainly, as well, every whit, have been paid on any other of the days of the week? Is it not, again, full as extraordinary, that the writer ſhould wonder that theſe jews were ſuffered to act, as they did, with impunity? Since, with what juſtice, or propriety, could jews be puniſhed, for doing no more, in effect, and upon the matter, on a day, they diſown, as a ſabbath; then the chriſtians allowed themſelves in, on the very day, which ſtands, conſidered, among them, under that ſacred idea; and inforced at the ſame time, in conſequence, by ſo many laws, both civil, and eccleſiaſtical? Since, is it not juſt the ſame thing, for a man to be paid, or to receive money for his ſervice, on the chriſtian ſabbath; and to lay it out again, on the ſame day, on the purchaſe of any articles of neceſſity, or curioſity? In what light can the whole of this proceſs be conſidered, but as a ſeries of mere traffick?

Upon the whole, ſir, the writer muſt beg leave to expreſs his great ſurprize, and deep concern, at beholding the many bare-faced and daring inroads, which are continually making (in this proteſtant country, and in this primitive apoſtolical, church of England) on the chriſtian ſabbath: And that, not by the low and uneducated canaille only; but by thoſe of the firſt-rate character, and who hold the moſt exalted ſtations in civil and religious life.

We will divide theſe inſtances, to the diſhonour of the divine authority; and the chriſtian ſabbath, into two claſſes; namely, firſt, The abortive attempts, which have been made, in order for the more effectually deſecrating this ſacred ſeaſon. Under which head, we will confine the view to a couple of inſtances only: the one, of a more private nature: being a propoſal made not long ſince, by a projecting phyſician *, of reading botanical lectures, on a ſunday, in Kenſington gardens—The other, of a more public nature: That is to ſay, no other than propoſing in parliament, the training and exerciſing the national militia on that devoted day; as was projected in the firſt draft of the militia act. The carrying of which irreligious deſign into execution was however over-ruled by the remonſtrances of the clergy† and people; who diſcovered themſelves in this inſtance, to have more religion than the legiſlature.

The other order of inſtances, in which the chriſtian ſabbath is found actually, and publicly attacked among us at preſent, appears, firſt in avowed, profeſſed, concerted, travellings‡ on ſundays, by our nobility and gentry; not to ſay, by our very judges on their circuits. Again, ſunday routs, for card-playing, which is now become ſo faſhionable a practice, among our nobility and gentry§. Further, political miniſters

* *Dr. Hill.*

† *See addreſs of the clergy, within the archdeaconry of Stow, in the county of Lincoln, to their dioceſan; to oppoſe the clauſe, in the militia bill, for exerciſing the men on Sundays.*

‡ *The lord mayor of London ſeized on the carriages of James, I. as they were paſſing through that city, on a Sunday: Conſidering their travelling, on that day, as a profanation of the chriſtian ſabbath; as no doubt it was: As it could not be looked upon as a work of neceſſity: A light in which the marching a train of Artillery, or other military apparatus, might have been conſidered.*

§ *To the ſunday card-playing, of the great, might be very juſtly added, here, the ſunday ſportive ringing of bells, among the little: which is no doubt, of kindred conſideration: Being no other, than a mere recreation—And, therefore how it can conſiſt with the conſecration of the chriſtian ſabbath, our pariſh officers and ſpiritual courts (who ſuffer this noiſy diverſion to be every where carried on, without the leaſt ſhadow of interruption) are, no doubt, concerned in making appear. This profane practice (of ſportive ringing of bells, on Sundays) is no doubt, one of the unhappy reliques of that ſhocking*

miniſters (foreign and domeſtic) making profeſſed grand entertainments, on the hallowed ſeaſon in queſtion and, laſtly, to inſtance in the article in more immediate view, paying ſhips, by the commiſſioners of the Navy, on this conſecrated ſeaſon; and that too in a time of abſolute peace; when we cannot ſuppoſe even the leaſt ſhadow of a neceſſity for ſuch a profane and wanton proceeding.

Were this writer, ſir, concerned to account for theſe profane and daring inroads on the chriſtian ſabbath, which have been found prevailing ſo much, of late, he could find no better reaſon for this alarming phænomenon in the moral world than our great and growing intercourſe with foreign papiſts, and particularly the French: By whom we have long been, and are, every day, more and more, dabauched, and corrupted, in all the articles of natural, civil, and religious life: And where the corruption will end Almighty God alone knows. Though all thinking and ſerious people cannot but entertain the moſt melancholy apprehenſions on the very affecting occaſion. Since, this conformity of manners to the French in all the departments of life, natural, civil, and religious, may be apprehended to threaten terminating, in the iſſue of things, in nothing ſhort of our conqueſt, by that moſt abandoned and profligate (I do not ſcruple to ſay it!) of all the nations, found this day exiſting on the face of the whole earth.

The writer concludes with a tranſcript from the reverend and ingenious Dr. Brown; who delivers himſelf, to the purpoſe in view as follows: "Thus, by a gradual and unperceived decline, we ſeem to be gliding down to ruin. We laugh, we ſing, we feaſt, we play, we adopt every vanity, and catch at every lure, thrown out to us, by the nation, that is planning our deſtruction: And while fate is hanging over us, are ſightleſs and thence ſecure.—Were we but as innocent, as blind, we ſhould, in our fondneſs for French manners, compleatly reſemble the lamb, deſcribed by the poet."

"The lamb, thy riot dooms to bleed, to day,
Had he thy reaſon, wou'd he ſkip and play?
Pleaſ'd to the laſt he crops the flow'ry food,
And licks the hand, that's raiſ'd, to ſhed his blood."

I am, Sir, &c.

CLERICUS.

P. S. The method of reaſoning, obſerved to be made uſe of, by many, in order to juſtify any favourite ways of ſpending the ſabbath, which they are diſpoſed to go into, is this: "That there is leſs harm in employing this ſeaſon, in queſtion, in theſe ways (in reading, and hearing botanical lectures, e. g. or in ringing of bells, &c.) than there is in many other inſtances; in which men are frequently found indulging themſelves, on the ſabbath day (as in ſitting drinking at an alehouſe, or tavern, for inſtance, and ſeveral others, which might be alledged." But a little attention will be ſufficient to convince us, that there is more of ſophiſtry, than ſubſtance, in this way of reaſoning, ſince it amounts in reality to no more than this; namely, that all ways of neglecting, or profaning, the ſabbath, are not equally heinous: Or, which is juſt the ſame thing, that ſome neglects and profanations of the ſabbath are more criminal, than others. But, what we are contending for, is, the religious remembrance of the day, according to the direction of the precept. What we are militating againſt, is the neglect, or profanation, of the holy ſeaſon, in all ſhapes, and in every way; as well thoſe of a leſs, as thoſe of greater aggravated guilt.

Some Account of the Right Hon. Lord Clive.

ROBERT, Lord Clive, ſon of George Clive, member of parliament for Biſhop's Caſtle in Shropſhire, was born at Stych in the ſaid county, in 1725. It is remarkable, that when a boy he was uncommonly active, and what is called in boys of his age, ex-

ing licence, recommended to the populace, by the moſt infamous Book of Sports: Firſt publiſhed in K. James Iſt's reign; and, afterwards, re-publiſhed, in that of his ſon, Charles I.—A moſt infamous ordinance; eſtabliſhing iniquity by a law: Which was afterwards very juſtly ſtigmatized, by being burnt, by order of the parliament, by the hands of the hangman.

tremely

tremely unlucky. An inſtance of his abilities and diſpoſition this way is well remembered at Drayton, where he went to ſchool, and plagued the town's people not a little with his playful extravagancies; the whole town being one day alarmed at ſeeing young Clive climbing up the ſpire of the turret; at the top of which he ſeated himſelf with great compoſure, aſtride the weather-cock, and after playing a few antic tricks, to ſhew his courage and dexterity, deſcended with great agility unhurt, to the aſtoniſhment of the beholders, who declared on this occaſion that nothing could poſſibly kill him; though it does not appear that they looked upon this whimſical attempt as ominous of his future riſe in life, or as an indication of his aſpiring genius. He was looked upon, indeed, as a very arch youth; but of too little ſteadineſs of temper to be thought very promiſing in his application to any domeſtic profeſſion. It was this conſideration poſſibly that induced his father to get him recommended, on his leaving ſchool, to the directors of the Eaſt-India company; in whoſe ſervice he went, in the capacity of a writer, to India. It appears that he was there alſo conſidered as a perſon but indifferently qualified to ſucceed in a civil ſtation. His exploits ſince are well known. (See p. 180, in vol. 1763.)

Curious Remarks on Tillage. Continued from p. 245.

SECT. II.

Of the different Ways of plowing Land.

ACCORDING to the nature of ſoils, and the cuſtoms of the ſeveral provinces, plows, differing conſiderably one from the other, are uſed: They ſhall be treated of in a different chapter. Theſe plows are drawn by various animals, aſſes, mules, horſes, and oxen: and each of theſe animals have peculiar qualities.

The aſs is an animal very common in all the provinces; it is of ſmall value, coſts little keeping, and is ſubject to few diſorders: But its feet, being ſmall, are apt to ſink into ſoft lands; its motion is ſlow; and for drawing it is not a fourth part ſo ſtrong as a horſe. So that this animal can only be of uſe in light or ſandy ſoils.

Mules, in proportion to their ſize, are as ſtrong as horſes: they have ſpeed, are reaſonably kept, and but little ſubject to diſorders; but, as their feet are ſmall, they ſink into fat and greaſy ſoils. The ſhe-mules are moſt commonly uſed, becauſe they are ſtronger than the gelt he-mules; and it is neceſſary to perform this operation on them, or they are with difficulty made gentle; but it impairs their ſtrength.

Horſes are ſtrong, walk light, and having broad feet, eaſily draw them out of ſoft land: moſt of them are docile, and even become acquainted with their work; but of all animals uſed in tillage this is moſt expenſive in keeping; they live long, and are nice in their food, are ſubject to many diſorders; and, finally, in common with the aſs and the mule, are of no uſe when by any accident crippled.

The ox, being ſtronger than any of the animals I have mentioned, is proper for deep plowings: He requires neither dreſſing nor currying; his food is cheap; his harneſs ſo ſimple that it coſts ſcarcely any thing; he hardly ever ails any thing unleſs over-worked; he lives to a pretty good age; and when either through age, or on account of any accident he becomes incapable of working at the plow, he is fatted, and fetches more money than if he had been bought younger.

It would be proper for a ſubſtantial farmer to have ſome yokes of oxen to winter-fallow his land, to break up his lays, and do other heavy works; but he ſhould alſo have a good team of horſes to make his laſt plowings, for oxen are but ſlow in pace.

In breeding countries, the farmers ſcarcely uſe any thing but cows for plowing; but they put them to it only a part of the day, particularly when they are in calf, or ſuckling.

It was proper, in this place, to ſay ſomething of the uſe of theſe different animals. To return to plowing.

The tillage of land conſiſts, as we have before ſaid, in turning it upſide down, or of cauſing the lower earth to be brought to the ſurface, to receive the influence of the air, whilſt that which was uppermoſt, and had enjoyed that advantage, is turned down with

with the weeds it had produced, which, by rotting, contribute to enrich it. This work cannot be done without changing its poſition either by manual labour with the hoe, ſpade, &c. or by uſing the ſtrength of animals put to plows. The tillage by the plow is more expeditiouſly done than by hand; but it is not ſo effectual, becauſe it does not ſtir the ground ſo deep. Therefore, in certain diſtricts where they ſpare no pains to till the lands well, they give it every five or ſix years a compleat dreſſing, by breaking the ſoil with ſpades, hoes, and mattocks.

The number of plowings, and the manner of doing them, varies in different provinces according to the different nature of the land; but all have the ſame end, to deſtroy weeds, break and raiſe the earth, and bring it into proper tilth for ſowing.

In ſoils that do not retain the water, it is beſt to plow the land flat, that no ground may be loſt; but, if they retain the water, they muſt be plowed in ridges, or, at leaſt, in broad lands or ſtitches, according to the ſlope neceſſary to be given to carry off the waters; ſo that according to the nature and ſituation of the land both theſe ways of plowing are ſometimes practiſed in the ſame farm. This then is the method in which they plow the land flat.

To be able to plow a piece of land properly, it is neceſſary that the ſurface ſhould be tolerably even; that is to ſay, that there be no holes or bottoms in it. If there are any holes, they ſhould be filled up, and the bottoms ſhould be raiſed, as much as poſſible.

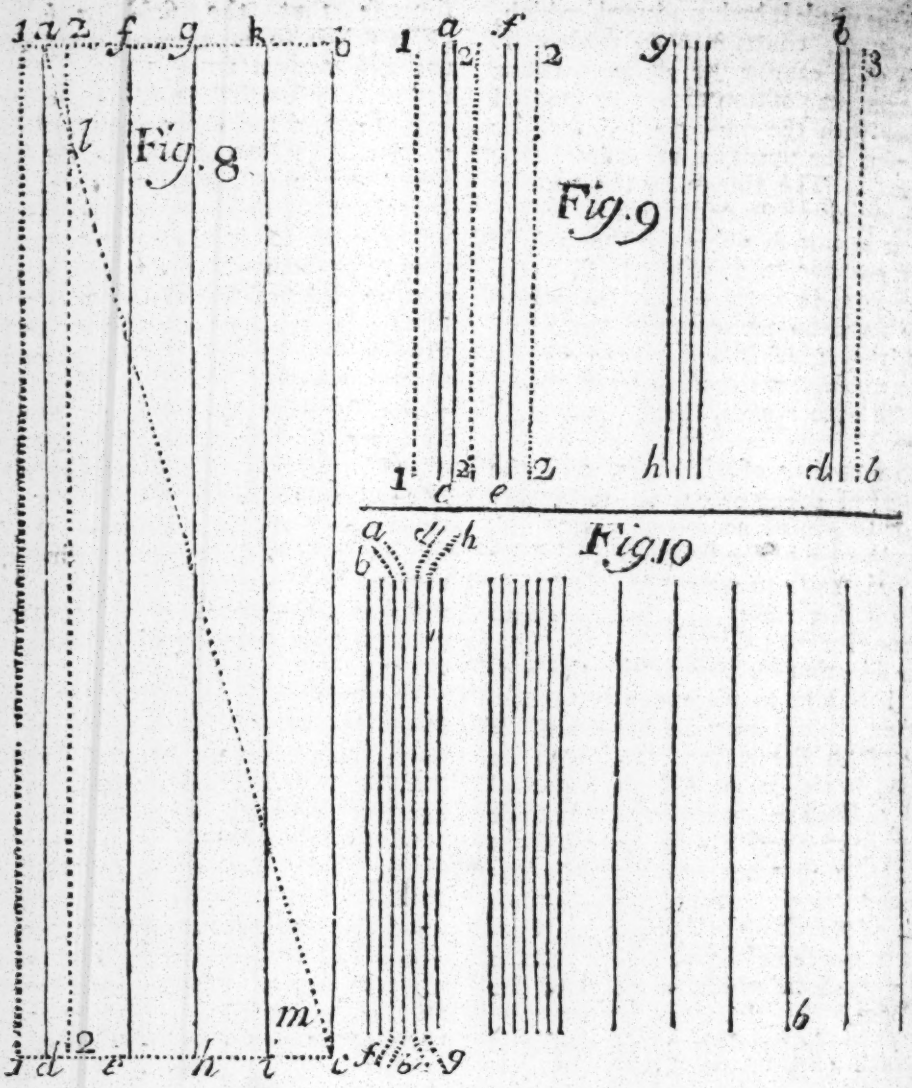
There are two ways of plowing, according to the plow that is made uſe of, with thoſe called ſhifting ear Plows, with an uniform ſhare reſembling the blade of a lance, and a little moveable earth-board called the ear, which may be placed either on the right or left ſide of the plow, the huſbandman can diſpoſe as he pleaſes of the earth looſened by the ſhare, and turn it either to the right or left, according to the ſide he fixes the ear on.

With theſe plows, they begin their work on one ſide the field, and finiſh it on the other. Let us, for inſtance ſuppoſe that the field *a b c d* (Fig. 8.) is to be plowed, they draw the firſt furrow from *a* to *d*, fixing the ear, or earth-board, on the right ſide, ſo that the earth is turned over on the adjoining land, at the ſpot noted by the pricked line 1, 1, and by this means the furrow *a d* is opened; being come to *d*, the ear, or moveable earth-board is fixed on the left-ſide, and the poſition of the coulter altered; and in making the furrow *e f*, the furrow *a d* is filled with the earth thrown out of *e f*, the earth being turned on the ſpot noted by the pricked line, 2 2: Being come to *f*, the ear, or earth-board is fixed on the right ſide again to make the furrow *g h*, the earth of which is thrown into the furrow *e f*; and, by continuing this method to the end of the field, there remains an open furrow, becauſe it could not be filled but by encroaching on the adjoining land.

It is proper to remark, that if the ſecond plowing is not made acroſs the land, the furrow *b c* ſerves by way of trench, and is filled in making the firſt furrow *i k*. But to ſtir the land better, croſs-plowing is often preferred; they then make the firſt furrow from *a* to *b*, and finiſh their work by leaving an open furrow at *d c*. This croſs-plowing cannot always be made. If the piece is very narrow, much time would be loſt in turning the plow; and if it abutted on a vineyard, or piece of ſown land, much damage might be done. In this caſe, they either make the ſecond plowing in the ſame direction with the firſt, or elſe obliquely cut the furrows of the firſt plowing; for inſtance, in the direction *l m*.

The other kind of plow, having a ſhare with only one wing and an ear, or earth-board, fixed on the right ſide, is called an earth-board plow; it works only one way, turning the land always on the ſame ſide. In uſing it, they plow ſucceſſively the two ſides of the piece, or take it in portions as follows:

Suppoſe the field *a b c d* (Fig. 9.) is to be plowed with this plow, a furrow is drawn from *a* to *e*, and as the earth-board is fixed on the right ſide of the plowman, the earth is turned over on the ſpot marked by the



pricked line 1, 1, as fast as the furrow *a c* is forming: The earth-board, being always of the same side of the plow, it is evident that if the Plowman went from *e* to *f*, he would turn the earth over on the pricked line 2, 2, and the furrow *c a* would not be filled: But the plowman takes his plow to *d*; and drawing the furrow *d b*, he turns the earth on the spot marked with the pricked line 3, 3; he then brings his plow to *f*, and making the furrow *f e*, he fills the furrow *a c*, by turning the earth of the furrow *f e* into the pricked line 2, 2.

It is evident then, that, by continuing to plow the field alternately in the part *a g c h*, and in the other part *b g d h*, and making all the furrows of the first part like *a c*, and all those of the second like *d b*, the whole field will be plowed, so that there will only remain in the middle a large trench formed of the two furrows *g h*.

In using this kind of plow it is not customary to begin at the two sides and finish in the middle, unless it be in very small plots. Large fields are plowed in stitches. To do this, they begin by drawing a furrow from *a* to *b* (Fig. 10.) then in returning they draw another from *c* to *d*, and the fallow rises betwixt these two furrows: Then they fill the furrow *a b* by opening the furrow *e f*, and the furrow *c d* is filled by opening *g h*: This work is continued till the stitch is of a proper breadth; and making, after the same manner another stitch, the furrows of the two stitches must meet, having

having betwixt them a large trench, which is filled up by the two firſt furrows of the ſecond plowing.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Of Diſtinctions, Orders, and Dignities. By *Mr.* Shenſtone.

THE ſubject turned upon the nature of ſocieties, ranks, orders, and diſtinctions amongſt men.

A gentleman of ſpirit, and of the popular faction, had been long declaiming againſt any kind of honours that tended to elevate a body of people into a diſtinct ſpecies from the reſt of the nation. Particularly titles and blue ribbands were the object of his indignation. They were, as he pretended, too invidious an oſtentation of ſuperiority, to be allowed in any nation that ſtiled itſelf free. Much was ſaid upon the ſubject of appearances, ſo far as they were countenanced by law or cuſtom. The biſhop's lawn; the marſhal's truncheon; the baron's robe; and the judge's peruke; were conſidered only as neceſſary ſubſtitutes, where genuine purity, real courage, native dignity, and ſuitable penetration were wanting to complete the characters of thoſe to whom they were aſſigned.

It was urged that policy had often effectually made it a point to dazzle in order to enſlave; and inſtances were brought of groundleſs diſtinctions borne about in the glare of day by certain perſons, who being ſtripped of them, would be leſs eſteemed than the meaneſt plebeian.

He acknowledged, indeed, that kings, the fountain of all political honour, had hitherto ſhewn no complaiſance to that ſex whoſe ſofter diſpoſitions rendered them more excuſably fond of ſuch peculiarities.

That in favour of the ladies, he ſhould eſteem himſelf ſufficiently happy in the honour of inventing one order, which ſhould be ſtiled The moſt powerful order of beauties.

That their number in Great Britain ſhould be limited to five thouſand; the dignity for ever to be conferred by the queen alone, who ſhould be ſtiled ſovereign of the order, and the reſt the companions.

That the inſtallment ſhould be rendered a thouſand times more ceremonious, the dreſſes more ſuperb, and the plumes more enormous than thoſe already in uſe among the companions of the garter.

That the diſtinguiſhing badge of this order ſhould be an artificial noſegay, to be worn on the left breaſt, conſiſting of a lilly and a roſe, the proper emblems of complexion, and intermixed with a branch of myrtle, the tree ſacred to Venus.

That inſtead of their ſhields being affixed to the ſtalls appointed for this order, there ſhould be a gallery erected to receive their pictures at full length. Their portraits to be taken by four painters of the greateſt eminence, and he whoſe painting was preferred, to be ſtiled a knight of the roſe and lilly.

That when any perſon addreſſed a letter to a lady of this order, the ſtyle ſhould always be To the Right beautiful Miſs or Lady ſuch-a-one.

He ſeemed for ſome time undetermined whether they ſhould forfeit their title upon marriage; but at length, for many reaſons, propoſed it ſhould be continued to them.

And thus far the gentleman proceeded in his harangue; when it was objected, that the queen, unleſs ſhe unaccountably choſe to mark out game for her huſband, could take no ſort of pleaſure in conferring this honour where it was moſt due: That as ladies grew in years, this epithet of beautiful would burleſque them; and, in ſhort, that, conſidering the frailty of beauty, there was no laſting compliment that could be beſtowed upon it.

At this the orator ſmiled; and acknowledged it was true: But aſked at the ſame time, why it was more abſurd to ſtyle a lady right beautiful, in the days of her deformity, than to term a peer right honourable when he grew a ſcandal to mankind?

That this was ſometimes the caſe, he ſaid, was not to be diſputed; becauſe titles have been ſometimes granted to a worthleſs ſon, in conſequence of a father's enormous wealth, moſt unjuſtly acquired. And few had ever ſurpaſſed in villainy the right honourable the earl of A—.

The company was a little ſurprized at the ſophiſtry of our declaimant. However, it was replied to, by a perſon preſent, that Lord A———'s

title being fictitious, no one ought to inſtance him to the diſadvantage of the p—rage, who had, ſtrictly ſpeaking, never been of that number.

The declaimant, I before mentioned, continued his harangue. There are, ſaid he, certain epithets which ſo frequently occur, that they are the leſs conſidered; and which are ſeldom or never examined, on account of the many opportunities of examination that preſent themſelves.

Of this kind is the word gentleman. This word, on its firſt introduction, was given, I ſuppoſe, to freemen in oppoſition to vaſſals; theſe being the two claſſes into which the nation was once divided *. The freeman was he, who was poſſeſſed of land, and could therefore ſubſiſt without manual labour; the vaſſal, he, who tenanted the land, and was obliged to his thane for the neceſſaries of life. The different manners we may preſume, that ſprung from their different ſituations and connexions, occaſioned the one to be denominated a civilized or gentle perſonage; and the other to obtain the name of a mere ruſtic or villain.

But upon the publication of cruſades, the ſtate of things was conſiderably altered: It was then that every freeman diſtinguiſhed the ſhield which he wore with ſome painted emblem or device; and this, in order that his fellow-combatants might attribute to him his proper applauſe, which, upon account of ſimilar accoutrements, might be otherwiſe ſubject to miſapplication.

Upon this there aroſe a diſtinction betwixt freeman and freeman. All which had ſerved in thoſe religious wars continued the uſe of their firſt devices, but all devices were not illuſtrated by the ſame pretenſions to military glory.

However theſe campaigns were diſcontinued: Freſh families ſprung up; who, without any pretenſion to mark themſelves with ſuch devices as theſe holy combatants, were yet as deſirous of reſpect, of eſtimation, of diſtinction. It would be tedious enough to trace the ſteps by which money eſtabliſhes even abſurdity. A court of heraldry ſprung up to ſupply the place of cruſade exploits, to grant imaginary ſhields and trophies to families that never wore real armour, and it is but of late that it has been diſcovered to have no real juriſdiction.

Yet cuſtom is not at once overthrown; and he is even now deemed a gentleman who has arms recorded in the Herald's office, and at the ſame time follows none, except a liberal employment.

Allowing this diſtinction, it is obvious to all who conſider, that a churliſh moroſe, illiterate clown; a lazy, beggarly, ſharping vagabond; a ſtupid, lubberly, inactive ſot, or pick-pocket, nay even an highwayman, may be nevertheleſs a gentleman as by law eſtabliſhed. In ſhort, that the definition, may, together with others, include alſo the filth, the ſcum, and the dregs of the creation.

But do we not appear to diſallow this account, when we ſay "ſuch or ſuch an action was not done in a gentleman-like manner." "Such uſage was not the behaviour of a gentleman," and ſo forth. We ſeem thus to inſinuate that the appellation of gentleman regards morals as well as family; and that integrity, politeneſs, generoſity, and affability, have the trueſt claim to a diſtinction of this kind. Whence then ſhall we ſuppoſe was derived this contradiction? Shall we ſay that the plebeians, having the virtues on their ſide, by degrees removed this appellation from the baſis of family to that of merit; which they eſteemed, and not unjuſtly, to be the true and proper pedeſtal? This the gentry will ſcarce allow. Shall we then inſiſt that every thing great and god-like was heretofore the atchievement of the gentry? But this, perhaps, will not obtain the approbation of the commoners.

To reconcile the difference, let us ſuppoſe the denomination may belong equally to two ſorts of men. The one, what may be ſtyled a gentleman *de jure*, viz. a man of generoſity, politeneſs, learning, taſte, genius, or

affability;

* *As this author is not writing a treatiſe on the feudal law, but a moral eſſay, any little inaccuracies, it is to be hoped, will be overlooked by thoſe, who from ſeveral late treatiſes on this ſubject, might expect great exactneſs and preciſion in a ſerious diſcuſſion of this point.*

affability; in ſhort, accompliſhed in all that is ſplendid, or endeared to us by all that is amiable on the one ſide; and on the other, a gentleman *de facto*, or what to Engliſh readers, I would term a gentleman as by law eſtabliſhed.

As to the latter appellation, what is really eſſential, or as logicians would ſay, *quarto modo proprium*, is a real, or at leaſt a ſpecious claim to the inheritance of certain coat-armour from a ſecond or more diſtant anceſtor; and this unſtained by any mechanical or illiberal employment.

We may diſcover, on this ſtate of the caſe, that, however material a difference this diſtinction ſuppoſes, yet it is not wholly impracticable for a gentleman *de jure*, to render himſelf in ſome ſort a gentleman *de facto*. A certain ſum of money, depoſited in the hands of my good friends Norroy or Rouge-dragon, will convey to him a coat of arms deſcending from as many anceſtors as he pleaſes. On the other hand, the gentleman *de facto* may become a gentleman alſo *de jure*, by the acquiſition of certain virtues, which are rarely all of them unattainable. The latter, I muſt acknowledge, as the more difficult taſk; at leaſt we may daily diſcover crowds acquire ſufficient wealth to buy gentility, but very few that poſſeſs the virtues which enoble human nature, and (in the beſt ſenſe of the word) conſtitute a GENTLEMAN.

On Reſerve. By the ſame.

TAKING an evening's walk with a friend in the country, among many grave remarks, he was making the following obſervation. There is not, ſays he, any one quality ſo inconſiſtent with reſpect, as what is commonly called familiarity. You do not find one in fifty whoſe regard is proof againſt it. At the ſame time it is hardly poſſible to inſiſt upon ſuch a deference as will render you ridiculous, if it be ſupported by common ſenſe. Thus much at leaſt is evident, that your demands will be ſo ſucceſsful, as to procure a greater ſhare than if you had made no ſuch demand. I may frankly own to you, Leander, that I frequently derived uneaſineſs from a familiarity with ſuch perſons as deſpiſed every thing they could obtain with eaſe. Were it not better, therefore, to be ſomewhat frugal of our affability, at leaſt to allot it only to the few perſons of diſcernment who can make the proper diſtinction betwixt real dignity and pretended: To neglect thoſe characters, which, being impatient to grow familiar, are, at the ſame time, very far from familiarity-proof: To have poſthumous fame in view, which affords us the moſt pleaſing landſkip: To enjoy the amuſement of reading, and the conſciouſneſs that reading paves the way to general eſteem. To preſerve a conſtant regularity of temper, and alſo of conſtitution, for the moſt part but little conſiſtent with a promiſcuous intercourſe with men: To ſhun all illiterate, though ever ſo jovial aſſemblies, inſipid, perhaps, when preſent, and upon reflexion painful: To meditate on thoſe abſent and departed friends, who value or valued us for thoſe qualities with which they were beſt acquainted: To partake with ſuch a friend as you, the delights of a ſtudious and rational retirement—Are not theſe the paths that lead to happineſs?

In anſwer to this (for he ſeemed to feel ſome late mortification) I obſerved that what we loſt by familiarity in reſpect, was generally made up to us by the affection it procured; and that an abſolute ſolitude was ſo very contrary to our natures, that were he excluded from ſociety, but for a ſingle fortnight, he would be exhilerated at the ſight of the firſt beggar that he ſaw.

What follows were thoughts thrown out in our further diſcourſe upon the ſubject; without order or connexion, as they occur to my remembrance.

Some reſerve is a debt to prudence; as freedom and ſimplicity of converſation is a debt to good-nature.

There would not be any abſolute neceſſity for reſerve, if the world were honeſt: Yet, even then, it would prove expedient. For in order to attain any degree of deference, it ſeems neceſſary that people ſhould imagine you have more accompliſhments than you diſcover.

It is on this depends one of the excellencies of the judicious Virgil. He leaves you ſomething ever to imagine: And ſuch is the conſtitution of the

human mind, that we think ſo highly of nothing, as of that whereof we do not ſee the bounds. This, as Mr. Bourke ingeniouſly obſerves, affords the pleaſure when we ſurvey a cylinder*. And Sir John Suckling ſays,

They who know all the wealth they have, are poor;
He's only rich who cannot tell his ſtore.

A perſon that would ſecure to himſelf great deference, will, perhaps; gain his point by ſilence, as effectually as by any thing he can ſay.

To be however niggard of one's obſervations, is ſo much worſe than to hoard up one's money, as the former may be both imparted and retained at the ſame time.

Men often times pretend to proportion their reſpect to real deſert; but a ſupercilious reſerve and diſtance wearies them into a compliance with more. This appears ſo very manifeſt to many perſons of the lofty character, that they uſe no better means to acquire reſpect than like highwaymen to make a demand of it. They will like Empedocles, jump into the fire, rather than betray the mortal part of their character.

It is from the ſame principle of diſtance that nations are brought to believe that their great duke knoweth all things, as is the caſe in ſome countries.

Men, while no human form or fault they ſee,
Excuſe the want of ev'n humanity;
And eaſtern kings, who vulgar view diſdain,
Require no worth to fix their awful reign.
You cannot ſay in truth what may diſgrace 'em,
You know in what predicament to place 'em.
Alas! in all the glare of light reveal'd,
Ev'n virtue charms us leſs than vice conceal'd:
For ſome ſmall worth he had, the man was priz'd,
He added frankneſs—and he grew deſpis'd.
We want comets, not ordinary planets:

Tædet quotidianarum harum formarum. Terence.

Hunc cælum, & ſtellas, & decedentia certis Tempora momentis, ſunt qui formidine nulla, imbuti ſpectent.

Virtues, like eſſences, loſe their fragrance when expoſed. They are ſenſitive plants which will not bear too familiar approaches.

Let us be careful to diſtinguiſh modeſty, which is ever amiable, from reſerve, which is only prudent. A man is hated ſometimes for pride, when it was an exceſs of humility gave the occaſion.

What is often termed ſhyneſs, is nothing more than refined ſenſe, and an indifference to common obſervations.

The reſerved man's intimate acquaintance are, for the moſt part, fonder of him, than the perſons of a more affable character, i. e. he pays them a greater compliment, than the other can do his, as he diſtinguiſhes them more.

It is indolence, and the pain of being upon one's guard, that makes one hate an artful character.

The moſt reſerved of men, that will not exchange two ſyllables together in an Engliſh coffee-houſe, ſhould they meet at Iſpahan, would drink ſherbet, and eat a meſs of rice together.

The man of ſhew is vain: The reſerved man is proud more properly. The one has greater depth, the other a more lively imagination—The one is more frequently reſpected; the other is more generally beloved. The one a Cato: The other a Cæſar. Vide Salluſt.

What Cæſar ſaid of Rubicundos; *amo*; *pallido s timeo*; may be applied to familiarity, and to reſerve.

A reſerved man often makes it a rule to leave company with a good ſpeech: And I believe ſometimes proceeds ſo far as to leave company, becauſe he has made one. Yet it is his fate often, like the mole, to imagine himſelf deep when he is near the ſurface.

Were it prudent to decline this reſerve, and this horror of diſcloſing foibles: To give up a part of character to ſecure the reſt? The world will certainly inſiſt upon having ſome part to pull to pieces. Let us throw out ſome follies to the envious: As we give up counters to an highwayman, or a barrel to a whale, in order to ſave one's money and one's ſhip: To let it make exceptions to one's head of hair: if one can eſcape being ſtabbed in the heart.

The

* *Treatiſe of the ſublime and Beautiful.*

The reserved man should drink double glasses.

Prudent men lock up their motives, letting familiars have a key to their heart, or to their garden.

A reserved man is in continual conflict with the social part of his nature; and even grudges himself the laugh into which he sometimes is betrayed.

" Seldom he smiles—
And smiles in such a sort as he disdained
Himself—that could be moved to smile at any thing—

" A fool and his words are soon parted;" for so should the proverb run.

Common understandings, like cits in gardening, allow no shades to their picture.

Modesty often passes for errant haughtiness; as what is deemed spirit in an horse proceeds from fear.

The higher character a person supports, the more he should regard his minutest actions.

The reserved man should bring a certificate of his honesty, before he be admitted into company.

Reserve is no more essentially connected with understanding, than a church-organ with devotion, or wine with good-nature *.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progress of the late* WAR, *continued from p.* 244.

BEING now come to give the history of the war during the year 1761, I must as usual, begin with an account of the preparations made by parliament for carrying it on with the wonted vigour. The parliament had, by the late king, been prorogued to the 13th of November, when it was to meet for the dispatch of business, and by our original constitution was of course dissolved by his death, but by the act 7 and 8 Will. III. chap. 15. it had been enacted, that the parliament should not be dissolved by the death or demise of any future king, but that the parliament then in being, or the last parliament, if none then in being, should immediately meet, and continue to sit and act for six months, if not sooner prorogued or dissolved by the next successor, which statute was confirmed by act 4 Anne, ch. 4. and by act 6 Anne, chap. 7; therefore his present majesty, on Monday, October 27, prorogued the parliament to the 13th of November, and on that day to the 18th, when it assembled at Westminster, and his majesty opened the session with a most gracious speech from the throne, which the reader may see in ditto Mag. 1760, p. 599. In answer to this speech both houses presented most loyal addresses, and received most gracious answers †, as usual, none of which I shall here insert, as there is nothing in any of them relating to the war that is very remarkable; for from all it appears, that both his majesty and his parliament were resolved to pursue the same measures that had been pursued by his late majesty, and to adhere strictly to the treaties that had been lately made by him; and, indeed, it was absolutely necessary, as there was no other way of preserving Hanover, unless we had resolved to sacrifice all or most of our conquests in Asia, Africa, and America to the preservation of that electorate.

As soon as the members of both houses had taken the oaths to his majesty, the house of commons proceeded to provide the supplies for the service of the ensuing year, of which those of a military nature were as follow:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
NOVEMBER 27.			
5. For maintaining 70,000 men for the sea-service, including 18,555 marines - -	3640000	0	0
NOV. 29.			
2. For maintaining 64971 land forces, including those in Germany, and 4008 invalids - -	1576985	10	7

* *These were no other than a collection of hints, when I proposed to write a poetical essay on Reserve.*

† *See Lond. Mag. 1761, p. 345.*

	l.	s.	d.
3. For the forces and garriſons in America, &c.	843756	12	9
4. For three Iriſh regiments of foot ſerving in America	22179	0	0
5. For the general and general ſtaff officers, and the officers of the hoſpitals	72896	14	2
6. For the embodied militia, &c. from 25 December, 1760, to 25 April, 1761, both inclusive	140358	19	4
7. Upon account for their clothing	56568	15	2
DECEMBER 2.			
1. For the office of ordnance for land ſervice	302267	9	2
2. For ditto, extraordinary expence for ſervices performed and not provided for	426449	4	9
DEC. 9.			
1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea officers	258624	7	10
4. For tranſport ſervice from 1 October, 1759, to 30 September, 1760	479035	19	2
5. Towards the debt of the navy	1000000	0	0
6. Towards repairs of his majeſty's ſhips	200000	0	0
DEC. 11.			
1. To diſcharge the vote of credit of laſt ſeſſion	1000000	0	0
DEC. 15.			
To diſcharge exchequer bills made out before December 11, 1760, by an act of laſt ſeſſion	1232000	0	0
DEC. 16.			
To defray the charge of the foreign troops in the German army	3133082	18	1¼
DEC. 23.			
To the king of Pruſſia	670000	0	0
JANUARY 20.			
1. To the American provinces	200000	0	0
2. To the Eaſt-India company	20000	0	0
3. For reduced officers	34854	9	2
4. Allowances to reduced and ſuperannuated officers and gentlemen	2973	19	2
5. For officers widows	1922	0	0
6. Upon account for Chelſea hoſpital	18360	2	11
7. 8. Upon account for Nova Scotia and Georgia	14653	2	9
JAN. 22.			
For extraordinary expences from the 20th of November, 1760, to the 24th of December following not provided for	993844	4	4½
JAN. 29.			
1. To diſcharge Exchequer bills made out ſince the 10th of December, 1760	268000	0	0
FEBRUARY 9.			
1. For the African forts	13000	0	0
FEB. 17.			
To diſcharge extraordinary expences, furniſhed by Hanover in 1757, and 1758	336479	14	1½
FEB. 18.			
1. For ſeveral augmentations to his majeſty's forces	22361	11	8
2. To the embodied militia, from the 25th of December, 1760, to the 24th of December, 1761	298668	9	10
FEB. 23.			
2. Upon account for the unembodied militia	70000	0	0
MARCH 7.			
1. A new vote of credit	1000000	0	0
2. Upon account, towards a reaſonable ſuccour to the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel	120000	0	0
Total ſupplies of a military nature	18469323	5	0½

And

	l.	s.	d.
And the methods provided for raiſing theſe large ſupplies were, by the uſual land tax and malt tax acts, in each of which there was a clauſe of credit for raiſing by loans or Exchequer bills 2000000l. upon the former, and 750000l. upon the latter, at 4l. *per cent.* -	2750000	0	0
By a ſubſcription for twelve millions, to be attended with a redeemable annuity of 3l. *per cent.* and an irredeemable annuity for 99 years of 1l. 2s. 6d. *per cent.* and charged upon a new duty of 3s. upon every barrel of beer or ale ſold for above 6s. *per* barrel. - -	12000000	0	0
By two acts for raiſing by loans or Exchequer bills, without limitation of intereſt, to be charged upon the aids or ſupplies of next ſeſſion, the ſum of	2500000	0	0
By an act for applying the future produce of the ſinking fund, with a clauſe of credit for raiſing by loans or Exchequer bills, without limitation of intereſt, the ſum of	1762400	0	0
Total of ways and means for raiſing theſe ſupplies	19012400	0	0

As to the new laws relating to the military that were made in this ſeſſion, beſide the uſual mutiny and marine acts, there was an act paſſed for extending the Eaſt-India mutiny act of the 27th of Geo. II. * to the ſaid company's ſettlement at fort Marlborough, in the iſland of Sumatra, and to ſuch other principal ſettlements, wherein the Eaſt-India company might be impowered to hold courts of judicature. And there was of courſe paſſed an act for applying the money granted in this ſeſſion for the pay and cloathing of the unembodied militia.

Theſe were all the proceedings of this ſeſſion relating to the military, and in all theſe proceedings ſuch a general unanimity prevailed, that there was no oppoſition to any of theſe reſolutions, except the reſolution of the ſupply committee agreed to February the 17th, and the ſecond reſolution of the ſame committee, which was agreed to March the 7th; both which were ſo extraordinary that we cannot wonder at their being oppoſed, and yet after debate they were both agreed to by a great majority †. And all the then neceſſary buſineſs of parliament being finiſhed by the 19th of March, his majeſty came on that day to the houſe of peers, and concluded the ſeſſion with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1761. p. 153, whereupon the lord chancellor, by his majeſty's command, prorogued the parliament to the 7th of April, 1761. But on the 20th of March, being the next day after the prorogation, it was diſſolved by proclamation, and orders given to the lord chancellor to iſſue out writs for calling a new parliament.

During the continuance of this ſeſſion of parliament, preparations were making at Portſmouth for a ſecret expedition, in which a fleet of men of war and tranſports, with a conſiderable number of troops on board, were to be employed. This of courſe occaſioned many conjectures among thoſe who aim at a character of great ſagacity, by pretending to diſcover the moſt ſecret deſigns of miniſters of ſtate, in which they are generally diſappointed, as happened in this caſe; for no one, I believe, that was not in the ſecret, ever ſo much as gueſſed at the place againſt which this expedition was intended. At laſt, on the 29th of March, the fleet ſailed from Spithead, under the command of commodore Keppel, and the troops to be under the command of Major General Hodgſon; and to ſuch a low ebb was the naval power of France now reduced, that ten ſhips of the line, with a few frigates, fire ſhips, and bomb veſſels, were thought, and appeared to be ſufficient for protecting the tranſports as well as every other purpoſe; for the French did not attempt to ſend out ſo much as one ſhip, much leſs a ſquadron, to oppoſe or interrupt their paſſage; and the confuſion of our ſagacious coffee-houſe politicians, the Gazette of the 21ſt of April gave us an account of their having attacked the iſland of Belleiſle,

* *See Lond. Mag. 1759, p. 632.*

† *See ditto, 1761, p. 575.*

leiſle, of which, and of their having reduced afterwards that important iſland, the reader may ſee a full account in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 218, 262, 3, 4, 5. 317, 18, 19. 441.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AMONG the Books lately publiſhed in Germany, I find there is one intitled, *A Letter upon the Extirpation of the Small Pox, by Mr.* Frederic Caſſimir, *an eminent Phyſician at* Manheim. In this letter the doctor gives his reaſons for thinking it poſſible to extirpate the Small pox out of Europe; but whilſt the diſtemper does remain amongſt us, he highly recommends inoculation as a prevention againſt our being ſeized with it in a natural and more dangerous way; and after obſerving, that a fever is often found to be an effectual remedy for a diſtemper that has withſtood every other ſort of remedy, he recommends inoculation as a ſafe method for throwing a patient affected with any ſuch diſtemper into a fever. The famous Dr. Lobb [of London] ſays, he was the firſt to whom we owe this obſervation: He gives us the hiſtory of a boy of 12 years of age, named Green, who in September 1729, was ſeized with an irregular ſort of fever, attended with weakneſs, cold ſweats, ſtartings in his ſleep, &c. for which no remedy was found effectual; but as he appeared to be a little better in the month of October, and as the ſmall pox then raged with great violence in the neighbourhood, it was thought proper to have him inoculated, which not only ſucceeded as well as could be deſired, but effectually removed all former complaints.

Dr. Caſſimir gives us another example from the famous Dr. Roederer, profeſſor, at Gottingen, who had ſome years ſince inoculated a child of three years and a half old, whoſe mother had been under a ſort of melancholy madneſs, and the child itſelf was ſo ſtupid as not to give any ſign of underſtanding or ſenſibility: On this child they made no leſs than three inciſions, and put into each ſome threads ſaturated with the variolous pus. It cauſed no eruption, nor did any puſtule ever appear, but by the time the fever ſhould have come on, the child began to be much more alert than uſual, ſoon after it began to take notice of every object in its view, all its motions became lively, and in ſhort time it began and continued to play with the other children.

And he gives us a third example which, he ſays, is much more remarkable, and ſeems to be deciſive: In the year 1754, there was carried to the hoſpital at Berlin a young man of twenty eight years of age, who by ſome vexations he had met with, was plunged into the greateſt depth of melancholy, looked quite pale and was become a meer ſkeleton; being quite inſenſible, nothing could affect him, or make him move his eyes which lie always kept ſteadily fixt upon the floor, without ſpeaking or making an anſwer to any one. In ſhort he was in a ſtate of ſuch abſolute ſtupidity that he ſeemed as lifeleſs as a log of wood, for he felt neither hunger nor thirſt, and his pulſe was ſcarcely perceptible: Threaten him, beat him, pinch him, as much as you would, nothing could draw him out of his ſtate of inſenſibility; and it was with difficulty that twenty five grains of tartar emetic could give him one puke. Dr. Mutzel, an eminent phyſician at Berlin, had for two whole years employed all the remedies his extenſive knowledge could ſuggeſt, but all without any effect, till at laſt he bethought himſelf of having his patient inoculated: For this purpoſe he ordered deep inciſions to be made in both his hands and arms, which were filled with variolous pus. The patient did not ſeem to be in the leaſt ſenſible of the operation; but by the very next day it threw him into a violent fever, and on the 9th day his underſtanding ſuddenly and at once returned, but without his having the leaſt remembrance of any thing that had paſſed ſince the beginning of his illneſs; and at the end of three weeks he was diſcharged from the hoſpital reſtored entirely to his health.

From theſe Examples, and the known good effects of a fever in many diſtempers, Dr. Caſimir recommends inoculation in all diſorders in the nerves, in melancholy madneſs, in convulſions, epilepſies, palſies, and in ſome caſes of blindneſs and deafneſs. Whether any of our phyſicians will venture upon ſuch

a practice, must be left for them to consider; but the cases mentioned are, I think, curious, and therefore you may perhaps think they deserve a place in your magazine.

I am, &c.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Bury, June 10, 1764.

AS no person has yet thought proper to send a solution to the question about cards, inserted at page 686. of your last Appendix; I therefore now (as under *) send the result of my computation, but the method of procedure I shall at present reserve, because, I am apprehensive, that the process at large would (very likely) take up too much room. The question was, some years ago, proposed to, and a solution earnestly requested from me, by a gentleman well skill'd in the laws of chance; and to whom I (a little time afterwards) communicated the solution: However, I must acknowledge, that this result of mine differs from one inserted at page 337, of Mr. De Moivre's doctrine of chances, the 3d edition, which edition was (as appears by an advertisement at the end of the preface) published after the learned author's death; and as the editor of that edition may still (because I have only sent the result) insist upon his conclusion being right, or that I ought to have sent the demonstration of the contrary; I therefore promise that when he (the editor) has publickly, in the London Magazine, declared his sentiments hereof, I will then send to you the process at large, which, I am sanguine enough to believe, is quite right: And it is very easy to conceive, that some one of the four players at whist must have four trumps, at least at the end of every deal; this circumstance alone induced me (before I began the calculation) to think that a true calculation would turn out something more than an equal wager for having five or more trumps in some one or more of the heaps; and the result shews that my conjecture was not (give me leave to say) ill founded.

And now, I must beg leave to observe, in regard to my calculation of the solar eclipse, the result whereof was published in p. 683, of the aforesaid Appendix, that the latitude and longitude made use of therein, are respectively 53° 40′, and 0° 30′ west from Greenwich, which longitude, I find, does not agree with the situation of the town of Bury; and I am a little doubtful, whether or not the solar radix, in the tables which I made use of, is truly copied from the German or foreign edition of those tables, which edition I have not had the opportunity and pleasure of seeing; besides, Mr. Mayer leaves (according to my information) his tables at an error of 20″ in the syziggal latitudes, and these considerations occasioned (as I take it) the result of my computation to differ considerably from the time as observed at the town of Bury.

If you will insert a copy of this letter in your next London Magazine,

You will much oblige,

Sir, Your very humble servant,

OLIVER LOMAX.

An efficacious Receipt for destroying Bugs: By an eminent Physician.

TAKE of the highest rectified spirit of wine (viz. lamp-spirits) that will burn all away dry, and leave not the least moisture behind, half a pint; new-distilled oil, or spirit of turpentine, half a pint; mix them together, and break into it, in small bits, half an ounce of camphire, which will dissolve in it in a few minutes; shake them well together, and with a piece of spunge, or a brush, dipt in some of it, wet very well the bed or furniture wherein those vermin harbour and breed, and it will infallibly kill and destroy both them and their nitts, although they swarm ever so much. But then the bed or furniture must be well and thoroughly wet with it (the dust upon them being first brushed and shook off) by which means it will neither stain, soil, nor in the least hurt the finest silk or damask bed that is. The quantity here ordered of this curious neat white mixture, (which costs but about a shilling) will rid any one bed whatsoever, though it swarms with bugs. Do but touch a live bug with a drop of it, and you find it to die instantly. If any bug or bugs, should happen to appear after once using it, it will only be for want of well wetting the lacing, &c. of the bed, or the foldings of the linings or curtains near the rings, or the joints or holes in and about the bed; or head board, wherein the bugs and nitts nestle and breed, and then their being well wet all again with more of the same mixture, which dries in as fast as you use it, pouring some of it into the joints and holes where the spunge or brush cannot reach, will never fail absolutely to destroy them all. Some beds that have much woodwork, can hardly be thoroughly cleared without being first taken down; but others that can be drawn out, or that you can get well behind, to be done as it should be, may.

Note: The smell this mixture occasions will be all gone in two or three days; which is yet very wholesome, and to many people agreeable. You must remember always to shake the mixture together very well, whenever you use it, which must be in the day time, not by candle-light, lest the subtlety of the mixture should catch the flame as you are using it and occasion damage.

Answer to the Question by what Means David gathered so much Wealth together, for the building of the Temple?

THE text in question is, 1 Chron. xxii. 14. "Now behold in my trouble

* $\frac{208123773517}{3\ 750677980}$ *the required probability.*

(i. e. during my troubleſome reign) I have prepared for the houſe of the Lord an hundred thouſand talents of gold, and a thouſand thouſand talents of ſilver; and of braſs and iron without weight (for it is in abundance;) timber alſo and ſtone have I prepared, and thou mayeſt add thereto." And in 1 Chron. xxix. 4. David ſays, that he will give beſides the above "Even three thouſand talents of gold, of gold of Ophir, and ſeven thouſand talents of refined ſilver."

And the free gift of the princes, &c. was 5000 talents and 10000 drams of gold, and of ſilver 10000 talents.

Now the whole amount of the gold was as follows: The talent of gold were each worth 5075l. 15s. 7d. and the drachma or dram of gold (i. e. the Maneh) was worth 60 ſhekels, or 7l. 11s. 3d. therefore 108,000 talents was equal to

	L.
Ten thouſand drams to ———	548, 244, 150
	75, 125
Total of gold ——— ———	548, 319 275
And 1,017,000 talents of Silver, at 353l. 11s. 10d. each——	359, 602, 725
Total value —— — ——	907, 922 000

The above is doubtleſs an immenſe ſum, but, without determining the difference between the value of money in the times of king David and king George the third, I ſhall examine from whence the above wealth was derived.

1. When David dwelt with Achiſh, king of Gath, he ſmote the Geſhurites, the Gezerites, or Gerzites, and Amalekites, and took great ſpoil. 1 Sam. xvii. 8. 9.

2. When David purſued the Amalekites, who had ſpoiled Ziglag, he got great booty, of which he ſent large preſents to the cities of Judah, and fixed the law, that thoſe who guarded the baggage, ſhould ſhare equal with thoſe who fought, 1 Sam. xxviii. *paſſim.*

3. The Moabites, after taking of Methegam by David, brought great gifts. The golden ſhields of the warriors of Hadadezer, king of Zobah; and the preſents of the Syrians of Damaſcus, with the ſpoils of Betah and Berothai (called Tibbath and Chun, in other places) with the veſſels of ſilver, gold, and braſs, which Toi the king of Hammath ſent to David by his ſon Joram, muſt be of great amount, and we are immediately told, that "he dedicated to the Lord the ſilver and gold of all the nations he had ſubdued." 2 Sam. viii. *paſſim.*

4. The crown of the Ammonite king, which was taken at Rabbath, weighed a talent of gold with the jewels, and he took ſpoil in great abundance from that city, 2 Sam. xii. 30, 31.

When all the above is conſidered, and alſo the tribute paid him by the different nations he ſubdued, it is not to be wondered at, that he ſhould have gathered ſo much wealth; eſpecially when we conſider, that all the wine, oil, and proviſions made uſe of in the court, were paid in kind by his ſubjects, and that the proviſions for the armies were furniſhed not out of the royal treaſury, but by the parties themſelves, when not in the enemies country, as may appear from David being ſent, when young, to carry proviſions to his brethren encamped againſt the Philiſtines. Therefore he could be at no great expence. Your's,

PHILOBIBLOS.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

I Herewith ſend you a part of a direction given to a jury in Dublin, by a learned judge of the court of King's Bench in Ireland in this laſt term, in an action brought, as you will ſee, for falſe impriſonment. And I deſire you will print it juſt as I ſend it to you. It contains an excellent leſſon to juries, and points out their duty to them in a manner the greateſt upon your benches need not be aſhamed to copy after. Print that, and this note, and you will oblige your's,

May 2. HIBERNICUS.

Cavanagh against *Poole.* } May, 15th, 1764. At *Niſi Prius* in B. R. in Ireland, an action of falſe impriſonment; and iſſue joined on the plea of Not Guilty.

Part of the Judge's Direction to the Jury.

"AS to the damages, I muſt obſerve, that in caſes of injuries to particular perſons, the law hath inſtituted civil actions for the recovery of ſuch damages as the party has ſuſtained by the injury; and the *quantum* of the damage the jury muſt determine, upon the circumſtances of the evidence.

It often happens, that ſuch injuries are involved in, or comprize, crimes of a publick nature; but this conſideration as it really is in it's ſelf, ought to be kept diſtinct by juries; and the puniſhment of the crime as it affects the publick, and as an example to ſtop and deter others, belongs to another method of proceeding (viz.) a proſecution on behalf of the publick, under the prerogative of mercy diſpenſed by the crown.

In *civil* actions, therefore, juries ought only to take into conſideration the damage ſuſtained by the party. If they go farther, and, under pretence of giving damages to parties, really ſet up to puniſh public crimes, it is uſurping on the conſtitution as to criminal juriſdictions, and muſt be attended with bad conſequences to the fundamentals and ballance of our conſtitution; as indeed is, generally, the caſe of breaking any of the limits, which the law hath ſettled for the ſeveral offices in its adminiſtration. I have ſometimes known juries fall, by miſtake I preſume, into a wrong behaviour in this particular; and they have made themſelves cenſors of offences againſt

againſt public intereſt, when the law only appointed them arbitrators for valuing the private loſs of the party.

Therefore it is expedient to warn you, that this action is not for puniſhing the uſurpation of a juriſdiction by the court of conſcience againſt law; the proceeding for this purpoſe muſt be in another method: but you are only to conſider what damage the plaintiff has ſuſtained by this arreſt and impriſonment; and upon this point, you are properly to conſider his condition in life, and what he hath ſuffered in perſon, property, or even fame and character; and, on the whole, to proportion his compenſation to what you really think his loſs; but public intereſt or example are not proper for your conſideration on this occaſion.

His readineſs of ſubmiſſion to the warrant has been urged as a deſire to go to goal; and ſo upon the principle of *Volenti non fit injuria*, preſſed as an argument to ſhew, he could not be hurt by it. This ſeems very ſtrained; for he could not avoid goal but by paying.

Make the plaintiff what, on your oaths, you think an amends for the damage he really ſuſtained: but publick conſiderations of correction, puniſhment, or reformation, are not your buſineſs or duty at this time."

Of Antient Palaces, their Gardens and Embelliſhments.

THE hotel de St. Paul, built by Charles V. was, as is ſpecified in his edict of 1364, intended to be the ſolemn hotel of great diverſions. Like all the royal houſes of thoſe times, it had large towers; ſuch additaments being thought to give an air of domination and majeſty to the building. The gardens, inſtead of yews and lindens, were planted with apple, pear, and cherry-trees, and vines, beſides beds of roſemary and lavender, peaſe and beans, and very large arbours or bowers. The inner courts were lined withpigeon-houſes and full of poultry, which the king's tenants were obliged to ſend, and here they were fattened for his table, and thoſe of his houſhold. The beams and joiſts in the principal apartments were decorated with tin fleur de lys's gilt. All the windows had iron bars, with a wire lattice, to keep the pigeons from coming to do their ordure in the rooms. The glazing was like that of our antient churches, painted with coats of arms, emblems, and ſaints. The ſeats were joint ſtools, forms, andbenches; the king had armed chairs, with red leather and ſilk fringes. The beds were called couches, when ten or twelve feet ſquare, and thoſe of only ſix feet ſquare, couchettes; theſe large dimenſions ſuited a cuſtom which ſubſiſted for a long time in France, that gueſts particularly valued, were kept all night, and lay in the ſame bed with the maſter of the houſe. Charles V. uſed to dine about eleven, ſupped at ſeven, and all the court were uſually in bed by nine in winter and ten in ſummer. "The queen (ſays Chriſtina Pilan) agreeable to an old and laudable cuſtom, for preventing any idle or looſe thought at table, had a learned man, who, during the meal, related the actions, or made an eulogium of ſome deceaſed perſon, eſpecially of one eminent for piety." It was in Charles's reign that the mode aroſe of emblazoning apparel; the women wore their huſband's ſhield on the right ſide of their gowns, and their own on the left: This faſhion laſted near a century.

A method of making Honey-Wine.

MY intention at preſent is to propoſe a method of making honey-wine, a liquor very different from that rich cordial known by the name of mead. From the ſimplicity and eaſe of this method I was induced, the laſt and preſent year, to make a trial of it, but, indeed, have had ſo little experience of the effect, as to be rather doubtful, and, at the ſame time, very deſirous of procuring the opinions of thoſe who may themſelves have had experience of it, or, who perhaps may have any rational objection to it which I flatter myſelf I ſhall receive from ſome of your numerous correſpondents. The method is no more than this.

Throw cold water upon honey, in the proportion of a quart of water to a pound of honey: in the courſe of two or three weeks, and with a little ſtirring, the honey will diſſolve, and a fermentation will come on, without the help of yeſt, which impregnates the wine with a diſagreeable beery flavour: Then put it up, and at a proper time ſtop it cloſe. This is the whole proceſs with me. I can, as yet, only ſay in favour of my wine, that now, at the end of one year, it carries ſo little the taſte of honey, as agreeably to deceive thoſe who have drank of it.

The trouble, expence, and waſte of boiling the liquor, are thus ſaved. But the query is, whether honey and water require boiling as is commonly imagined, any more than raiſins, currants, and many other fruits, which are often made into wine.

Weſtminſter, May 14, 1764.

The great Benefit of Salt to Cattle, with the method of Uſing it.

"I Do not find that the farmers in England know the great advantages which may be derived from the uſe of ſalt in the buſineſs of fattening cattle; whereas in America we think it, in a manner, abſolutely neceſſary, and accordingly give it almoſt to every kind of cattle; and thoſe with parted hoofs are particularly fond of it.

There cannot be a greater inſtance of this fondneſs, than the wild cattle reſorting to the ſalt licks, where they are chiefly killed. We give this name of ſalt licks to the ſalt ſprings, which, in various places, iſſue naturally out of the ground, and form each a little rill.

Horſes are as fond of ſalt as black cattle; for with us, if they were ever ſo wild, they will be much ſooner brought to a handful of ſalt than any kind of corn whatever.

We alſo give ſalt to our ſheep; and to this practice is it generally aſcribed, that the American cattle, in general, are ſo much more healthy than the ſame animals in England: Certain it is, that they are there ſubject to much fewer diſeaſes.

There is one very advantageous practice we have, which I cannot enough recommend to the notice of the farmers here in England: It is mixing ſalt with our hay-ricks when we ſtack it, which we call brining.

Juſt before I left America I had a crop of hay, which was in a manner ſpoiled by rain, being almoſt rotted in the field; yet did this hay ſpend as well as if it had been got in ever ſo favourably.

When my ſervants were making up the ſtack I had it managed in the following manner; that is, as ſoon as a bed of hay was laid about ſix-inches thick, I had the whole ſprinkled over with ſalt; then another bed of hay was laid, which was again ſprinkled in like manner; and this method was followed till all the hay was ſtacked.

When the ſeaſon came for cutting this hay and giving it to my cattle, I found that ſo far from refuſing it, they eat it with ſurpriſing appetite, always preferring it before the ſweeteſt hay, that had not been ſprinkled in this manner with ſalt."

[*Muſ. Ruſt.*] AMERICANUS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, London, May 14, 1764.

I Am a conſtant reader of your uſeful and entertaining magazine, but there is none of your correſpondents who gives me greater ſatisfaction than the judicious and candid author of the Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament. His freedom from party prejudice, his cool diſcernment, and his many ſolid reflections, place him among the firſt of our writers on politics, and render one of his eſſays of more value than hundreds of thoſe pamphlets that pretend to treat of political ſubjects; but from their malice and abſurdity are in reality nuiſances of the times. Your correſpondent by his manner of handling his ſubject diſcovers a more than ordinary knowledge of the laws and conſtitution, and an acquaintance with the paſt as well as preſent ſtate of a great variety of arts and manufactures. However, from his account of Mr. Harriſon's attempts to diſcover the longitude, and his remarks thereon, he appears not to have attained to a thorough proficiency in the ſcience of aſtronomy, which indeed, by reaſon of its abſtractedneſs, is hardly to be expected from any, but thoſe who have made it their peculiar ſtudy. The account given of Mr. Harriſon's voyage and the tranſactions relative to it, is defective in very many particulars, and as it ſtands may miſlead the public in a matter of no ſmall concernment; I hope therefore you will indulge me with the publication of a few remarks upon it, tending to remove ſome of thoſe obſcurities and ambiguities in which it has hitherto been involved.

In the ſecond and fourth paragraphs of p. 10, of your Magazine for January laſt, we are told, "That in ſailing to the Madeiras, Mr. Harriſon acquainted Mr. Digges with the time when he would ſee the iſland of Porto Santo;—and in going from Madeira to Jamaica the time piece alſo corrected the errors of the log." Now as this is a great *deſideratum*, the very thing ſo long ſought for, the proceſs of the diſcovery of Porto Santo could not have been too minutely detailed. This is a point, which inſtead of ſtanding upon a meer *ipſe dixit* would have required a great deal of demonſtration, and as it is not demonſtrated, I muſt take the liberty to deny that the time piece could tell when the iſland of Porto Santo would be ſeen, and I doubt not but every aſtronomical reader will likewiſe refuſe his aſſent to the above aſſertion. When Mr. Harriſon ſays the time piece foretold the time of the iſland of Porto Santo's appearance, it was certainly incumbent upon him to explain to his readers how the machine did or could foretell the appearance of that iſland. Here, likewiſe, a demonſtration would have been mighty uſeful on his own account; for if he could ſhew that his time piece could foretell the approach of ſmall iſlands in the midſt of the ſea, the voyage to Jamaica might have been ſaved, and he, without proceeding further, might have alledged that the important diſcovery was at length made by him, and conſequently that he was intitled to the reward.

As we have had of late ſo much ſaid about the diſcovery of the longitude by artificial time meaſurers, I muſt here, once for all remark, that an exact, nay an infallible meaſurer of time could not do what Mr. Harriſon hath attributed to his time piece, I mean could not foretell or prognoſticate the appearance of ſmall iſlands in the midſt of the ſea, or which is the ſame thing could not tell the ſhip's place in reſpect to any other place either eaſt or weſt. I muſt likewiſe obſerve that at every obſervation of the longitude, when it is ſought for by time, there are two different times neceſſary to be known, namely the time on the firſt meridian, and the time on the ſhip's meridian, and that knowing one of theſe without knowing the other ſignifies nothing. Now the moſt accurate time meaſurer can only give one of theſe, and I much queſtion whether any inſtrument yet uſed at ſea can exactly diſcover the other.

Indeed, in the next paragraph but one, we are told, "That *at the arrival at Jamaica* the obſervations for finding the time were made

by equal altitudes, and a correſpondence was found between the fixt longitude of Jamaica, and the longitude found by the time piece, with an error of only 5″ of time." This account plainly ſhews the abſurdity of the former aſſertion about the diſcovery of Porto Santo, as it gives a ſtrong preſumption that they were obliged to wait till *they were landed*, before they could diſcover the real time by celeſtial obſervation. Upon the peruſal of the whole account, it no where appears, that they once attempted to find at ſea the true time where the ſhip was, in order to compare it with the time ſhewn by the time piece, and thereby diſcover the longitude. But this is the ſole intention of the act, which expreſsly requires the longitude to be diſcovered or diſcoverable at ſea. I ſay *the longitude at ſea*; for it is that and that alone, for which the reward is offered by act of parliament, and not the agreement of an account of longitude at the end of a voyage, with the longitude of the place at which a ſhip arrives. Now, if the accurate knowledge of two times be neceſſary for the diſcovery of the longitude, and the new-invented watch helps us only to one of thoſe times, while the other remains unattainable at ſea by the beſt inſtruments yet uſed, I deſire to know with what propriety the longitude can be ſaid to be at length found out. At land, indeed, the true time may be diſcovered by the obſervation of equal altitudes; but will any one take upon him to affirm, that the ſame obſervation may be made at ſea, within two minutes of accuracy, which is the time required by the act of parliament. Before I leave this paragraph I muſt take notice of a curious demonſtration with which it concludes. Mr. Harriſon, it is ſaid, diſcovered *upon his arrival at Jamaica*, that his watch differed but 5″ from the known longitude of that iſland, which we are told amounts to a demonſtration, that he had performed all that is required by the ſtatute of Queen Anne. A very ſtrange and new way of reaſoning! The act requires the diſcovery of the longitude *at ſea*; and Mr. Harriſon ſeems to make a diſcovery of it *at land*; *ergo*.

In returning, it is ſaid, the difference between the longitude ſhewn by the watch, and the fixed longitude of Portſmouth was only 1 m. 54 ſ. ½ of time, which is moſt erroneouſly concluded to be far within the act; but allowing that miſrepreſentation to paſs, the ſame objection lies againſt the voyage home as the voyage outwards, namely, the not aſcertaining the true time by obſervations at ſea, and conſequently not knowing the longitude, which cannot be diſcovered by one time only, and is of no moment to the ſailor when only known at landing.

After the accuracy of the watch has been ſet forth, we are told in the firſt paragraph of p. 11. "Yet ſtill the commiſſioners of longitude refuſed to grant Mr. Harriſon a certificate for entitling him to receive the reward, and reſolved that a new trial ſhould be made by another voyage to Jamaica." Surely it would have been but fair in this place to have added the reaſon why the commiſſioners of longitude refuſed the certificate; but as that has been ſtrangely omitted, I ſhall ſubjoin it from the 42d page of Mr. Harriſon's quarto pamphlet. There it appears that the commiſſioners refuſed the certificate, becauſe "the watch was not found to be of ſuch great uſe for diſcovering the longitude at ſea, as required by the act of the 12th of Queen Anne." Now when the whole truth is told, the ſeeming imputation upon the commiſſioners vaniſhes; and the reader, inſtead of wondering how a certificate was refuſed, wonders how it could have been expected. Upon the reſt of this paragraph which pleads ſo ſtrongly for Mr. Harriſon from a motive of pity, I have only to obſerve, that no body thinks more highly of Mr. Harriſon's invention than myſelf, and that if it were in my power to reward him he ſhould not need to envy the perſon who may receive the reward for the diſcovery of the longitude. The public, I hope, will conſider the invention as highly as I do, and give an ample reward for a diſcovery that does honour to the nation, and may be of general ſervice to mankind. The inventor has likewiſe a ſtrong claim to a reward for having ſpent a whole life in what may moſt properly be called the public ſervice; but theſe conſiderations do not in the leaſt entitle him to the reward for the diſcovery of the longitude, which is not yet diſcovered. We ſhould certainly think the ſociety of arts had not decided with great propriety, if they ſhould give the reward for the beſt ſculpture to the perſon who had raiſed the moſt madder.

I cannot conclude my remarks, which have extended further than I expected, without obſerving, that the laſt paragraph, which pretends to call in the aſſiſtance of the moon to rectify the miſtakes of the time-keeper, deſtroys all that had been before alledged in favour of the utility of it; and that the known theory of the moon, there referred to, as ſomething new, is liable to many objections, both as to the obſervations and calculations, which I may, perhaps, at ſome other time explain at full length, At preſent

I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

NAUTICUS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN looking over the *Map of the North-eaſt coaſt of Aſia, with the late Ruſſian diſcoveries*, in your laſt Magazine, I find ſeveral names of places, which are almoſt impoſſible to be pronounced by an Engliſh reader. This is owing to the inadvertency or ignorance of tranſlators,

tranſlators, who preſerve the German orthography, (for thoſe diſcoveries were communicated to the reſt of Europe in that language) inſtead of adapting the names of ſuch remote places to our manner of writing the ſame ſounds, for inſtance, the Germans employ *tſch* to expreſs the ſimple ſound of an Italian *c*, or an Engliſh *ch*; ſo that if they were to write the Italian word *cecita*, or the Engliſh name *Chichefter*, according to their orthography, the latter would have this uncouth appearance *Tſchitſchefter*, and the former *Tſchetſchita* *. The tranſlator of the hiſtory of *Kamtſchatka* has fallen into this error; ſo that the real name of that famous country muſt remain a ſecret to the Engliſh, French, and Italians, who peruſe the account of the late Ruſſian diſcoveries in thoſe parts. To remove this difficulty, and by way of caution to future tranſlators, I ſhall lay before the reader three or four names from the map mentioned above, according to the German and Engliſh orthography, *e. g.*

German,	Engliſh.
Kamtſchatka	† Camchatca
Tſchuktſchi	Chuctchi
Tſcherikow	Chericof
Schiganſkoe	Shiganſcoe

The tranſlator of the firſt volume of Buſching's Geography has, indeed avoided this error, in the account of the Ruſſian Empire; which the reader may conſult, for farther information on this ſubject.

I am, Sir,

Your conſtant reader,

June 14, 1764. ANGLICANUS.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

Tyrrhena Regum Progenies, &c.

An ODE. O. 29. L. 3.‡ To MÆCENAS.

OFFSPRING of Britain's choiceſt kings,
I have ſome claret fit for drinking,
Will give your noble ſpirits wings,
And give you a new turn of thinking.

Roſes I have, both white and red,
Jeſſamine, Lillies, and Jonquils,
That will become your lordſhip's head,
And ſuit it better than the ſeals.

Quit thoſe damp glades where you delight,
Although you leave your love with ſorrow;
You'll but be abſent for one night,
And both will thank me for't to morrow.

It is not good to muſe and mope,
Enchanted with your arms acroſs;
Fix'd like a ſtatue on a ſlope,
Or the Pagoda, || like a Jos. §

Look down with a diſdainful pity
On faction and the whigs encreaſe;
Let not a thought about the city,
One moment diſcompoſe your peace.

A grateful change to homely fare,
A cot, a barn-door fowl, and mutton,
Oft ſmooth the anxious face of care,
And ſqueamiſhneſs herſelf turns glutton.

The dog ſtar reigns, the weary ſwain,
Retiring, drives his fainting ſheep
From the parch'd meads and ſultry plain,
To ſilvan grots, and thickets deep.

Upon the Thames there's not a breeze,
No Zephyr with expiring breath,
To animate thoſe horrid trees,
Silent and motionleſs as death.

Yet there you meditate vaſt plans,
And, ever mindful of your birth,
Call rulers forth from all the clans,
To govern—over all the earth.

Idly we overſhoot the mark,
And lay deep ſchemes for after years,
Heaven kindly keeps us in the dark,
Laughs at our wiſdom and our fears.

The preſent's all we have to heed;
Futurity is like a current,
Now ſmooth and pleaſant as the Tweed,
Now dreadful like a highland torrent;

Tumbling with fury down the vale
The rocks reſound, the mountains rattle;
Pines float along with groves of Cale,
Huts, plaids, blue bonnets, and black cattle.

How few can ſay, I've liv'd to day,
Liv'd for myſelf, 'tis ſo much gain;
Whether the next be ſad or gay,
Or the ſun never riſe again.

Though fortune jokes with fooliſh folks,
Gives places and makes places void;
She cannot give, for all her jokes,
Nor take away what we've enjoy'd.

If fortune favours my deſign,
'Tis well, and I ſhall thank her grace;
If not, I can with eaſe reſign
My expectation of a Place.

* *See Wynne's Obſervations on the ancient and modern Languages, p.* 226, 227. *Octavo* 1761. *Tonſon.*

† *It muſt be obſerved that* ch *is ſounded in all theſe examples as in the word* much, *or an Italian* c *before* e *or* i.

‡ *Compare it with Horace.*

|| *Pagoda, the Name of a tower at K—w.*

§ *Jos, a Chineſe Pagod.*

Not

Not dup'd by hope, like many a one,
Stay blubbering below the deck;
But when both maſt and rudder's gone,
Take to my boat and leave the wreck.

Paris, May 25, 1764.

LUNA *eſt* FEMINA *.

Luna rubet, pallet, creſcit, nocte ambulat, errat;
Hæc quoque femineo propria ſunt generi:
Cornua Luna facit; facit hæc quoque femina; mutat;
Qualibet hæc autem, menſe; ſed illa, die.

ETONENSIS.

The MOON *and* WOMAN.

To a Batchelor.

IN nature's wide extended range,
Where ſhall we find an object, change
Its phaſes, like the Moon?—
To Woman turn your wond'ring eyes;
There ſee the parallel ariſe,
The correſpondence own.

As Cynthia nightly wand'ring ſtrays,
(Now red, now pale, her varying phaſe)
Or waxing ſtill, or waining;
Thus woman, fickle woman, roves,
And throws about her hate, and loves,
O'er brain-touch'd vaſſals reigning.

But, oh, ſuperior ſtill, by far,
The lady riſes o'er the ſtar †;
Superior far her pow'r:
This changes ev'ry month, 'tis true,
The old ſucceeded by the new,
She, ev'ry day and hour.

Here end, my muſe, the rude detail,
Nor longer ſatirize, and rail,
Where men are wont t'adore:—
Yes, I have done!—Nor dare I ſwell,
With Cynthia's horns the parallel—
Ah, Cynthia is ‡——no more!

If ſuch, indeed, the caſe, my friend,
I can't your conduct but commend:
And, leſt you ſhould miſcarry,
Continue ſtill to perſevere,
And, holding out, from year to year,
Jog on, and never—marry.

DANMONIENSIS.

A SONG.

OH where ſhall I ſeek for relief!
Or to whom ſhall Fidelia complain?
What cure for a heart-full of grief?
What med'cine can ſoften the pain?

Tis Strephon has rob'd me of reſt,
Tis Strephon the janty and gay;
His image yet lives in my breaſt,
Tho' fortune has ſnatch'd him away.

Each meadow, and each purling ſtream,
Still puts me in mind of my dear;
He talk'd! while true love was his theme,
I attentive for ever cou'd hear!

Sweet muſic ſtill dwelt on his tongue;
But ah! it was all to inſnare!
I ne'er dreamt that my love he cou'd wrong:
Ye nymphs of his falſhood beware!

For he that cou'd once be forſworn,
To another can never be true:
If you truſt him, he'll treat you with ſcorn,
And deſpair will be juſtly your due.

ADVICE TO REYNOLDS.

In Imitation of the 29*th* ODE *of* ANACREON.

By a LADY.

REYNOLDS wouldſt thou prove thy Art;
Here's my Jemmy in my heart!
Copy, if thy pencil can;
He's a picture of a man.

To his middle, do not fail,
Firſt let down a taper tail,
Ty'd with ribbon, to incline,
Twirl by twirl, to ſpiral line,
Juſt above each dapper ear,
Let one lonely curl appear:
Be his forehead broad and fair,
Foe to ſcience, foe to care:
Let his eyes be black and bright,
Let his teeth be lilly white:
For his cheeks, be ſure that each
Be a pretty bluſhing peach:
For his lips, 'tis hard to tell,
Let them pout, perſuade, and ſwell:
Let the paint, I know not how,
Talk, as the dear youth can do,
Sweet *Small Talk*, that's ſtill in ſeaſon,
Far exceeding ſenſe and reaſon.

I leave his neck—but have a care,—
Adonis had not one ſo fair.
His breaſt and back are both ſo winning!
And the ſweet boy is juſt beginning
To think of love—Oh ſpare no ſkill!
You ſhall have any price you will.
For his flowing ſolitaire,
For his nonſenſe, noſe, and hair;
Can ye, beaux, with him compare?
Hands as pale as pap or milk!
Stockings—gods! what heav'nly ſilk!
How he taps his box, and gives it!
And how ſweetly he receives it!
Takes a Pinch, with what a Mein!
How he knacks his fingers clean!

* *Femina—Sic enim ferè nummi, lapides, & inſcripſi, antiquæ, non fœmina, habent. Ainſworth, Theſaurus Ling. Lat. in verb. Femina.*

† *Star, Stella, in aſtronomy, a general name for all the heavenly bodies. Chambers's Cyclopæd. Art. Star.*

‡ *An inſinuation founded on the well-known ſtory of Cynthia and Endymion.*

Says

Says he knows not what to name me!
Sings and ſwears ſo pretty demme!
Tells me beauty's above rule!
(O Mamma, your are a fool!)
Phœbus is a fright to him!—
But I will not tell my Jim,
Who his arms would fondly fill—
He may have me, if he will.

SONG, *by* Gilbert Cooper, *Eſq*;

DEAR Chloe, what means this diſdain,
Which blaſts each endeavour to pleaſe?
Though forty, I'm free from all pain;
Save love, I am free from diſeaſe.
No graces my manſion have fled,
No muſes have broken my lyre;
The loves frolic ſtill round my bed,
And laughter is chear'd at my fire.
To none have I ever been cold,
All beauties in vogue I'm among;
I've appetite e'en for the old,
And ſpirit enough for the young.
Believe me, ſweet girl, I ſpeak true;
Or elſe put my love to the teſt;
Some others have doubted like you,
Like them do you bleſs and be bleſt.

EPIGRAM *on an* EPIGRAM.

I.

ONE day in Chriſt Church meadows walking,
Of poetry, and ſuch things talking,
Says Ralph, a merry wag,
An Epigram, if right and good,
In all it's circumſtances, ſhou'd
Be like a Jelly-Bag.

II.

Your ſimile, I own, is new,
But how do'ſt make it out, quoth Hugh?
Quoth Ralph, I'll tell thee friend;
Make it a-top both wide and fit
To hold a Budget-full of wit,
And point it at the end *.

TABLE TALK.

Written in the year 1747.

By Mr. KIDGELL *of* HERTFORD COLLEGE.

———*Votum, timor, ira, voluptas,*
Gaudia, diſcurſus, noſtri, farrago libelli.
JUVENAL.

WHEN lovely Cælia had reſign'd
The dear delights of womankind,
And could, without reluctance, ſee
The powers of talk-inſpiring tea,
Imperial in its laſt decay,
Glad Mrs. Betty's harmleſs prey;
When all the fountains that ſupply
The pools of rich Quadrille were dry,
And each promiſcuous fiſh was ſeen
Stretch'd on the pearl-beſpangled Green;
When Phœbus had conſign'd his pow'r
To a mild evening's cooler hour,
And lent the jewels of his light
T' adorn the empreſs of the night,
'Twas ſolemnly agreed upon
By Mary cook, and butler John,
That ſupper in the parlour ſhou'd be
With expedition vaſt as cou'd be;
For maſter with delay was hungry,
And miſtreſs with impatience angry.
Swift as the word the cloth was laid,
And all was huſh'd while grace was ſaid,
When ſilence once again gave way
To bring diſcourſe again in play.
"But, ſir, if theſe accounts are true,
The Dutch have mighty things in view;
The Auſtrians—I admire French-beans,
Dear ma'em, above all ſorts of greens,—
They ſay the Pruſſian ſchemes are quaſh'd—
Oh ma'em, 'tis admirably haſh'd—
Some pepper—and I hear Argyle—
A little vinegar and oil—
But that, perhaps, is all a jeſt, ſir—
Ma'em, which you pleaſe—which you like beſt, ſir,—
I think green peas—if underſtood
The grand duke's ſchemes——are lovely good—
Mix'd, Mr. John—will humble France—
Sir, your good health—but that's a chance—
Miſs Harriot's vaſtly grown, ma'em—why,
So her papa thinks—Mrs. Fry
Is out of patience—ma'em a piece
Of Sturgeon—with her little niece,
They're both year's children—John, ſome bread—
But Harriot's taller by the head—
She came from ſchool, ſtay let me ſee,
I think 'twas—almond flummery,
Venture to taſte it, Mr. Sear—
The night that Garrick play'd King Lear,
Oh, I remember!—Deareſt ma'em, let
Me help you—when he acted Hamlet—
My ſiſter Aſhburnham had on
Her pink and ſilver—Hark'ee, John—
And ſome rude rabble from the Gallery—
The ſoup taſtes delicate of Celery—
Threw God knows what upon her Sleeve—
She's got it out, ma'em, I perceive.—
Oh, no, ma'em ſhe was forc'd to buy
(Your humble ſervant, Dr. Dry)
A whole new breadth—we had ſuch ſport—
Of Mrs. Vokes in Old Round Court.
Dear Mrs. Chatwell, have you heard—
To me a teal's a better bird—
How Mrs. Branche's cauſe goes on?
A little water Mr. John—
O! Mrs. Branche! I can't abide her—
Pray, Mr. James, a glaſs of cyder—
Some ſay—a little butter mix'd
With capers—ſhe is ſo unfix'd,
She can't—eats moſt delightful in it—
Continue in a mind one minute.—
No! carp, ma'em, is—and ſo we ſee—
Above all ſorts of fiſh to me—

A

* *N. B. This Epigram is printed from the original Manuſcript preſerved in the Archives of the Jelly-Bag ſociety.*

A triflingneſs—you new Tom's wife—
In every action of her life—
Tom Branche's wife I knew—another
Potato if you pleaſe—and mother.
His mother—Mr. Oldham ſpeaks,
John, don't you hear?—within three weeks
After—theſe eggs I always poach
Was overturn'd in York ſtage-coach—
And Mrs. Mixon, as for her—
Miſs, your good health, ma'em, your's, good ſir,—
She went to Perth—poor ſoul, it cry'd
And ran to me—and there ſhe dy'd—
Poor little ſoul! Ma'em, ſome of thoſe—
And did it hurt its little noſe!—
Yes, ma'em, it bled—I chuſe a wing,
Sir, you are quite-like any thing.
But doctor, if the noble duke—
Take out that ſkew'r there to the cook—
Shou'd trounce monſieur, I'm bold to ſay—
A little ſweet-bread, Mrs. Day—
That 'tis impoſſible the Dutch—
Ma'em, if you pleaſe, not quite ſo much—
Refuſe t'aſſiſt—Yes, ma'em, but ſpices
Improve it vaſtly—at this criſis.—
Good gracious! He's a dreadful jobſter—
Ma'em, I preſer one inch of lobſter—
He piec'd my habit all in dabs—
At any time to twenty crabs—
Oh! I'd forgot—they're lovely rabbits,
Dear Ma'em!—but now you mention habits,
Miſs Drawbridge—Your good health, Miſs Perkin—
Has got the fearful'ſt, frightful'ſt Jerkin,
It looks ſo tarniſh'd and ſo old—
Miſs Jewkes, I hope you've caught no cold—
No, not at all, ma'em—Fetch the cheeſe in—
Snuff always did ſet me a ſneezing—
The aſſociation's form'd we hear—
John, mix a little ale and beer—
Why, really, ma'em—your health, miſs Bayes—
Folks talk on't many different ways—
Tho' 'tis a caſe that I'm no judge in—
Ma'em, I'm prodigious fond of gudgeon—
But apt to prate—they're fine ſtew'd pears—
At ſuch a juncture of affairs.
Dear ma'em, you've heard how 'ſquire Bodling—
My daughter Ford admires a codling—
It rain'd ſo dreadful cou'd not go,
He and Miſs James, and Mrs. Sloe,
So far as Tewkeſbury laſt week—
Sure, John, you heard Miſs Idle ſpeak!
You ſaw Miſs Drawbridge, ma'em, laſt ſunday?
Yes maem, I did! and Mrs. Munday
Had loſt her parrot—Pray, Ma'em how?
I really, ma'em, can't tell, I vow
I pity'd the poor creature's fate—
Give Mrs. Dykes a China plate—
But poor Miſs Drawbridge will run wild—
No, ma'em, our cream is always boil'd—
or our part, ma'em, I can't but ſay
We all—make haſte and take away—
Are mighty fond of ſlip-ſlops—bring
The wine and fruits—Ma'em, Church and King—
Miſs, ſhall I help you? Sir, I beg—
Sir, there's enough—Ma'em, ſiſter Peg
Is well, but George has hurt his leg:
My aunt was in a veh'ment fright—
His left leg, ma'em—No, ma'em, his right—
Poor maſter Georgy!—Maem I hope—
No, ma'em, he's with my uncle Cope,
And is as lively and as briſk
As—ma'em do you chuſe a game at Whiſk?

June, 1764.

ANSWER *to* BATH's REBUS.

(See p. 262.)

A *Mil-l* is a place, which ſcreens many a a thief;
And, in hoſpital *wards*, the ſick meet relief:
So, ſir, it comes-out, whom you ſo much regard,
Is the pretty, the ſenſible, prudent Milwärd.

WELLS.

ANSWER *to the ſecond* REBUS *in the* LONDON MAGAZINE *for* May.

G. R. are the initials that ſtand for the king,
And the beaſt that you mean is an Ape,
They certainly mimick us in every thing,
When join'd to G. R. ſtand for grape;
So grapes are the fruit, I ſuppoſe, that you mean,
To propoſe in your rebus in May Magazine.

Poultry. F. C.

This rebus was alſo anſwered by C. A. T. and J. E—lle.

St. James's, June 16, 1764.

Extract of a Letter from Major Adams *to the late Earl of* Egremont, *dated at the Head Quarters at* Doudnagur *in* Bengal, Nov. 10, 1763.

IN my laſt I acquainted your lordſhip with the happy ſituation of affairs in this country, and with the proceedings of the campaign to the commencement of the ſiege of Mongear; * on the 4th of October, I ordered faſcines and other materials to be provided for that purpoſe; and on the 8th I had three batteries ready to open on the fort, one of two 18 pounders, at 350 yards diſtance, to batter the ſouth curtain near the river, where the ditch was diſcontinued; and, by the falling of the river, the bank ſerved as an epaulment to protect our battery from being enfiladed, and a cover for forming. Another battery of one 12 pounder to enfilade the eaſt face, and a third of one 18 pounder to enfilade the ſouth face of the fort; But we were prevented opening them by the commandant (Areb Ali Cawn) promiſing to ſurrender at diſcretion: He

* *See p.* 235.

was induced to treat with me from an account he had heard of Gurgin Cawn otherwiſe Caja Gregore, his patron, being cut off by Coſſim Ali Cawn, on his march to Patna. The whole morning was ſpent waiting for the garriſon to ſurrender; but unluckily a rumour getting amongſt their Seapoys, that we had marched down a battalion of Seapoys to plunder them as ſoon as diſarmed (which was in reality done for their protection) they began a very warm fire from all their works, which we ſoon ſilenced by our enfilading batteries, that ſwept their whole curtains where their cannon were mounted, their baſtions being ſo ſmall as not to admit of any of conſequence. On the 9th we opened our battery of two 18 pounders to breach the curtain. The enemy were not ſo much annoyed by our enfilading batteries, as they were on the 8th, having thrown up traverſes on their curtains. On the 10th I opened another battery of two eight inch howitzers, within 180 yards of the curtain, with which, and the two 18 pounders, we continued to batter it, and before night made the breach very practicable. At night I erected another battery for one 12 pounder to diſmount a gun, which the enemy had mounted on the demi-baſtion of the ſouth gate-way, to flank the breach. On the 11th in the morning, the enemy ſurrendered at diſcretion, having laid down their arms, and marched out of the fort: the garriſon conſiſted of about two thouſand men. Before I arrived at Mongear I ordered Captain Wedderburn with his volunteer company, two companies of ſeapoys, and two pieces of cannon, to advance up the river in boats, in order to pick up any of the enemy's boats that might have been in the rear, and to endeavour, when he arrived near Patna, to acquaint our captive gentlemen, who were lately removed from Mongear, of his approach, that they might have concerted meaſures to effect their eſcape, which he would facilitate; alſo to prevent any ſupplies of grain going into Patna from the oppoſite ſide. This piece of ſervice he effectually performed, except what regarded the captives, who were all inhumanly maſſacred on the 6th ult. (before Captain Wedderburn's arrival) by order of Coſſim Ali Cawn; one Somers, a German (commonly called Soomeroo) was the infamous villain who executed theſe orders with a company of ſeapoys trained up by himſelf. 49 gentlemen, 25 of them in irons, were murdered in one houſe, with about 50 ſoldiers in irons, and 9 gentlemen, with the remaining part of the Engliſhmen who were priſoners, were put to death in other parts of the country where they were confined, amounting in the whole to about 200. Dr. Fullarton was the only perſon who eſcaped from Patna, having received a pardon from Coſſim Ali Cawn a few days before the maſſacre of the Engliſh. Tagulpat, the famous banker and his brother, with Ramnarrain, late Subah of Patna, Rajah Bullub, and twenty-ſeven others, moſt of them their relations or dependants, were put to death by the ſame executioner. Ramnarrain was thrown into the river, and the bodies of the others were expoſed to be devoured by the beaſts and birds of prey, and a guard of Seapoys ſet over them to prevent their relations from burning them according to the cuſtom of their religion. In Mongear I found large magazines well ſtocked with ammunition and grain. I immediately, after the ſurrender of the place, ordered a bridge to be thrown over Singia Nullah, and a detachment of the army to proceed on to Rai Nullah. After ſettling the garriſon, regulating the hoſpital, and embarking the battering cannon, I marched the army; and on the 25th of October I encamped within four miles of Patna, and ordered the neceſſary materials to be provided for carrying on the ſiege, which I imagined would be pretty hot, as Coſſim Ali Cawn had left 10,000 men in the place; he himſelf, with a ſmall part of his army, being encamped at Bieram, about 10 coſs to the weſtward of it; the remainder of his horſe he ordered to attack and harraſs our rear during the ſiege. A part of our boats with the heavy artillery, were attacked by 600 horſe, about 10 coſs diſtant; but the eſcort luckily beat them off without any loſs on our ſide. On the 28th, I marched the army to the confines of the ſuburbs of Patna, and encamped them in a ſtrong poſt, almoſt entirely ſurrounded by a high bank and a ditch, within two miles of the walls of the city. On the 30th, at night, I ordered ſome ſhells to be thrown from two howitzers into the city, to amuſe the enemy, whilſt a battery was erected on the bank of the river, 260 yards diſtant, with four embraſures, to batter the curtain near the north-eaſt angle, by the river. Here I thought it neceſſary to breach, for the ſame reaſon that I breached near the river at Mongear. On the morning of the 31ſt we had finiſhed the battery, and had got in two 18 pounders and two howitzers; and the artificers were laying the platforms, when the enemy marched out a large body of Seapoys, and advanced, under cover of the mud walls and hollow ways, very near to the battery, before they were diſcovered; on which all our Seapoys abandoned it, and the enemy eaſily took poſſeſſion, and blew up our magazine, with a great number of their own people. Captain Smith, who commanded our advanced poſt, inſtantly marched and retook the battery; and on the alarm, a detachment of 50

grenadiers

grenadiers, a battalion of ſeapoys, and two pieces of cannon, marched to ſupport our advanced party, which arrived in time to repel a ſecond attack which the enemy made, and perſevered in with great reſolution. Lieutenants Goddard and Swinton were wounded in this laſt affair, with a great number of our Seapoys, and a few killed; but the enemy's loſs was much greater, notwithſtanding we followed them to the ditch, and were expoſed to their fire from the walls the whole time. The loſs of our magazine was an affecting circumſtance, and what added to it, was the loſs of three boats with ammunition the day before, in a violent gale of wind. On the 1ſt of November the battery was opened with four eighteen pounders and an eight-inch howitz, and, in a little time, we ſilenced moſt of the enemy's cannon on the part attacked; and in the evening we began to breach the curtain: Likewiſe opened another battery, a little to the left of the former one, for one ſix pounder and one howitz, to play on the eaſt gateway and its demi-baſtions. On the ſecond we continued to play on the breach, having the night before repaired the grand battery, and added another embrazure to the little battery to the left of it. On the third our working parties were preparing materials for another battery, and for ſtorming, the breach being almoſt practicable; but as the guns of the demi-baſtions of the eaſt-gate, and the baſtion to the ſouth of it, were not ſilenced, I determined to erect another battery to deſtroy their defences, and to make another breach in the mud baſtion, to the ſouth of the breach already made. At night the enemy were alarmed about nine o'clock, manned all their works, and kept up an inceſſant fire from their great and ſmall arms, which did us no miſchief, but their blue lights directed us where to pour ſome grape ſhot on them to good advantage. On the 4th we began to erect a battery for three eighteen pounders to take off all the enemy's defences at the eaſt gate, and to the ſouth of it, and one 18 pounder to breach the mud baſtion, in conjunction with another battery of two pieces of cannon, which I cauſed to be erected near it, the ground not admitting the whole to be together. The enemy in the night repaired the mud baſtion, and the inſide of the breach in the curtain, with ſand bags. The whole front attacked was ſo cleared of the enemy, as to permit us to look into the ditch oppoſite to the breach, which we found full of water, except a little to the right, where there was a paſſage over a mud bank, which had been thrown up to keep in the water. In the evening a body of horſe appeared in the rear of our encampment, but our cavalry and ſome Seapoys obliged them ſoon to retire with ſome loſs. On the 5th, our two new batteries were opened with very good ſucceſs, the whole front attacked being cleared of the enemy, the mud baſtion was ſufficiently breached, and the repairs of the breach in the curtain knocked off. At night I ordered the party at the batteries, which conſiſted of one hundred Europeans and a battalion of Seapoys, to be reinforced with the two European grenadier companies completed to eighty men each, five companies of grenadier Seapoys, the former commanded by Capt. Irwin of his majeſty's 84th regiment, and the latter by Capt. Trevannion, with a battalion of Seapoys, and the whole to receive orders from Major Sherlock, who commanded the attack, and to whom I gave directions to keep up a conſtant fire on both breaches all night, and to ſtorm at daybreak: I likewiſe ordered all the ſcaling ladders and faſcines to be ready, if required, in front of the battery. On the 6th in the morning, at half an hour paſt five o'clock, the European and Seapoy grenadiers entered the breach without any difficulty, but the enemy afterwards made an obſtinate reſiſtance, which coſt them about 1500 men. As ſoon as the attack began, I marched the line to ſuſtain it, and in two hours we were maſters of the whole city. Captains Irwin, Champion, Stibbert, Galliez, and Lieut. Scotland, were wounded, otherwiſe our loſs may be eſteemed trivial upon this occaſion. Capt. Irwin is ſince dead. Coſſim Ali Cawn was at Biram on the day of the attack; but immediately, on the receipt of the news, he retired with precipitation to Laſſarum, and drew out all his treaſure and valuable effects from Rotas, with which he proceeded to the bank of the Carrainnaſſa, the confines of the province, where he is now waiting for admittance into Sujah Doula's country. Sujah Doula is vizier to the Mogul, who will not permit him to croſs the river with his army; an aſylum for himſelf and family only is offered him. I marched the army on the 13th inſtant from Patna, and a few days more will, I believe, determine his fate and put a period to the campaign.

I have the honour to incloſe to your lordſhip a return of the killed and wounded in the ſeveral attacks, and of the artillery taken.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Army under the command of Major Thomas Adams, *in* Bengal, *from the 28th of* October *to the 6th of* November, 1763.

84th regiment. 3 rank and file, killed, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 5 rank and file, wounded.

The company's { Cavalry. 1 rank and file, 1 horſe wounded. Battalion. 1 rank and file, killed, 1 captain, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Officers Names. Capt. Irwin, died of his wounds; Capt. Champion, Lieut. Goddard, Enſign Jefferys, wounded; and Mr. Conner, engineer, wounded.

Artillery. 1 matroſs, killed; 1 ſerjeant 1 bombardier, 1 gunner, 2 matroſſes, wounded.

Seapoys killed, wounded, and miſſing, 184.

European officers of Seapoys names. Captain Stibbert and Galliez, Lieutenant Swinton and Scotland, wounded.

The ordnance taken from the 11th of Oct. to the ſixth of November, 1763, at Mongear and Pana, conſiſted of 212 iron and braſs guns; and 17 tumbrils

The following letters contain ſome further particulars of the bloody proceedings in the Eaſt-Indies by order of Coſſim Ally Cawn.

To the Hon. Henry Vanſittart *Eſq. Preſident and Governor, &c. Council of* Fort William.

GENTLEMEN,

THE accounts which I have communicated to the Preſident relative to the fate of our gentlemen at Patna, are now confirmed by the arrival of ſeveral of their ſervants in camp. One Aſſuck, conſumah to Mr. Albright, who gives the moſt diſtinct account, I intend to ſend down to Calcutta, for your examination. He ſays, that 12 days ago, at nine o'clock in the evening, our gentlemen having drank tea, were acquainted by Mr. Ellis's ſervant, that Someron was arrived with ſome Seapoys, on which Mr. Ellis immediately order'd a chair to be brought for him; but inſtead of going to the gentlemen he ſent away the Mogul who had the charge of them, and, went into the cook room, and gave orders to the ſervants who were getting ſupper ready to be gone. He then ſent for Meſſieurs Ellis and Luſhington, who being acquainted he had private buſineſs with them immediately went to him, and were inſtantly cut down: Afterwards Meſſ. Hay, Lyon and Jones, were ſent for and diſpatched in the ſame manner, as were likewiſe Meſſ. Chambers, Amphlett, and Gulſton, who were next ſent for with Mr. Smith, but he receiving a cut on the ſhoulder, eſcaped into the room, and acquainted the reſt of the gentlemen, who defended themſelves with bottles and plates (their knives and forks being taken from them after dinner) and obliged the Seapoys to retire, who immediately loaded their pieces, and ſhot them; twenty-five were in irons: The abovementioned gentlemen, with others, amounting to 24 more, were not in irons. He adds, that Capt. Wilſon, engineer Mackecy, Doctor Campbell, and five or ſix others, were murdered at Chaliſetoon, where they were confined with Doctor Fullarton, who was the only gentleman that was not put to death. But that all the Engliſh ſoldiers were yet alive. This horrid maſſacre was perpetrated in the night that Coſſim Ally Cawn received the Preſident's and my letter.

All accounts agree, likewiſe that Futta Sing, Ramnarrain's brother, and nine more of Ramnarrain's relations, were about the ſame time put to death, and that the Seats were put to death near Baar, and their bodies not permitted to be burnt, but expoſed under a guard of Seapoys; the bodies of our gentlemen were moſt of them thrown into a well in the compound of the houſe they were confined in.

They likewiſe ſay that immediately on receipt of the news of our ſtorming Auda Nulla, Coſſim Ally Cawn ordered all the Engliſh to be ſent out on the river, and ſunk there, but was prevented by Cega Gregore, who, had he lived, they ſay would have prevented this horrid affair. I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) THOMAS ADAMS.

Camp at Burice, Oct. 18. 1763.

P. S. Petruce can now be of no ſervice to to us, I wait for your inſtructions before I ſhall ſet him at liberty.

To the Hon. Henry Vanſittart, *Eſq; Preſident and Governor, &c. Council of* Fort William.

GENTLEMEN,

The particulars of the maſſacre of our gentlemen at Patna, of which I have already acquainted you, are all ſince confirmed with this addition:

"That Someros having invited our gentlemen to ſup with him, took that opportunity to borrow their knives and forks, in order to entertain them in the Engliſh manner. At night when he arrived, he ſtood at ſome diſtance in the cook room to give his orders, and as ſoon as Meſſ. Ellis and Luſhington entered, the former was ſeized by the hair, and pulling his head backward another cut his throat, on which Mr. Luſhington immediately knocked him down with his fiſt, ſeized his ſword, killed one, and wounded two more before he was himſelf cut down: After which the gentlemen, being alarmed by Mr. Smith, ſtood on their defence, and repulſed the Seapoys with plates and bottles. Someros then ordered them to the top of the houſe to fire down on the priſoners, which they obeyed with reluctance, alledging, that they could not think of murdering them in that manner, but if he would give the priſoners arms, they would fight them; on which he knocked ſeveral of them down with bamboes: Captain Jocchier being in the neceſſary eſcaped for that time, but was found out two or three days after and put to death. All the private men were likewiſe murdered by ſixty at a time, and the bloody minded villain carried his reſentment ſo far as to put a young child of Mr. Ellis's to death. I am, with great eſteem, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant.

Camp at Raniſery, Oct. 23, 1763. (Signed) THOMAS ADAMS.

THE Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, May 24.

THE general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, met at Edinburgh; the earl of Glaſgow being high commiſſioner. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Gerrard, was made choice of, as moderator.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

A houſe was conſumed by fire, in Tothill-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

FRIDAY, June 1.

A court of common council was held at Guildhall, when a very polite anſwer was read, from lord chief juſtice Pratt, which he made when the chamberlain preſented the freedom of the city to him, in a gold box. An account was given by Sir John Cartwright, that the 1000l. given by his majeſty, when he dined in the city, had been applied to the releaſe of priſoners for debt, and other important buſineſs was tranſacted.

SATURDAY, 2.

Sixty-nine tranſports, viz. fifty-ſix men and thirteen women, were conveyed from Newgate, and put on board a cloſe lighter at Black-Friars, which carried them to the tranſport ſhip at Blackwall. Dick Swift and Harry Foſſet, his accomplice, were both chained together, as were twenty-ſeven other couple, none of them being allowed to go to Blackwall in coaches: Thirteen of them who had been indiſpoſed, were carried in two carts to the water ſide. It is ſaid Swift has taken with him, upwards of 1500l. in caſh, which he had acquired, in his way of dealing in about 34 years.

SUNDAY, 3.

A barn, with corn, &c. was deſtroyed by fire, in the pariſh of Hulvington, Wilts; damage 100l.

Lord Clive ſet out for Portſmouth, where he embarked on board the Kent, Mills, for Bengal.

MONDAY, 4.

Being his majeſty's birth-day, the queen preſented the king with the portraits of their royal highneſſes the prince of Wales, and the biſhop of Oſnabrug, painted in a ring from the life, in enamel, by that ingenious artiſt, Mr. Sykes, and curiouſly ſet with brilliants; with which his majeſty was highly pleaſed, and they met with univerſal approbation.

Mr. Arnold, watchmaker, in Devereux-Court, Temple-Bar, waited upon his majeſty with a curious repeating watch, ſet in a ring, which was made by his majeſty's command: Mr. Arnold had the honour of being introduced to their majeſties, the princeſs dowager of Wales, and the prince of Mecklenburgh who were all graciouſly pleaſed to ſhew their approbation of ſo excellent a piece of mechaniſm.

The ſize of the watch is ſomething leſs than a ſilver two-pence; it contains one hundred and twenty different parts, and all together weigh no more than 5 dwts. 7 grs. and 3-4ths.

Upwards of nine houſes were burnt, and others damaged by a dreadful fire, in Great Wild Street, Lincoln's-inn Fields. Two women and a child periſhed in the flames.

St. James's. Baron de Nolcken, envoy extraordinary from Sweden, had a private audience of his majeſty, to deliver his credentials.

WEDNESDAY, 6.

Arrived in Hammoze, the rich galleon, Santiſſima Trinidada, from the Eaſt-Indies.

Were grand illuminations and fire-works, at Northumberland houſe, in honour of his majeſty's birth-day.

Joſeph Redman, John Larey, George Knight, John Ives, John Fairbrother, David Overton, and John Dixon, were executed at Tyburn. Michael Sampſon, who was to have ſuffered with them, was reprieved. (See p. 266.)

The parliament was further prorogued to Thurſday, Aug. 16.

FRIDAY, 8.

A cauſe came on, in the court of Common Pleas, Weſtminſter-Hall, before lord chief juſtice Pratt, wherein Mr. Blackſtone of Covent-Garden, was plaintiff, and one of thoſe young gentlemen ſtyled bucks, defendant, for aſſaulting Mr. Blackſtone in his own ſhop; when, after two or three evidences were examined, the defendant, by his council, offered to aſk pardon in the open court, and pay coſts: It was then aſked Mr. Blackſtone, if that would be making him ſatisfaction—But as the outrage was ſo great, and attended with bad conſequences to the plaintiff's wife, Mr. Blackſtone told the court, that he came there as an Engliſhman, and was deſirous it might be made appear that our laws were made to protect the innocent, and puniſh the guilty, and that he chearfully ſubmitted his cauſe to the verdict of his twelve worthy countrymen, the jury. Accordingly, after the charge was given by the judge, the jury (which was ſpecial) withdrew for about ten minutes, and brought in a verdict of 200l. damages, with coſts.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 11.

His majeſty reviewed the regiment of horſe guards blue, in Hyde park.

An houſe at Tooting, in Surry, was conſumed by fire.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when James Manning, for ſtealing a mare, Henry Hareman, Jane Falkner, for private robberies, John Adams, for perſonating a ſailor, in order to receive his wages; (as John Turtle had before for the murder of Joſeph Chambers) received ſentence of death. Thirty-five to be tranſported for ſeven years, one to be whipped, and three were branded.

John Turtle, was executed at Tyburn, and his body carried to Surgeon's hall, to be anatomized. (See p. 266.)

WEDNESDAY, 13.

A deſperate boxing match was fought, at Guildford, between one Diſher, a paviour, and Coant, a butcher, which laſted forty ſix minutes and an half. The paviour won the battle, and it is ſaid the butcher is ſince dead.

MONDAY, 18.

His majeſty reviewed Burgoyne's light horſe in Hyde Park.

Between two and three, in the afternoon, was as violent a ſtorm of thunder and lightning, as can be remembered. The ſpire of St. Bride's church, Fleetſtreet, was ſhattered, trees burnt, or torn up, and chimnies thrown down in many places. Several perſons loſt their lives by the lightning, and others were much hurt. It did great damage alſo in diſtant counties and on the ſea coaſt.

THURSDAY, 21.

A writ of inquiry of damages was executed at Guildhall, Meſſ. Wilſon and Fell, plaintiffs, and three of the king's meſſengers, defendants, in an action of treſpaſs, when the jury brought in the damages 6001.

Was held a ſeſſions of the high court of admiralty; but no perſon was convicted. Some trials were poſtponed till next ſeſſions.

Meſſ. Carter, March, Skinner, Lane, Harding, Proctor and Chiſwell, have paid their fines to be excuſed ſerved the office of ſheriff. (See p. 266.)

At the aſſizes at Hereford five criminals received ſentence of death, four of whom were reprieved; at Maidſtone fourteen, eight of whom were reprieved; at Monmouth a girl for murdering her miſtreſs, who was burnt; at Coventry one; at Cheſter three; at Briſtol three; at Stafford four; two of whom were reprieved; at Lancaſter three, one of whom was reprieved; at Nottingham one; at Taunton three; but all reprieved; at Exeter ſeven, one of whom for murder; at Shrewſbury five; at Kingſton four, beſides Corbet, at Warwick five, and four of them reprieved; and for Devon two. Lincoln was a maiden aſſize. (See p. 160.)

The ſea officers ſhares of the laſt dividend of the Havannah prize money made Apr. 12, were as under:

		l.	s.	d.
1	Admiral — —	20,000	0	0
1	Commodore	4000	0	0
42	Captains, each	321	8	6
183	Lieutenants, each	24	11	2
363	Warrant officers, each	12	6	6
1303	Petty ditto —	3	9	0
12591	Able —	0	14	3

The land officers ſhares, were

Lord Albemarle —	20,000	0	0	
General Elliot —	4,000	0	0	
Major General —	1,125	0	0	
Brigadier General —	321	8	6	
Field officer —	88	4	8	
Captain — —	30	8	1	
Subaltern — — —	18	15	7	
Serjeant — —	1	9	5	
Corporal — —	1	2	6	
Private — —	0	13	5	

(See our laſt vol. p. 50.)

Cambridge, June 1. At the Quarry-houſes near Winlaton, in the pariſh of Royton, and county of Durham, lives one Cuthbert Downy, who hath ſix toes upon each foot, and had ſix fingers upon one hand, but one was cut off by a ſurgeon when he was an infant. He is only nine years and three quarters old, and is four feet four inches high, yet (his parents ſay) he weighs above ſeven ſtone: The ſmalleſt part of his leg above the ancle is eight inches and three quarters about; under the knee, eleven inches, and three quarters; above the knee twelve inches and ſeven-eights; and the wriſt ſeven inches; under his coat below the ſhoulders, he is thirty-three inches about. It is not ſo much his fatneſs that makes him to be of this ſize as the largeneſs of his bones, every one of which ſeems to be like thoſe of a middling well-grown man. He is a very fair complexioned, healthy-looking, ſprightly boy, and has ſomething very majeſtic in his countenance, but is a little unwieldy in his walking.

On the 3d a barn, ſtable, eight wheat ricks, &c. &c. were conſumed by fire near Malmeſbury, Wilts.

A horrid murder has been committed near that place, by William Jaques, alias Spencer, a ſailor, on the body of George Harford, a black, his late meſſmate, attended with ſuch terrible circumſtances of ingratitude and cruelty, as are ſhocking to human nature.

A farm houſe, &c. near Bury, has been conſumed by fire.

A barbarous murder has been diſcovered, committed about Michaelmas laſt, on the body of a travelling Scotchman, whoſe throat was cut, and his body afterwards burnt in an oven, by three villains, one of whom was lately hanged for another crime, and the two others are in cuſtody. It was diſcovered by

by the ſon of one of the murderers, about nine years old.

Eleven houſes, with barns, outhouſes, &c. &c. &c. were deſtroyed by fire, at the village of Ruten, near Wellington, Salop, on the 28th of May.

The duke of York, from Rome went to the court of Parma, and from thence to Venice, at both which places he was received with all the honours befitting his high rank, and every entertainment and diverſion was provided that could make his abode agreeable. (See p. 269.)

M. Geſner, firſt phyſician to the duke of Wirtemberg, has made ſeveral experiments, by which it appears, that the rind of Heath-broom, dried in an oven, and pulverized, anſwers very well in tanning, except that the operation is longer. There is no need of mentioning the very great advantages of ſuch a method.

Four pieces of cannon have lately been fiſhed up in La Hogue road, ſuppoſed to have belonged to Admiral Tourville's fleet, when burnt, ſunk, and deſtroyed there in 1692, by the Dutch and Engliſh. They were covered all over with a thick incruſtation of mud, under which the metal was as ſoft as if they had been pewter, which might be owing to the action of the ſea ſalt; but after being twenty four hours in the air, the metal ſo far recovered its natural hardneſs, that theſe cannon ſtood the ſtrongeſt proofs.

Several perſons have been cured, at Udine, the capital of Friuli, in Italy, of the hydrophobeia, by draughts of vinegar; a pound in the morning, a pound at noon, and a pound at ſun ſet.

The ſettlers on the bay of Honduras, for cutting logwood, have preſented a petition to the governor of Jamaica, ſetting forth that they arrived there, and begun to cut logwood in the month of April 1763, by virtue of the 16th article of the late treaty of peace, and that they cut the ſaid logwood there, till by an order from Don Joſeph Roſado, commandant of Baccabar, of the 22d of February, 1764, when they were hindered; and as that moleſtation, with the inhumanity of the Spaniards, drove them to great diſtreſſes, they humbly begged relief.

Great diſputes have happened between the governor and aſſembly of Penſilvania relating to the aſſeſſments to be made on the uncultivated lands of the proprietors; and the aſſembly has come to many ſpirited reſolutions, the laſt of which is as follows:

Reſolved, *nem. con.* That this houſe will adjourn, in order to conſult their conſtituents, whether an humble addreſs ſhould be drawn up, and tranſmitted to his majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to take the people of this province under his immediate protection and government; by completing the agreement heretofore made with the firſt proprietor for the ſale of the government to the crown, or otherwiſe, as to his wiſdom and goodneſs ſhall ſeem meet.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, June 2, 1764.

"Sir, I take the liberty of troubling you now, at the requeſt of the gentlemen of the factory, who have deſired me to write to Mr. Bell, at Falmouth, deſiring him to order the letters by this packet to be forwarded to London with the utmoſt expedition. They deſire me, likewiſe, to requeſt the favour of you to order the delivery of them as ſoon as poſſible after their arrival at the office, as a delay may be attended with infinite prejudice to many people, as this packet carries the news of a moſt fatal cataſtrophe that happened two days ago to the trade of this place; the entire deſtruction of the cuſtom houſe by fire, with vaſt quantities of merchandize, as it was harhly ever remembered ſo full of goods of all kinds. In leſs than one hour from the time of its being firſt diſcovered the whole was in flames. The people here are of opinion, that the ſooner this misfortune is generally known, the better, as it may prevent monopolies, and is the reaſon of my giving you this trouble. I am, &c.

AMBROSE GODDARD, *Agent at Liſbon.*

To ANTH. TODD, *Eſq;*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE moſt important events in Europe at preſent, are thoſe that relate to Poland: Of theſe the moſt material that have ſince our laſt arrived are as follow:

Warſaw, May 7. This being the day for opening the diet, and divine ſervice being performed, the prince primate repaired to the caſtle, and having taken his ſeat with ſeveral of the nobility in the ſenate hall, authorized the Count de Malachowſki, marſhal of the preceding diet, to open the chamber of the nuncios. that they might proceed to the election of a marſhal of the preſent diet. The Count de Braniki, and ſome others of the nobility, were not preſent on this occaſion.

About two o'clock the Count de Malachowſki went to the chamber of nuncios and opened the ſeſſion; but ſome among them putting their hands to their ſabres, he withdrew from the aſſembly with General Makronowſky. After his retreat, Mr. Koſſowſki, Staroſt of Siradia, took the marſhal's ſtaff, and proceeded to the nomination of a marſhal. The choice fell on Prince Adam Czartorinſki, couſin german to Count Poniatowſky. The new marſhal having taken the oath, fixed the ſeſſion for the day after to-morrow, after which the aſſembly ſeparated in peace.

Warſaw, May 10. The ſenators, to the number of twenty-two, drew up and ſigned the 7th inſtant, a manifeſto againſt the dyet, the principal articles of which are as follow:

1. The

1. The dyet cannot be held in preſence of the foreign troops that ſurround the city.

2. The ſenators did not engage the Ruſſians to come; they gave no thanks for their being ſent, and have not any way given occaſion for their arrival.

3. The Ruſſians have committed an act of violence in Lithuania, by favouring a pernicious confederacy made for diſturbing the public tranquility.

4. It is againſt all juſtice, that in the memorial of the Ruſſian miniſters, delivered to the primate the 4th inſtant, the troops of the crown are accuſed of having meddled in the dyetines and other publick acts.

5. It is by the unjuſt proceedings of the ſame foreign troops, that the general dyetine of Pruſſia has proved abortive; and this is another motive for proteſting againſt this dyet.

6. All good patriots, who love juſtice, are invited to unite for the ſupport of liberty.

At the end of this manifeſto there is an adheſion to the proteſts of the ſenators, ſigned by forty-five nuncios.

As the ſaid Count Braniki, or Branitzky, the crown general, was at the head of theſe proteſters, the diet ſoon after its being opened, made an order for diveſting him of the poſt of crown general, but as he contended that they had no power to do ſo, he ordered the crown army to rendezvous at Koſenitze, near Lublin, which many of the troops did accordingly under his command, and he preſently began to augment them by new levies. In the mean time the diet proceeded to buſineſs as if no ſuch thing had happened; and on the 17th, the affair of the proteſtants was brought upon the carpet, which was continued on the 18th. The debates ran high againſt them, and at laſt it was reſolved unanimouſly, That the conſtitutions made againſt the proteſtants in 1717, 1733, and 1736, ſhould be put in execution: That no proteſtants ſhould poſſeſs any thing whatever, except what may belong to them by hereditary right: And that all proteſtants may be legally proſecuted, who ſhould poſſeſs any thing contrary to the law. This has greatly increaſed Branitzky's party; and a detachment of the troops of the diet in conjunction with a detachment of Ruſſians having marched againſt theſe malecontents, a ſkirmiſh enſued before the end of laſt month, to the diſadvantage of the latter, as we are adviſed from Warſaw.

Warſaw, June 2, On the 30th ult. the diet declared the inveſtiture of Prince Charles of Saxony, in 1758, to the government of Courland, null and void, and acknowledged Ernest John the lawful duke, and that the ducal dignity ſhould be permanent in the Biron family, as long as there ſhall be male iſſue.

Dantzick, June 4. Count Branitſky's army is on its march to the frontiers of Turkey, on the ſide of Kaminieck; a good retreat, if the commandant ſhould declare for him. On the other hand, a body of 5000 Poles, under Count Poniatowſky, together with 4000 Ruſſians, under General Daſchkow, and 15,000 of the ſame troops, who have been poſted near Kiovia, are in motion to follow him. Branitſky, not being able to make head againſt theſe forces, if the commandant of Kaminieck ſhould oppoſe him, muſt take refuge on the Turkiſh territory, if they will receive him. The diet will by this means, be in a condition to hold the previous dietines, which are to be opened on the 9th of July.

We are now told that the terms of the late treaty concluded between Ruſſia and Pruſſia are in ſubſtance as follow:

By articles 1 and 2, a treaty of defenſive alliance, and a mutual guaranty are agreed to, after reſerving the liberty of concluding other treaties not contrary to the preſent.

3—9. In caſe of a foreign attack, 10,000 infantry, and 2000 cavalry are promiſed, three months after the firſt requiſition, to be continued till a ceſſation of hoſtilities. If theſe are not ſufficient, means to be concerted to employ additional force. The troops to be paid and furniſhed with ammunition by the party aſſiſting: Proviſions and quarters to be furniſhed by the aſſiſted. The troops to receive orders from their own general; and to have their own religion and laws.

10. No peace, &c. to be concluded without mutual conſent.

11. In caſe of war on the part of the aſſiſting party, it ſhall be exempted from furniſhing its quota, or ſhall be at liberty to withdraw its forces, after two months notice.

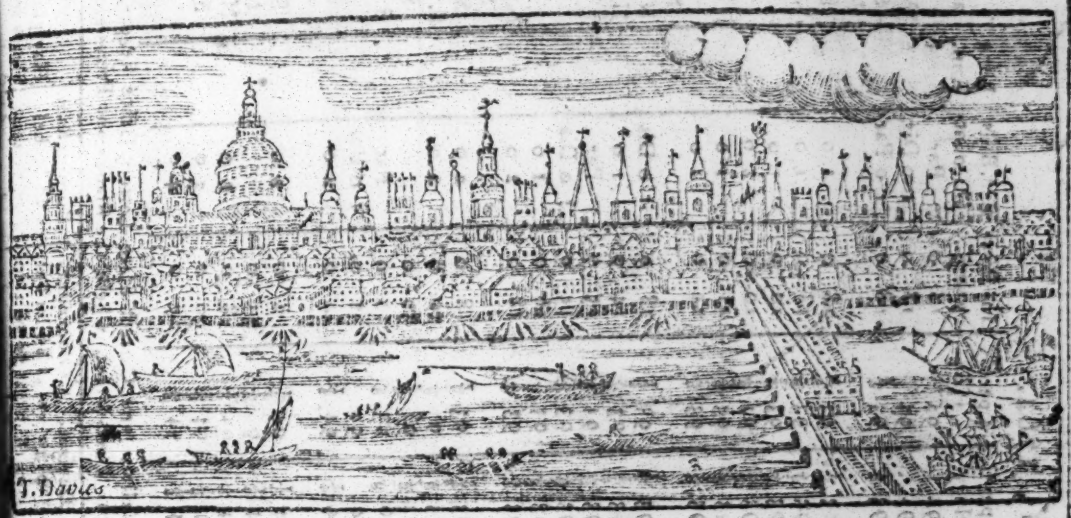
12. A free commerce between the two ſtates.

13. 14. The treaty to be in force eight years, and renewable before the expiration, according to circumſtances. Ratifications to be exchanged in ſix weeks.

By a ſecret article it is engaged to maintain Poland in its right of a free election, and to prevent all hereditary ſucceſſion.

*** *Our deſire to gratify as many of our kind correſpondents as poſſible, and the great length of the Gazette accounts from the Eaſt-Indies, oblige us to defer the Reſt of the chronologer, and ſome of our uſual articles to next month, as alſo ſeveral things which we even promiſed in our laſt. W. ſhall then have ample juſtice done to his angry, but cauſeleſs appeal. We acknowledge the receipt of many ingenious, uſeful, and learned pieces, and ſome good poetry; but too late to be inſerted this month.*

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*.

For JULY, 1764.

Inſtances of ſpontaneous Fires 331
Account of the Chevalier D'Eon 332
Deſcript. of the Animal called a Buck 333
Remedies for ſick Patients, ibid. 346, 349
Of *beautifying*, Palaces, Offices, &c. 334
Anſwer of the Spaniſh Miniſtry 335
Electrical Virtue of the Conger Eel ibid.
Affecting Letter of Dr. Anderſon ibid.
Deſcription of Aberdeenſhire 336
The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c. &c. 337—342
Of the Choice of a Huſband 343
Criticiſm on Matth. xxi. 13. 344
Badneſs of Bricks for building 345
Falſe Politeneſs ridiculed 347
Method of treating that dreadful Diſorder, the Stone 348—350
Impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the late War 350—355
Letter to the Minority on the Affair of the Logwood Cutters 355—358
Speech of a Mickmack Indian 359
Of the Neceſſity of breeding Colts from ſound Stallions ibid
Of the Culture of Potatoes and Magazan Beans 360
Curious Remarks on Surnames 361
Addreſs to the Gentlemen and to the Ladies 361—364
Abſtract of the building Act 365—367
Gratitude a religious and ſocial Duty 367
Acct. of the Agave, a curious Plant 368
The affectionate Wife and heroic Daughter 369
A Caſe, with Opinion thereon ibid. 370
Bills of Mortality, of foreign Cities, &c. &c. &c. ibid.
Of the Hotel Dieu, at Paris ibid.
Rare Inſtance of conjugal Felicity 371
Receipts and Diſburſements of the Society of Arts, &c. ibid.
Invitation to a Veniſon Feaſt 372
A Query ibid.
New Diſcovery for eaſy riding ibid.
Caſe of a Girl born without a Tongue ib.
POETICAL ESSAYS 373—376
Letter from Dr. Sutherland to Lord Northumberland 376
Account of the Hopeſtill, Sybrand ibid.
Hint about the Logwood Cutters 377
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER ibid.
Marriages and Births; Deaths 381
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 382
Promotions Civil and Military ibid.
Monthly Bills of Mortality ibid.
Bankrupts, Courſe of Exchange ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 385
Catalogue of Books ibid.
Stocks, Grain; Wind and Weather 330

WITH

A new MAP of ABERDEENSHIRE, and a fine Repreſentation of the AGAVE, a moſt beautiful Plant, very elegantly engraved on Copper.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe, in Pater-noſter Row; Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound, or ſtitched, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. *in* JULY, 1764.

D.	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S Ann.	3 per C. 1751	3 per C. reduced	3 p. C. consol.	3 ½ per C. 1756	3 ½ per C. 1758	4 per C consol.	4 per C. Navy	4 per C. 1763	In. Bond præm.	Exc. Bills Discount	Long Ann.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
28	113	Shut			84	Shut	84 ½	Shut	87 ¾	Shut	Shut	94	94	18 0	Par		S. W.	fine
29	113			83 ¾			84		Shut			94	94	18 0	1 0 Dis		W. S. W	fine
30					84 ⅞		84 ¼					93 ¼	93 ¼	18 0	1 0 Par		S. W.	fine
1	Sunday																W. S. W.	fine
2	113 ½		Shut	83 ⅜			84 ¼					93 ¼	93 ¼	18 0	1 0		S. W.	hot
3	113 ½				81 ⅛		84 ¼					93 ⅜	93 ⅜	18 0	1 0		S. S. E.	hot
4				83 ¼	Shut		84 ¼	86 ⅓ op				93 ⅜	93 ⅜	20 0	1 0		S. E.	rain
5	113			83 ¼			84	86 ¼			97 ⅞	93 ¾	93 ¾	20 0	2 0		N.	fair
6	113 ¼			83 ⅛			84	86 ⅜			97 ⅞	93 ⅜	93 ⅜	21 0	1 0		N. E.	hot rain
7	113 ¼						84				97 ¾	93 ⅜	93 ¾	21 0	1 0		N.	rain
8	Sunday																N. E.	hot
9	113	150		82 ⅞			83 ¾				97 ⅝	93 ½	93 ½	18 0	1 0 Dis		N. N. E.	hot
10	113	Shut		82 ¼			83 ¼	85 ½			97 ⅝	93 ½	93 ½	14 0	1 0		N. N. E.	rain
11	112 ⅝	146		82			83	85 ½			97 ¼	93 ⅜	93 ⅜	15 0	Par		E.	rain
12	112 ⅞	144 ½		82			83				Shut	93 ⅜	93 ⅜	15 0	1 0 Dis		S.	rain
13	112 ¾	145		82 ⅛			83	85 ½			97 ½	93 ⅜	93 ⅝	16 0	1 0		S.	rain
14							83 ½					93 ¾	93 ¾	18 0	2 0		S. S. W.	rain
15	Sunday																S. W.	rain
16				82 ¼			83 ¼				97 ⅝	93 ½	93 ⅞	18 0	2 0		S. W.	raln
17	113	144		82 ⅞		81 ⅛	83 ⅛	86 ¼			97 ¼	93 ⅜	93 ⅞	20 0	2 0		S. S. W.	fine
18				82 ⅞			83 ¼	86 ⅛			97 ⅜	93 ⅜	93 ⅞	20 0			S. W.	rain
19	112 ¾	144 ¾	95	82 ⅜		81	83 ¼	Shut			97 ⅜	96 ⅞	93 ⅞	20 0	Par		S. S. W.	rain
20	113		Shut	83 ¼			84 ⅛	86 ¼			97 ⅜	94	94	21 0	1 0 Par		S. E.	rain
21							84 ⅜				96 ⅛	94 ¼	94 ½	22 0	2 0		W.	rain
22	Sunday																W.	rain
23				83 ⅝			84 ½	84 ⅞			96 ⅛	94 ¼	94 ¼	2 0	2 0		S. W.	rain
24		146		83 ⅝		82	84 ¼	84 ⅞			95 ⅞	94 ¼	94 ¼	24 0			N. W.	fine
25				83 ⅝			84	84 ⅞				94 ¼	94 ¼	8 0	2 0		N. W.	fine
26		145		83 ½		82 ¼	84 ¼	84 ⅞			96	94 ⅜	94 ⅜	30 0	3 0		S. W.	rain
27		145		83 ½			84 ⅜	84 ⅞			96	94 ⅜	94 ⅜	27 0	4 0		S.	trin

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office keeper,
facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Blanks and Prizes are bought and sold.

	Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke	Reading	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
Corn	Wheat 30s 6d to 37s Barley 17s to 20s 6d	52s. to 70l 5s cwlls. to 23 10d	91 to 111as load 25s to 30s qr	71 0s to 81 10s. 25s to 26 6d qr	91 0s 0d load 17s to 19 qr	70l. 15s load 18s to 22 qr	34s to 48 qr 24s to 27	30s to 40 qr 26s to 28 6d	4s 8d bushel 2s 3d to 2s 5d	4s 6d bushel 2s 2d to 2s 4d	Hay per load 50 to 60s. Straw from 36s. to 42s. Coals 40s. per chald.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, For JULY, 1764.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, July 23, 1764.

THE burning of the cuſtom-houſe at Liſbon has, in ſome of our late news papers, been ſaid to have been occaſioned by ſome of the goods lodged therein having ſpontaneouſly taken fire, in the ſame manner as often happens to our hay-ricks in England. This has made me recollect a treatiſe in the tranſactions of the royal academy of ſciences at Paris, of 1757, by monſieur du Hamel *upon the circumſtances that may occaſion a ſpontaneous conflagration.* In this treatiſe M. du Hamel mentions ſeveral examples of ſpontaneous fires, the firſt of which ought to be particularly taken notice of by the people of this kingdom: He tells us, that at Breſt in the year 1741, they had put a large quantity of coal into a cloſe and dry magazine, inſtead of putting it into a place expoſed to the air and rain: Theſe coals he ſays, were twice found to have taken fire ſpontaneouſly; upon which, we may ſuppoſe, they were removed to ſome other place. And he adds that the ſame accident often happens in the holds of coal ſhips, when the voyage happens to be tedious and the weather ſo rough that they cannot open the hatches. Perhaps we have never heard of ſuch an accident in any of our coal ſhips, becauſe their voyage very ſeldom happens to be long, or if any of them was ever, by ſuch an accident, ſet on fire, the misfortune was imputed to ſome other cauſe; and if a houſe was ever ſet on fire and conſumed, by having their coals in a cloſe and dry cellar, ſome other cauſe of the fire was certainly ſuppoſed; for none but a philoſopher could ſuppoſe, that it was occaſioned by the coals in the cellar taking fire of themſelves.

M. du Hamel gives us another inſtance of a ſpontaneous fire that happened at Breſt, in July 1737. A large quantity of a coarſe ſort of ſail cloth which had been, as uſual, firſt wetted and then done over on one ſide only with oker bruiſed in oil, was expoſed to dry in a hot ſun, but ſuddenly taken in on the appearance of a heavy ſhower, folded up in three bales laid upon one another, and placed upon a wooden grate in the ſail cloth magazine: Five days afterwards a ſailor happened to lay himſelf down upon theſe bales to take a nap, but preſently found them burning hot: Upon this the bales were opened, and the middle of each of them was found to be on fire, without ſo much as the leaſt appearance of fire on the outſide, yet the foldings, and thoſe parts which were hard bound by the cord, with which the bales had been tied, were already reduced almoſt to aſhes. From hence, and from many ſuch accidents as this, which have been luckily diſcovered before the fire got to ſuch a head as to prevent people's coming at the knowledge of its original cauſe, Mr. Du Hamel conjectures, that the terrible conflagration at Rochfort in 1756, began firſt in the ſail cloth magazine; and we may add, that the fire at Portſmouth, in 1760, may perhaps have been occaſioned by ſuch a cauſe, though it was generally ſuppoſed to have been cauſed by lightening *

Thus we find that coals, by being kept dry, and cloth, by being kept wet, may ſpontaneouſly take fire; and from chymiſtry we know, that there are ſome ſubſtances which, by being mixt together, will take fire. I have ſaid cloth in general, becauſe in the

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1760, *p.* 377.

tranſactions of the ſame ſociety for the preceding year, we have an inſtance of a quantity of woolen ſerges, which having been in ſummer thrown into a heap together, before being carried to the fulling-mill, ſpontaneouſly took fire, and were reduced to aſhes; ſo that woolen as well as linen cloths are liable to this accident; therefore an inquiry into, and hiſtory of ſpontaneous fires, would be of great ſervice to mankind, and might prevent many fatal accidents. I am, &c.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

THE publick converſation turning in a great meaſure on the ſuppoſed intention of ſeizing the chevalier D'Eon, lately miniſter plenipotentiary to our court, it may, perhaps, be no unentertaining matter to your readers, to have two or three words ſaid about the Chevalier; the cauſe why he is to be ſeized, and the countenance which ſuch a ſeizure is to expect from the laws of this kingdom.

The Chevalier D'Eon, at the time of his firſt coming over to England, was ſecretary to the Duke de Nivernois, and a captain of dragoons, in the ſervice of his moſt chriſtian majeſty: The Chevalier behaved with ſo much ſatisfaction to the duke, during that nobleman's reſidence in this kingdom, that upon his departure for France, he exerted his intereſt in favour of his ſecretary to ſuch purpoſe, that Monſieur D'Eon was appointed miniſter plenipotentiary in his room.

In a little time after, however, the Count de Guerchy being appointed ambaſſador from the court of Verſailles, the Chevalier D'Eon received orders to reſume his former ſtation of ſecretary, and to act in the ſame capacity to this nobleman, in which he had officiated under the duke de Nivernois. — This order, it is ſaid, mortified the Chevalier's ſenſibility: Having acted in the quality of miniſter with acknowledged abilities, it was reported that he thought it hard to be reduced to the level of a ſecretary again; and hence, his enemies tell us, proceeded his quarrel with the Count de Guerchy, by whom he was ſucceeded in that employ.

The Chevalier's friends aſſign a different reaſon: But be that as it may, he publiſhed, ſoon after his rupture with the ambaſſador, a ſuccinct account of all the negotiations in which he had been engaged, and expoſed ſome important ſecrets of the French nation in his work, which excited the reſentment of their court: He was ordered home, but refuſed to comply with that mandate, from a dread of the conſequences. — This refuſal, it has been reported, gave birth to a deſign of ſeizing him by ſurprize, and carrying him off in the ſame manner as the infamous ſcheme was formerly executed on the unfortunate Marquis de Fratteaux.

The chevalier himſelf ſeems apprehenſive of ſuch a fate, and has publiſhed ſome advertiſements, in which he relies entirely on the freedom and humanity of the Engliſh conſtitution. Applications, however, having been made to deliver him up, it may not be improper to enquire how far ſuch a ſtep is warranted by law.

By the laws of Great Britain, no man whatſoever, whether foreigner or ſubject, is to be deprived of his liberty, without violating the laws of the land: Theſe laws, if tranſgreſſed, are however only puniſhable in this kingdom; and we are, by no means, to ſend foreigners to other countries for any crimes they may have committed in this. — Such a procedure would at once lay the ax to the root of our freedom and dignity as a nation, and furniſh a precedent to every little ſtate in Europe to call us to an account.

Having premiſed thus much, it may be neceſſary to aſk, if the chevalier D'Eon has violated our laws? Some time ago we were publickly informed, that a proſecution was commenced againſt him for a libel, in the book we have ſpoken of above.*—If the proſecution ſtill continues, it would be trampling in the groſſeſt manner upon our own conſtitution to give him up, till he has abided the ſentence of our laws, which he is thus publickly charged with having tranſgreſſed; but even in this caſe, let him be either acquitted or condemned, we have no title to give him up at all; for if he be acquitted, with what degree of juſtice ſhall we dare to apprehend an innocent man? and if he be condemned, with what

* *See the Chronologer.*

what degree of propriety ſhall we conſign him for puniſhment to any body but ourſelves?

Seeing therefore that our laws can no way juſtify us in ſending the Chevalier D'Eon out of the kingdom, it muſt of courſe follow, that they can by no means protect any perſon of a different nation, who attempts to ſeize and carry him off by force: On the contrary ſuch an attempt would be the moſt flagrant violation of thoſe rights and liberties which render us the envy as well as the admiration of the world, and muſt excite the whole power of our indignation againſt any one daring enough to ſet it on foot. Abſtracted from all this, the chevalier D'Eon is, as an officer, of approved bravery; a miniſter of acknowledged abilities; and a man of probity and honour: Qualities that muſt excite our humanity in his defence, if he was even unprotected by our laws.

I am, &c.

TIMOTHY WATCHFUL.

A Deſcription of the animal called a Buck.

THE buck, of all animals, is the neareſt to the human ſpecies, being, in all reſpects, except the qualifications of the mind, like a man: it walks on two legs, has hands, arms and feet, exactly like a man, and has alſo the property of ſpeech. And whereas the monkey and ape, who are the next neareſt to man, are of the colour of a negro; the buck, on the contrary is white, and ſometimes very handſome; but then he partakes much of the nature, and ſometimes of the features, of the monkey; and almoſt always wears a long tail, twirled round with ribbon, to denote his affinity to the monkey, with this difference, that he has a ſmall tuft of hair at the end of his tail, which curls like that of a drake. He alſo partakes much of the qualities of a monkey, being continually in miſchief.

Theſe animals abound in all parts of England, but with this difference, that the country buck ſeldom does any miſchief to any body but himſelf, or a horſe; upon whoſe back, if he once gets, the devil can't get him off; and by a ſpur, which he fixes to his hind feet, he goads the poor creature over hedge and ditch, after a fox or an hare which the bucks take a great delight in deſtroying, though they will let nobody elſe do it, 'till the poor creature drops down dead under them. Sometimes, indeed, the horſe has the good luck to throw them. When this barbarous ſport is over they fall to roaring and drinking, and ſeldom do any other miſchief but breaking of bottles and glaſſes, and now and than one-another's heads.

The London bucks, on the contrary, are the very devil for miſchief, and go in droves of ſometimes half a dozen and even fifty (which the maſter of Vauxhall Gardens knows to his ſorrow); and it is very happy for the inhabitants that they do not wear horns, like their name-ſakes in the foreſt; for if they did, as they are certainly toſſing their heads about, the ſhop-keepers would have all their ſhop-windows broke. Tho' they pretend to be a very couragious animal, they are a very cowardly one, attacking none but poor defenceleſs women, or poor decrepid watchmen; and always take to their heels when oppoſed by any perſon who has ſtrength to beat them; for any one of them will faint away at the ſight of his own blood.

The ladies are as fond of this animal as they are of a monkey, and perhaps for the ſame reaſon; though I never met with one who made an alliance with a buck, that did not repent it from the bottom of her heart.

The number of bucks has of late years greatly encreaſed (and creatures that are better qualified for bears, call themſelves by that name) which is owing to ſo few of them being hanged, and to the over badneſs of their mothers, who, inſtead of fetching the dog out of them by a good rod, when they are young, are for ever praiſing them for their miſchievous pranks, and ſtroking them on the head for what they deſerve to be horſe-whipt; and if a law is not paſſed to enable the next heir to confine them in a private madhouſe, there will ſoon be no ſafety in walking the ſtreets.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

NATURALIST.

P. S. Not long ſince two of theſe animals, in order to ſhew their courage and manhood (for they are very fond of being thought men) attempted to throw down a poor woman big

with

with child, which being obſerved and reſented by an honeſt tar with an oaken towel in his hand, they (though both had ſwords on) ran away as if the devil had drove them, without ſtopping to pick up their hats and wigs. If it is poſſible for a buck to be more miſchievous at one time than at another, it is in rutting ſeaſon, which, as that learned botaniſt, Dr. H—ll, juſtly obſerves, unfortunately laſts all the year round; but then it enables them to wear themſelves out the faſter, being often decripid before they arrive at half the age of man; and then, if they do not die of the pox, as hundreds of them do, they crawl about the ſtreets as harmleſs as a waſp that as loſt its ſting. Anatomiſts who have diſſected the head of this animal, obſerve, that though the brain lies in the ſame place, and is much the ſame in quantity with that of a man, it reſembles that of a calf ſo much, that it is impoſſible to know them aſunder when out of the ſkull; they alſo obſerve, that the ſkull of a buck is much thicker than that of a man.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

COULD any of our plain anceſtors be called from their graves to take a view of the alterations that have been made in this town, within the ſpace of a few years, they would hardly believe it to be the ſame place, ſuch wonderful changes has it undergone. I know not when it will ſtop, but the rage for *beautifying*, has been, and ſtill is ſo great, that there is reaſon to apprehend it will ſpread through the whole nation. Not only our ſtreets are new paved with Scotch ſtones, but, the public offices and houſes of our principal nobility have been *beautified*. The houſe of commons (which a member lately deceaſed was pleaſed to call a dirty houſe) is to be *beautified* throughout by next ſeſſions: The houſe of lords has already been ſufficiently *beautified*, and his majeſty's throne eſpecially is thought to be completely ſo. St. James's palace, and all the offices belonging to it, are *beautified*, particularly the kitchen, which uſed to be black and ſooty, but is now (ſince the Talbot's-head has been in the porridge-pot) kept clear from ſmoke. The queen's houſe is *beautifying* every day, and there is no doubt but Leiceſter houſe will go on in being *beautified* as long as it ſtands. The ſecretaries of ſtate's office, the war office, the admiralty, he exchequer, and all other public offices are *beautified*, every thing that ſtood in the way being removed. As to Weſtminſter-hall, I do not find that the court of King's Bench requires to be *beautified*, it being ſufficiently ſo already; but the other court of common pleas, is likely to remain without being in the leaſt *beautified* while the preſent Lord Chief juſtice preſides in it. It were endleſs to enumerate the ſeveral houſes of our nobility which have been *beautified*, ſuch as Bedford-houſe, Holland-houſe and Northumberland-houſe in particular, which latter was lately *beautified* ſtill more, on account of Lord Warkworth's marriage; but Devonſhire houſe, and ſome few other old-faſhioned houſes, have undergone no alteration. As to the city, the manſion-houſe has indeed been ſometimes *beautified* for the year; but the court of common council, it is thought, will never be *beautified*, notwithſtanding ſome deputies have deſired it. The goals have been lately *whitewaſhed*; and many citizens moſt ardently wiſh that the Tower was *beautified*, and Temple bar ornamented with the *buſts* or *heads* of ſeveral great men.

I am your moſt humble ſervant,

ÆDILE.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Have peruſed the caſe of the poor young woman repreſented in your Magazine for May (p. 232.) and ſend you this, in hopes of affording her ſome relief.

I take her diſorder to be a fever ariſing from obſtructions, and do imagine ſhe might have found benefit from James's powders, had ſhe continued them a ſufficient time, as this young woman ſeems to have tried moſt of the ſhop medicines, my advice to her is, to begin, as ſoon as poſſible, a courſe of Harrowgate waters; but, if ſhe cannot afford to take ſo long a journey, ſhe will find relief by drinking them from any of the mineral waterwarehouſes. I am,

Sir, Yours,

A. B.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE.
St. James's, July 21.

IN anſwer to the repreſentations made by his majeſty's ambaſſador at the court of Madrid, upon the late tranſactions of their governor of Jucatan, and his proceedings towards the Britiſh ſubjects employed in cutting Logwood in the bay of Honduras, the Spaniſh miniſtry have replied, that they have not received any Advices from that governor relative to this affair; but that it is certain the catholic king has given poſitive orders to his governor of Jucatan to abide by, and obſerve the XVIIth article of the laſt treaty of peace, and that he will not approve of the conduct of his ſubjects who act in contravention to it. That it is the intention of his catholic majeſty, that no one ſhall impede the Engliſh in their cutting Logwood in the ſtipulated places; and he will diſapprove of his governors and miniſters, whenever they act to the contrary, and renew the moſt ſtrict orders to that effect. (See p. 355.)

Tranſlation of a letter in the Dutch Philoſophical Tranſactions, *on the animal Electricity of the* Conger-Eel, *written* June 7, 1761, *from* Rio Eſſequebo, *in* South America, *by Mr.* Lott, *Surgeon of the Colony.*

"THE fiſh here called the Drill wiſch, or Conger-Eel, is a kind of eel, in length from one to five feet, and of this ſingular quality, that it produces all the known effects of electricity, the like ſhock, the like real or ſuppoſed cures. The facts mentioned are theſe: At firſt, fowls, grown paralytic by contractions of the nerves, were cured: Proceeding from animals to men, the letter-writer electrified a paralytic with the eel; he ſtruck the patient's knees three times with one of theſe fiſhes, freſh taken. The ſhock was ſuch as to throw him down, with the two perſons who held him, but he ſoon got up, and, inſtead of being carried to the place of operation, he walked away as if nothing had ever ailed him. With this admirable eel Mr. Lott has cured nervous diſorders, fevers, and very ſevere headachs, to which the ſlaves are peculiarly ſubject. Some of theſe wonders were performed before the governor and ſeveral other perſons of conſideration."

Genuine Copy of a Letter from Dr. Anderſon *(one of the unhappy * Gentlemen maſſacred by order of* Coſſim Cawn*) to his friend Dr.* Davidſon, *dated* Patna, Oct. 6, 1763, *the day on which he was cut off. There appears in it a fortitude and compoſure (under ſo diſmal a proſpect) that would do honour to the greateſt names, antient or modern.*

Dear Davidſon,

"SINCE my laſt, his excellency has been compleatly defeated, and in conſequence obliged to retreat to Jaffier Cawn's gardens yeſterday, and purpoſes coming into the city this day. Sumroo, with the ſeapoys, arrived here laſt night, and I ſuppoſe to effect his wicked deſigns; for laſt night Mr. Ellis, and forty-eight gentlemen with him, were maſſacred; and as about an equal number of ſoldiers and us yet remain, I expect my fate this night.

Dear Davidſon, this is no ſurprize to me, for I expected it all along; I muſt therefore, as a dying man, requeſt of you to collect and remit my eſtate home as ſoon as poſſible; and write a comforting letter to my father and mother. Let them know I die bravely, as a chriſtian ought, for I fear not him who can kill the body and no more; but I rejoice in the hopes of a future exiſtence, through the merits of my ſaviour. Dear Davidſon, do not be too anxious about a fortune, let mediocrity ſatisfy you, and go home and comfort your friends and mine. Endeavour to recover Mr. Ellis's money, if poſſible; but I believe the 14,000 rupees in Mr. Hanwick's hands are ſafe, which will be a help to my poor friends. You may give Nicholas 200 rupees. If you can provide for him do it, he is a good boy. Now, dear friend, I take my leave of you, hoping that friendſhip will ſtill ſubſiſt, for why may not friendſhip ſubſiſt in a future ſtate? Friendſhip founded on virtue muſt ſubſiſt for ever. Fare you well, and may God give you ſatisfaction in life, and joy in death.

Yours affectionately,

(Signed) WILLIAM ANDERSON.

NOTE.

* *See p.* 324

NOTE.

OUR angry correſpondent W, as he is neither known to us, or we believe to any of our correſpondents, by that ſignature, could not be perſonally affected by the remark made on his ſoliloquy, at p. 265, and which we have ſtill the temerity to think very juſt. He ought to know (notwithſtanding the practice of modern enthuſiaſts) that the dragging in Old Teſtament phraſes, ſuited only to the ſituation of the patriarchs, by head and ſhoulders, in our devotional exerciſes and publications, tends greatly to the hurt of religion and to the diſcredit of the ſcriptures. Jacob might, with propriety, uſe expreſſions that would ill become the mouth of a Chriſtian, conſidering the covenant God had entered into with him and his fathers. Again, we muſt aſſert, that good men diſpoſed to ſerve the "*intereſts of religion and morality*" will, notwithſtanding the *natural right* they have to publiſh what they think will conduce thereto, rather take the judgment of a friend before they publiſh, leſt they hurt inſtead of benefiting the cauſe they eſpouſe: Many worthy men are little qualified to produce, either in proſe or poetry, what would ſtand the teſt of the public eye; and when religion is concerned (on which, by the bye, as every cobler has *a natural right* to print; ſo too many exerciſe it) a more than ordinary caution ſhould be uſed.—If others think proper to inſert the ſoliloquy, we ſhall feel no reſentment thereat; and how could we *reſent* before we knew any thing of ſuch intended inſertion.—We are far from thinking that W, has not, or cannot write or fancy poetically, and if, as he ſays, ſuch proofs have come to our hands, he knows we inſerted them; but even Homer ſometimes nods; and W. in his ſoliloquy has really fallen faſt aſleep.—A piece may be *very devout*, as to its viſible intention and great part of its execution, and yet, through ignorance or want of conſideration, here and there may have ſome *ſhew of impiety*: (we did not ſay it was impious) inſtances of this may be produced from many religious tracts and poems; too many of which have ſeen the light, unleſs the product of more genius and judgment.—We meant, upon the whole, no offence to W. but a piece of neceſſary advice; which his repeated letters drew from us; and will, whenever he favours us with any thing worthy publication, with pleaſure inſert it: but if he reviſes the piece in queſtion with impartiality, he will find that *Sternhold himſelf, he's out ſternholded*. As to the inſinuation at the end of his Letter, we don't know the meaning of it; it is a riddle we cannot ſolve.

Deſcription of ABERDEENSHIRE, *with an accurate* MAP *thereof.*

ABERDEENSHIRE contains the countries of Marre, Fourmanteen, Garrioch, Strathbogie, and Buchan. It is about 46 miles long and 30 broad. Its chief cities are old and new Aberdeen, about a mile aſunder. New Aberdeen is the capital, where the courts are held; it is a large, beautiful and commercial city; the air is wholeſome and the inhabitants are very polite. The houſes are, in general, four ſtories high, and have orchards behind them. It has a free ſchool, a muſic ſchool, an alms houſe and three hoſpitals, well endowed. At the weſt end of the city, is a ſpring reckoned to have nearly the virtues of the German Spa. In old Aberdeen is an univerſity, commonly called the king's college, from James IV. who aſſumed the patronage of it. In new Aberdeen is the Mariſchal college, or academy, founded by Geo. Keith, earl mariſchal, in 1693, and is a diſtinct univerſity from that of old Aberdeen. Kintore, is a burgh royal which gives title to the earl of Kintore. Inverurie, is alſo a royal burgh. Peterhead, on the ſouth ſide of the river Uggie, has a road which will contain an hundred ſail of ſhips. There are ſome remarkable remains of antiquity and ſeveral natural curioſities in this ſhire, and alſo many noblemen and gentlemen's ſeats. It abounds in all the conveniences of life, and in deer for the chace. Upon the rocks of Pennan, eagles make their neſts; fowl and fiſh, particularly ſalmon, are very plenty; and in ſeveral parts a ſpotted kind of marble and much ſlate are found.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, *being the third session of the twelfth Parliament of* Great Britain, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 288.

THIS important resolution being thus agreed to, the two resolutions relating to the *North Briton*, No. 45, agreed to on the 15th, were upon motion read, and it was ordered, that the said two resolution, together with the resolutions now agreed to, should be communicated to the lords at a conference, and their concurrence desired thereto; and that the Lord Strange should go to the lords, and desire the said conference; after which, it being now near two o'clock on Friday morning, the 25th, it was ordered, that the further consideration of the matter communicated by his majesty's message should be adjourned till this day at twelve o'clock; on which day, the Lord Strange reported, that the lords had agreed to a conference, and had appointed the same immediately, in the painted chamber; and a committee being appointed to manage the conference, it was ordered, that the paper intitled, *The North-Briton*, No. 45. be communicated to the lords at the said conference, to which the managers went immediately, and being returned, the Lord North reported, that they had been at the conference, and had communicated to their lordships the resolutions of that house of the 15th and 24th instant, and also the said paper, all of which they had left with their lordships. The orders of the day being then read, it was ordered, that the further consideration of the said matter should be further adjourned to the 28th, and that the said complaint should be heard upon the same day; but that day they were both further adjourned to the 1st of December; as their lordships had adjourned the consideration of the report of their said last conference with the commons from the said 25th to the 29th of November, on which day it was resumed by their lordships, and the reader may see an account of their proceedings thereupon, together with the protest of several lords upon that occasion, in your Magazine for April last, p. 210. *& seq.*

On the 1st of December their lordships, by message, desired a present conference with the house of commons, in the painted chamber, upon the subject-matter of the last conference; and this conference being agreed to by that house, the messengers from the lords were again called in, and the speaker acquainted them therewith; after which it was ordered, that the managers, who managed the last conference, should manage this conference: Accordingly, their names being first called over, they went to the conference, and, being returned, the Lord North reported their having met the lords at the conference; which was to acquaint that house, that the lords had taken into consideration the printed paper intitled, *The North-Briton*, No. 45. delivered by the commons on the 25th, at the conference, as also the three resolutions of the house of commons thereupon, communicated at the same conference; which resolutions the lords had agreed to, by filling up the blanks with "Lords spiritual and temporal and." Upon this it was resolved, *That the printed paper, intitled,* The North Briton, *No.* 45, *which was communicated to the lords at the last conference, be burnt by the hands of the common hangman, at the Royal Exchange in London, upon Saturday next, at one of the clock; and that the sheriffs of London do then attend, and cause the same to be burnt there accordingly.* To this resolution the concurrence of the lords was ordered to be desired; and then it was resolved *nemine contradicente* that an humble address be presented to his majesty, in the terms then moved for, which was ordered to be drawn up by a committee consisting of the managers, who managed the last conference, who, according to order, withdrew immediately into the speaker's chamber for that purpose; and being returned, the Lord North reported the address they had

had drawn up, which was agreed to *nemine contradicente*; and the concurrence of the lords thereto being ordered to be deſired, the ſaid addreſs, together with the reſolution that day agreed to, were ordered to be communicated to the lords at a conference; which the Lord Strange was ſent to the lords to deſire, who upon his return reported, that the lords had agreed thereunto, and had appointed the ſame preſently in the painted chamber; whereupon the managers who managed the laſt conference, being ordered to manage this, upon their return the Lord North reported, that they had left the ſaid addreſs and reſolution with their lordſhips; and, in a very ſhort time, their lordſhips, by meſſage, deſired a preſent conference with the commons, in the painted chamber, upon the ſubject matter of the laſt conference, whereupon the ſame managers being appointed, upon their return, the Lord North reported, that the conference was to acquaint that houſe, that the lords had agreed to the ſaid reſolution, and had directed the paper to be tranſmitted to the ſheriffs of London to be burnt accordingly; and that their lordſhips had alſo agreed to the ſaid addreſs, by filling up the blank with "Lords ſpiritual and temporal and".

The addreſs thus agreed to by both houſes was as follows:

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

"WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and faithful ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament aſſembled, having taken into our conſideration a late falſe, ſcandalous and ſeditious libel, intitled, *The North Briton*, No. 45, think it our indiſpenſable duty to expreſs our ſurprize and indignation at finding, that neither the publick nor private virtues which ſo eminently entitle your majeſty to the higheſt veneration, as well as to the moſt grateful and loyal attachment of all your ſubjects, nor the gracious expreſſions of your tender care and affection for your people, in your majeſty's ſpeech from the throne at the end of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, which has been thus infamouſly traduced, ſhould have been ſufficient to ſecure your majeſty from ſo inſolent and unexampled an indignity.

Such, indeed, has been your majeſty's uniform adherence to the principles of our happy conſtitution, and ſuch the uninterrupted harmony and good correſpondence between your majeſty and your parliament, that it is no wonder to ſee that the ſame audacious hand which hath dared thus groſsly to affront your majeſty, ſhould, at the ſame time, violate the other ſacred regards preſcribed by the laws and conſtitution of this country; aſperſing and calumniating every branch of the legiſlature, and endeavouring to excite, amongſt all ranks of your majeſty's ſubjects, ſuch a ſpirit of diſcord and diſobedience, as could end in nothing but the total ſubverſion of all lawful government.

Permit us alſo to expreſs to your majeſty our firm perſuaſion and juſt confidence, that this moſt extravagant and outrageous attempt will prove as impotent as it is wicked; that inſtead of anſwering thoſe purpoſes for which it appears to have been calculated, it will, on the contrary, ſerve to excite in your faithful ſubjects the abhorrence of ſuch dangerous practices, to unite them more firmly in their zealous attachment to your majeſty's perſon and government, and in a due reverence for the authority of the legiſlature; and laſtly, that in conſequence of your majeſty's directions to proſecute the authors of this infamous libel, it will bring ſuch puniſhment upon thoſe who ſhall be found guilty of ſo atrocious a crime, as the laws of their country have preſcribed, and as the public juſtice and ſafety ſhall demand."

As ſoon as their lordſhips had agreed to this addreſs, they ſent the lords with white ſtaves to know when his majeſty would be attended with the ſame; and next day they, by meſſage, acquainted the commons, that his majeſty had appointed Monday the 5th, at a quarter after one o'clock, to be attended with the addreſs of both houſes of parliament, at his palace of St. James's; and that the lords intended to be there at that time; accordingly on that day both houſes attended the preſenting of the ſaid addreſs to which his majeſty was pleaſed to give this moſt gracious anſwer:

My lords and gentlemen,

"The very affectionate zeal, which you

you expreſs, for the vindication of my honour, and your declared reſolution to ſupport the authority of parliament, cannot fail of being extremely grateful to me. It has been hitherto, and it always ſhall be, my care to regulate my conduct according to the principles of the conſtitution. I will not therefore be wanting in carrying the laws into execution, againſt all who ſhall preſume to violate any of thoſe principles; and in this reſolution I doubt not of receiving the hearty concurrence and ſupport both of my parliament and my people."

Now to return to the proceedings in this affair, on the 1ſt of December, the order of the day being read, for taking into further conſideration the matter communicated by his majeſty's meſſage of the 15th of November, notice was taken, that in the examinations laid before that houſe, relating to the printed paper intitled, *The North-Briton*, No. 45. John Wilkes, Eſq; (a member of that houſe) was mentioned, as having been concerned in the writing and publiſhing thereof; and the houſe being informed, that there was evidence ready to be produced at the bar, charging the ſaid Mr. Wilkes with being the author and publiſher of the ſaid printed paper; and that the ſaid Mr. Wilkes was at preſent unable, upon account of his health, to attend his duty in that houſe; it was thereupon ordered, that the ſaid Mr. Wilkes ſhould attend that houſe, in his place, to anſwer the ſaid charge, upon that day ſevennight, if his health would then permit *; ſoon after which the other order of the day being read, for hearing the matter of the complaint of a breach of privilege againſt the ſaid Mr. Wilkes, it was ordered to be heard likewiſe on that day ſevennight.

In the mean time, that is to ſay, on Monday December the 5th, preſently after the two houſes had returned from attending his majeſty with their addreſs, the commons received a meſſage from the lords, deſiring that they would give leave to Mr. Alderman Harley, one of the ſheriffs of the city of London, (a member of their houſe) to attend their lordſhips next morning, in order to give an account of the obſtructions made to the execution of an order of both houſes of parliament on Saturday then laſt †. Whereupon it was reſolved by the commons, that Mr. Alderman Harley (a member of their houſe) ſhould have leave to go to the lords next morning, if he thought fit, to give an account of the obſtructions made to the execution of an order of both houſes of parliament on Saturday then laſt; and the meſſengers being again called in, Mr. Speaker acquainted them therewith. Accordingly next morning Mr. Alderman Harley, and alſo Richard Blunt, Eſq; the other ſheriff of London, who had been ſummoned by their lordſhips order for that purpoſe, attended the houſe of lords, and as upon their examination it appeared, that a riotous and tumultuous meeting of great numbers of people, on the Saturday then laſt, had abuſed and inſulted the ſaid ſheriffs, and endeavoured to obſtruct them in carrying into execution an order of both houſes of parliament for burning *The North Briton*, No. 45. their lordſhips came to the following reſolution, viz.

"Reſolved, by the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, that all perſons concerned in the riot at the burning of *The North Briton*, No. 45. on Saturday laſt, their aiders, and abettors are perturbators of the public peace, dangerous to the liberties of this country, and obſtructors of the national juſtice."

This information and reſolution were on the 7th communicated to the commons at a conference, and the concurrence of that houſe deſired to their reſolution; whereupon it was by that houſe ordered, that Mr Sheriff Harley be deſired to attend, in his place, the next morning, at which time the ſaid Mr. Sheriff Blunt, and ſeveral other perſons, were ordered to attend; and it was ordered, that the report of the conference ſhould be taken into further conſideration the next morning; when the houſe, after having had a full account of the riot from Mr. Alderman Harley, Mr. Sheriff Blunt, and ſeveral other perſons, and after having had the reſolutions of the lords read a ſecond time, reſolved *nemine contradicente*, that the houſe doth agree with the lords in the ſaid reſolution; whereupon the blank being filled up with the words, "and commons," a conference was ordered to be deſired

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1763, *p.* 618.

† *See ditto, p.* 672.

with the lords upon the ſubject matter of the laſt conference, and the Lord Strange was ordered to go to the lords and deſire the ſaid conference; preſently after which it was reſolved *nem. con.* That the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex had conducted themſelves with proper ſpirit and vigour, in the execution of the orders of both houſes of parliament, for burning *The North Briton*, No. 45. on Saturday laſt; and that Mr. Speaker do return them the thanks of that houſe, for their good behaviour therein; and Mr. Alderman Harley being in the houſe, Mr. Speaker acquainted him with the ſaid reſolution, and gave him the thanks of the houſe accordingly; as he afterwards did by letter to Richard Blunt, Eſq; and received a very polite anſwer, which he communicated to the houſe on the 13th. And on the ſaid 8th, as ſoon as the ſpeaker had given the thanks of the houſe to Mr. Harley, it was reſolved, likewiſe *nem. con.* That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that the moſt effectual method may be taken, for diſcovering the perſons concerned in the late dangerous riot upon the burning of *The North Briton*, in purſuance of a ſentence paſſed unanimouſly by both houſes of parliament, together with their aiders and abettors; and next day, upon the report of the Lord Strange, the lords were, at a new conference made acquainted, that the commons had agreed to their reſolution, and the reſolution, ſo filled up, was left with them accordingly.

I muſt now return to the 7th of December, on which day the houſe was informed that Dr. Brockelſby, a phyſician, and Mr. Graves, a ſurgeon, were attending at the door, who could give the houſe ſome information, relating to the indiſpoſition of John Wilkes, Eſq; a member of that houſe: We muſt from hence ſuppoſe, that the abovementioned letter from Mr. Wilkes to the ſpeaker * was to acquaint him with his being ſo much indiſpoſed that he could not attend his duty in that houſe, and was probably ſent with a view, that in the debate adjourned to that day, his neceſſary abſence might be pleaded as one reaſon for adjourning the debate to a farther day; but as what had been moved for was a general reſolution, and as he did not, we may ſuppoſe, in his letter acknowledge his being the author, or any way concerned in the publiſhing of the paper which the houſe had already declared to be a falſe, ſcandalous and ſeditious libel, and as there was then no particular order for his attendance, the houſe could take no notice either of his abſence or his letter, nor would his letter have been, of itſelf alone, a ſufficient excuſe for his not attending the next day, as there was now a particular order for his attending on that day, therefore he now took care to provide a more proper excuſe for his non-attendance, by ſending his phyſicians, who, being called in, gave the houſe an account of the preſent ſtate of his health, whereupon the ſaid order for his attending was put off till the 16th, as was likewiſe the order for hearing his complaint of breach of privilege.

In the mean time, that is to ſay, on the 9th, complaint was made to the houſe, that, in breach of the privilege of that houſe, Alexander Dunn had ſeveral times lately threatened violence againſt the perſon of John Wilkes, Eſq; a member of that houſe, and that he did on the Tueſday then laſt (the 6th) endeavour to force into the houſe of the ſaid Mr. Wilkes; and the houſe being informed, that the ſaid Dunn was then in cuſtody of Mr. Richard Elſton, tipſtaff to Sir Eardley Wilmot, knt. one of the juſtices of the court of King's Bench, by virtue of a warrant under the hand and ſeal of the ſaid Mr. Juſtice Wilmot; it was thereupon ordered, that the ſaid Elſton ſhould bring the ſaid Dunn, in ſafe cuſtody, to that houſe, the next morning, and that Mr. Speaker ſhould iſſue his warrant accordingly; and two perſons then named were ordered to attend the houſe at the ſame time, for proving the facts complained of: But next day as ſoon as the reading of this order of the day was moved for, the houſe being informed, that ſeveral perſons attended at the door, who could prove the lunacy of the ſaid Dunn, they were called in, and being examined at the bar, they ſo plainly proved the man's lunacy, that it was reſolved *nem. con.* to diſcharge Mr. Elſton

* *See before, p.* 288.

Elſton from any further attendance on that houſe with the ſaid Dunn; and, indeed, if we conſider, that the man was then in cuſtody, and that from his behaviour he plainly appeared to be mad, we muſt think, that it was ridiculous to trouble the houſe with a complaint of a breach of privilege; but the complaint ſerved to make a noiſe among the mob, and this anſwered the political end of the complainer, as well as the ambitious end of the madman; for a madman may be ambitious of being talked of, even for a villainous action or deſign, which his madneſs makes him think honourable, and a rogue often gets money by being talked of for an action or deſign which he knows to be villainous but not illegal.

On the 16th, as ſoon as the ſaid order of the day for Mr. Wilkes's attending in his place was read, the houſe being informed that the phyſician and ſurgeon, beforementioned, were attending at the door, according to the orders made by the houſe on the 14th, they were called in, and at the bar gave the houſe an account of the then preſent ſtate of Mr. Wilkes's health, whereupon it was ordered, that the ſaid Mr. Wilkes ſhould attend that houſe, in his place, upon Tueſday the 19th of January next, if his health would then permit; and as ſoon as this was agreed to, a motion was made, that Dr. Heberden the phyſician, and Mr. Cæſar Hawkins, one of his majeſty's ſerjeant ſurgeons, be deſired to attend John Wilkes, Eſq; from time to time, at proper intervals, to obſerve the progreſs of his cure; and that they, together with Dr. Brockleſby, and Mr. Graves, do attend this houſe, to report their opinion thereupon, on the 19th of Jan. next, in caſe the ſaid John Wilkes, Eſq; be not then able to attend in his place. Tho' the houſe was now become thin (probably becauſe no ſuch motion was expected, which ſhews the neceſſity of gentlemen's cloſe attendance if they reſolve to do their duty to their country and conſtituents) yet this motion was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, and the previous queſtion moved for, which, after debate, was put, and carried in the affirmative by 71 to 30; after which the main queſtion being in courſe put, was agreed to and it was ordered accordingly; and then the hearing of Mr. Wilkes's firſt complaint of a breach of privilege was put off to the ſame day.

As the houſe, on the 20th of December, adjourned to the 16th of January then next, nothing further happened in this affair until the 19th of that month, when the order of the day for Mr. Wilkes's attending in his place being read, Mr. Speaker acquainted the houſe, that, he had, on the 17th, received a letter, by the general poſt, from Mr. Wilkes, dated Paris the 11th inſtant, incloſing a paper, in the French language, purporting to be a certificate of one of the French king's phyſicians, and of a ſurgeon of the ſaid king's army, relating to the ſtate of Mr. Wilkes's health, ſubſcribed with two names, but not authenticated before a notary public, nor the ſignature thereof verified in any manner whatſoever.

What reaſon Mr. Wilkes gave in this letter for his journey to Paris, at ſuch a critical time, does not appear upon the votes, but ſoon after his departure, that is as ſoon as it was known at London that he had embarked at Dover on the 25th of December, (for it was at firſt ſaid, he had gone to ſtay a few days with a friend in the country for the recovery of his health) it was given out by his friends, that he had gone to Paris only to ſee his daughter who was dangerouſly ill, and that he would certainly be back by the 16th of January: If this was the reaſon he gave in this letter, the certificate he ſent ſhould have had a relation to his daughter's health as well as his own: But whatever was the reaſon he gave, it is ſurpriſing that he did not apply to get the ſignature of the phyſician and ſurgeon atteſted by the certificate of the Britiſh miniſter at Paris, who, if he believed what the phyſician and ſurgeon atteſted, and that Mr. Wilkes was really reſolved to return to London as ſoon as poſſible, would not have refuſed; or if the miniſter had doubted, and therefore refuſed to grant the favour, Mr. Wilkes might have got the ſignature atteſted by ſome of the beſt known Britiſh ſubjects then at Paris; but without either of theſe, ſurely he could not expect, that the certificate of two perſons whoſe character and hand writing were not known

known to any man in this kingdom, could have any other Effect than that of making a noiſe among the very loweſt and moſt inconſiderate vulgar of this country, where, thank God, even ſuch people have ſtill a liberty to expreſs their ſentiments freely, if they do it with any tolerable decency.

Accordingly, after this letter had been read, and Mr. Speaker had, by direction of the houſe, ſtated the purport of the ſaid paper; and after Drs. Heberden and Brockleſby, the phyſicians, and Meſſrs Hawkins and Graves the ſurgeons, had been examined; and alſo after a motion for adjourning the further conſideration of the ſaid order of the day, till next morning had been over-ruled by a great majority; it was reſolved, that John Wilkes, Eſq; a member of this houſe, having been required, by the repeated orders of this houſe, to attend, in his place, to anſwer the charge of being the author and publiſher of the printed paper, intitled, *The North Briton*, No. 45; and having been, from time to time, excuſed from his attendance, upon the days appointed, on the repreſentations made to this houſe of his utter inability to attend, in reſpect of his health; and after refuſing to admit the phyſician and ſurgeon appointed by this houſe, to obſerve and report the ſtate of his health, having withdrawn himſelf into a foreign country, without aſſigning a ſufficient cauſe, is guilty of a contempt of the authority of this houſe; and that this houſe will therefore now proceed to hear the evidence upon the matter of the ſaid charge.

As ſoon as this reſolution was agreed to, which, after a long debate, it was by 239 to 102, another of the ſaid papers, intitled, *The North Briton*, No. 45. was produced and delivered in at the table; and then the examination of the ſeveral perſons who had been ordered to attend on that day, for that purpoſe, was begun, but was no leſs than three times interrupted by motions for adjourning the debate, which was as often carried in the negative by a ſtill greater majority, though it was paſt two o'clock in the morning of the 20th, before the laſt of theſe motions was made; and all the witneſſes having at laſt been ſeverally examined and withdrawn, a motion was made to reſolve, that it appears to this houſe, that the ſaid John Wilkes Eſq; is guilty of writing and publiſhing the paper, intitled, *The North Briton*, No 45, which this houſe has voted to be a falſe, ſcandalous, and ſeditious libel, containing expreſſions of the moſt unexampled inſolence and contumely towards his majeſty, the groſſeſt aſperſions upon both houſes of parliament, and the moſt audacious defiance of the authority of the whole legiſlature, and moſt manifeſtly tending to alienate the affections of the people from his majeſty, to withdraw them from their obedience to the laws of the realm, and to excite them to traiterous inſurrections againſt his majeſty's government.

This motion occaſioned, ſome new debate, but was notwithſtanding the time of the morning, at laſt agreed to by a conſiderable majority; preſently after which it was reſolved, That, the ſaid John Wilkes Eſq; be, for his ſaid offence, expelled this houſe; and then it being half an hour after three o'clock on Friday morning, (the 20th) the houſe adjourned till that morning, eleven o'clock; on which day, as ſoon as the houſe met, and the ſpeaker had taken the chair, it was ordered, that Mr. ſpeaker do iſſue his warrant to the clerk of the crown, to make out a new writ, for the electing of a burgeſs to ſerve in this parliament, for the borough of Ayleſbury, in the county of Bucks, in the room of John Wilkes, Eſq; expelled this houſe.

[*To be continued in our next*].

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ON our conduct in the choice of an huſband depends our future happineſs or miſery, at leaſt in this world, if not in the next. Sobriety, prudence, and good-nature, a virtuous diſpoſition, a good underſtanding, and a competent fortune are qualities never to be diſpenſed with in this matter; where the gentleman is defective in any of theſe, I heartily pity the poor lady. The man of pleaſure is as much to be avoided as the illiterate clown; how agreeable ſoever he may appear to us abroad, he never can be long ſo at home; his happineſs is only to be found in variety: The inconſtancy of his

his mind, and the unnevenneſs of his temper, make all his hours uneaſy, which are not ſpent in ſome one or other diverſion; in ſhort he is ever melancholy when he is not merry. The wiſe man adviſes us when we marry our daughter to give her to a man of underſtanding; and other circumſtances equal, there is certainly no competition between a man of liberal education and one who has not that advantage. The ſame unvaried converſation of the latter ſoon becomes inſipid to a ſenſible woman; ſhe is diſappointed to find, too late, nothing more agreeable therein, than in the common chat of her own ſex; and it is happy if the loſs of her eſteem is not ſoon followed by that of her love: But the reflections of the former will ever furniſh him with ſome new and pleaſing diſcourſe; his converſation will improve our minds, refine our taſte, and better our judgments. The lady who makes choice of a man of this turn, and with the qualities before mentioned, has certainly happineſs in her power; and it ought to be her ſtudy to ſecure it by chearfulneſs, neatneſs, modeſty, and a conſtant endeavour to pleaſe. The reaſon of too many unhappy marrages is, to ſay the truth, frequently owing to our own ſex: We take more pains to gain, than to keep the heart of the man we admire; whereas the latter requires all the prudence we are miſtreſs of: Too much familiarity, the leaſt neglect of the rules of decency, either in dreſs or behaviour, and other ſuch ſeeming trifles, frequently loſe it paſt recovery.

I am led into theſe reflections by the conduct of a young lady, whoſe welfare I have too much at heart to be unconcerned at the choice which I plainly perceive ſhe is inclined to make, and whoſe portrait I ſhall draw under the name of Amanda. Amanda has good ſenſe, a fine perſon, and great generoſity of temper; is affable, ſprightly, and remarkably engaging; has a quick ſenſibility both of favours and affronts, and a heart ſuſceptible of every tender impreſſion: Her ſpirits are rather too great for the delicacy of her conſtitution, and, more through education than nature, is thought rather too fond of dreſs and diverſions: Foibles which a ſenſible man would eaſily improve into virtues: into neatneſs and chearfulneſs at home. Bleſt with theſe accompliſhments you will eaſily conceive that Amanda has many admirers: Among the number, two only ſeem to have any chance; theſe I ſhall call Clerimont and Philander. Clerimont has a good perſon, a liberal education, a genteel profeſſion, an unblemiſhed character, and a moderate fortune, which, by his prudence and œconomy, is rather improved than leſſened, notwithſtanding he makes with it a genteel appearance. Philander has good nature, a genteel perſon, a good addreſs, and ſomething very open and pleaſing in his countenance, can ſing, can dance, and, in ſhort, is quite what is called the ladies man; but he has no taſte either for buſineſs or letters, and is ſo far gone in what is called the more innocent pleaſures of the town, that his life is one continued circle of amuſements, and theſe are purſued to the utmoſt extent of his fortune. The paſſion of both lovers ſeems equally ſincere, but is expreſſed very differently to the lady. Clerimont ſees in her more virtues and fewer faults than in moſt of her ſex; Philander is ſo enamoured with the charms of her perſon, that he miſtakes for beauties the only imperfections of her mind. The one thinks her an amiable woman, the other an angel; this admires her, that adores her: Clerimont is her lover, Philander is her ſlave. Amanda is now debating with herſelf which to make the happy man; but whilſt reaſon points out Clerimont, a kind of compaſſionate inclination ſtrongly pleads for Philander; and ſorry I am to ſee the ſlaviſh adoration of the one find a readier way to her heart than all the accompliſhments of the other. To talk to her on this ſubject, was the ſole intention of my laſt viſit at her houſe, but I then found myſelf in an unfit humour to enter upon a taſk of that delicate nature, wherein the leaſt offence often ruins the beſt advice; though to do her juſtice, ſhe is, though warm in her temper, ever open to conviction, receives advice with thankfulneſs, and reproof without anger. I am reſolved, therefore, with your leave, to give her my ſentiments of the matter by means of your Magazine, which, coming

ing with the ſanction of your approbation may poſſibly have with her the more weight, and may alſo be uſeful to others in the ſame ſituation.—Beauty ſoon fades in reality, but much ſooner in the lover's eye; flames and raptures are ſoon extinguiſhed by poſſeſſion; it is well if they ſurvive the honey moon. When theſe are no more; when love is ripened into eſteem, Clerimont, by his reading and obſervation has a thouſand ways to make life agreeable both to himſelf and her, whoſe happineſs is become eſſential to his own, which Philander has not; the want of them will make life hang heavy at home, and will force him to ſeek among expenſive pleaſures abroad, that happineſs which Clerimont can always find within doors. Amanda will be too apt to interpret, what is the mere effect of Philander's taſte for gaiety, into a particular ſlight and indifference towards her; and this notion once harboured in the boſom of a fine woman, is enough to change the warmeſt affection into coldneſs and averſion. Beſides Philander's paſſion is not only too violent to be laſting, but it hardly merits the name of love. Philander may ſcorn, and Amanda be amazed at the imputation; but, I think, it is not in nature to be really in love with a virtuous woman, and commence an amour with one that is not ſo at the ſame time; if it is, Philander muſt have much ſtronger motives than Amanda's charms for his future conſtancy. But were theſe objections of no weight, their union would ſtill be certain ruin to both; their ſpirits are above their fortune, which, with the utmoſt frugality, will never ſupport a ſtate of independence. With Clerimont then, there is a fair proſpect of happineſs, but none with Philander; whether Clerimont be approved of or not, Amanda muſt for her own, muſt for Philander's ſake, reſolve to think of Philander no more. I am, ſir,

Your conſtant reader,
and humble ſervant,
HARRIOT FRIENDLY.

N. B. This amiable lady's remarks, in the beginning of her epiſtle, will have due regard paid to them.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

THERE are many places of ſcripture in one evangeliſt which could never have been underſtood, had they not been explained by thoſe of another; at preſent I will mention only one: In Matthew xxi. 13. when our Saviour drove the buyers and ſellers out of the temple, he ſaid to them, "It is written, my houſe ſhall be called an houſe (not the houſe) of prayer, but ye have made it a den of * thieves." Or, it may be read with an interrogation, *and have ye made it, &c.?* The ſame is related by Mark, xi. 17. with the ſame two words, σπήλαιον λῃςῶν and ſo by Luke xix. 46.

It wants explanation why the temple ſhould be called by our Saviour σπήλαιον λῃςῶν, *a cave of robbers?* For it does not appear that thoſe who bought and ſold in it, or the money-changers, or

* *Our verſion renders* λῃςῶν, *of* thieves, *as if it was* κλεπτῶν, *(not to mention* φώρων*) though there is a great difference between* κλέπτης *and* λῃςὴς; *for every* λῃςὴς *was* κλέπτης, *but not the contrary. In John* x. 1. *they are joined together,* κλέπτης ἐςὶ καὶ λῃςής; *tranſlated there,* is a thief and a robber. *A perſon who ſteals but a ſingle ſheep is* κλέπτης, *and may be a* λῃςὴς: *but generally the* λῃςαὶ *drove away* whole flocks and herds *together, to which difference our Saviour there ſeems to allude, ſome of the falſe teachers having deluded ſingle perſons; ſome great numbers; the former were* κλέπται, *the latter* λῃςαὶ, *for which we have no one Engliſh word that I know of, which properly anſwers to the Greek, the thing not being in practice among us. For though our highwaymen are* λῃςαὶ, *yet they do not ſteal and drive away oxen and ſheep into caves, as one ſpecies of the ancient* λῃςαὶ *did, who perhaps may be called* cattle-ſtealers; *I ſay one ſpecies, becauſe there was another ſort of* λῃςαὶ, robers, *or* robbers, *who took away not only men's money, but ſtripped them likewiſe of their robes or clothes; of this ſort were thoſe into whoſe hands the traveller from Jeruſalem to Jericho fell, Luke* x. 30. *and one Oreſtes is celebrated for this in Ariſtophanes's* Ὀρνιθ. *v.* 713. 1491. *Theſe laſt were otherwiſe called by the Greeks* λωποδύται; *which villainy is now among us practiſed chiefly by women upon children.*

thoſe

thoſe who ſold doves there, can, with any propriety, be called λῃσταὶ, *latrones*: Nor did the buſineſs of theſe traders lie in σπήλαια, *ſpeluncæ*, *dens*, or *caves*, ſo as to cauſe the temple, in which they negociated, to be called, in any ſenſe, σπήλαιον.

And now pleaſe to obſerve: St. John, in his account of this matter, mentions a circumſtance, without the knowledge of which, I believe the reaſon of this expreſſion, σπήλαιον λῃστῶν, in the other three evangeliſts, and in Jeremiah vii. 2. whence it is taken, could not have been underſtood; and very probably that is the reaſon why it is mentioned by him, chap. ii. 14, 15. "And (Jeſus) found in the temple thoſe who ſold oxen and ſheep (ΒΟΆΣ καὶ ΠΡΟΒΑΤΑ) and doves, &c. and when he had made a ſcourge of ſmall cords, he drove them all out of the temple, and the ſheep and the oxen." Now it is well known to thoſe who are moderately verſed in antiquity, that the λῃσταὶ were wont to bring into their σπήλαια, or *caves*, the oxen and ſheep which they had ſtolen. Such an one was Cacus in Virgil, Æneid viii. 193. who ſtole Hercules's oxen: *Hic ſpelunca fuit, vaſto ſubmota receſſu, ſemihominis Caci, &c.* who is therefore called by Propertius, iv. 9. *metuendo* raptor *ab* antro, i. e. λῃστὴς ἀπὸ σπηλαίου; hence σπήλαιον λῃστρικὸν, in Heliodorus Æthiopic. v. 2. See Plutarch in Sertor. p. 576. D. Joſephus often in De Bell. Judaico; and in Antiq. xvi. 15. p. 651. Ed. Hudſon; he makes mention, λῃστῶν τινων ἐν σπηλαίοις κατοικούντων. So that our Saviour had juſt reaſon to reſent the profanation of his father's houſe; as if he had ſaid, "God hath declared in the ſcriptures, my temple ſhall be a place for prayer; and have ye (ſuppoſing it to be read with an interrogation) the impudence to convert it to the uſe which robbers make of their caves, and to turn it into a receptacle and ſtall for oxen and ſheep?" But no body, I imagine, could have known the meaning and propriety of the words σπήλαιον and λῃστῶν, had not John informed us that oxen and ſheep were brought into the temple as into a market; whereby the prophetic hint of Jeremiah vii. 2. (Μὴ σπήλαιον λῃστῶν ὁ οἶκός μου, &c.) to which our Saviour alludes, was fulfilled.

July, 1764

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

WE have long complained of allum bread, or ſmall beer brewed with treacle and water, and porter without malt or hops. No one is now ignorant, that half of the beſt rums and brandies, are but malt ſpirits; and that the quantity of port wine which is drank in England, by the help of Alicant and other mixtures, more than doubly exceeds what is annually imported. And every family, at this time, is lamenting the unmerciful roguery of foreſtallers and ingroſſers, and thoſe who increaſe the price upon all adulterated commodities, without any feeling for the conſumer. But we take not the leaſt notice of a practice that ſeems more hurtful to the community than any of the above; the preſent method of making bricks.

If you go to the remains of London-Wall, or examine any old brick building, you will find it more difficult to pull it down than it was for the architect to raiſe it. But let any perſon attend to the continual accounts given in the papers of the number of half-built houſes that tumble down before they can be finiſhed, and he will tremble for thoſe who are to inhabit the many piles of new buildings that are daily raiſing in this metropolis.

When we conſider the practice among ſome of the brick-makers about the town, we ſhall not wonder at this conſequence, though we muſt ſhudder at the evil.

The increaſe of buildings has increaſed the demand, and conſequently the price of bricks. The demand for bricks has raiſed the price for brick earth ſo greatly, that the makers are tempted to mix the ſlop of the ſtreets, aſhes, ſcavengers dirt, and every thing that will make the brick earth, or clay, go as far as poſſible. It's ſaid the price of this brick earth is more than double within theſe two or three years. The ſcavenger, unwilling to be behind-hand with the land owner, has doubled the price of aſhes, trebled the price of cinders, and charges a conſiderable price for the filth, mud, and what they call the ſlop of the ſtreets. This ſlop makes near one half of the compoſition that is to raiſe the enormous and very numerous

buildings which are to unite London with Highgate, Bromley, Rumford, and Brentford, within theſe five years, unleſs, what ſeems very poſſible, the bricklayers, carpenters, and maſons, with all their labourers and workmen, are overwhelmed in the ruins of their own buildings, before the plan is finiſhed. The legiſlature has provided for our ſafety againſt the roguery of the builders; but unleſs the materials of which the bricks are made ſhall be taken into conſideration, London may ſhortly reſemble the city of Liſbon, without the intervention of an earthquake.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, June 23, 1764.

AS it is the greateſt pleaſure I have in life to endeavour to do good in my profeſſion, and eſpecially to the poor, I have this day, on the receipt of your Magazine, conſidered with commiſeration the tedious fever of the young woman who ſigns herſelf M. D. in your laſt number (ſee p. 232.) and earneſtly deſires aſſiſtance for the ſame.

I would adviſe her to take about a dram, or tea-ſpoonful of the following powder twice, or thrice a day, in a glaſs of infuſion of carduus, drawn with cold water, daſhed with a little brandy, or white wine, and drink a draught of the ſame after, to waſh it down, every time.

Take alſo two ſpoonfuls of Tinctura Sacra, at bed time, twice a week, not ſo much as to purge, which it may do a little, but as an alterative to melt down that ſize in the blood, which, obſtructing the fine veſſels, cauſes the pain complained of.

Take of chamomile flowers (ſingle ones are beſt) finely powdered, one ounce; Powder of ſteel; half an ounce, mix them well together by rubbing in a glaſs, or ſtone mortar, till become a fine powder for uſe.

The powder of ſteel is to be firſt made thus: Rub any quantity of common ruſt off any old iron in a ſtone mortar; then throw it all into a veſſel of water, and ſtir it well about; as ſoon as the groſs part has ſettled, decant off what ſwims, and when that has ſubſided, pour off the clear water, and dry the fine powder on cap paper doubled, or chalk ſtones. This is the beſt, eaſieſt, and cheapeſt preparation of iron, or ſteel, as improperly called, of any in the ſhops.

If it ſucceeds, I doubt not but publickly to hear of the good effects, and am,

Your humble ſervant,

JOHN COOK.

*** Another correſpondent Z. Z. recommends a chymical preparation, mentioned by Dr. D'Eſcherney, in his Eſſay on Fevers.

The CONTRAST. No. XXVIII.

———*Though I am native here,*
And to the manner born, it is a cuſtom
More honour'd in the breach than the obſervance. SHAKESPEAR.

POLITENESS is as different to what it was thirty years ago as any two things can be; the general principle on which it was at that time founded, was, to be as troubleſome, impertinent, and refractory, as you poſſibly could: you was not to come into, or go out of a room, without diſturbing the whole company, kiſſing ſome, ſcraping and bowing to all. You were never to obey the maſter of the houſe; but if he bad you ſit by the fire, you was of courſe to go to the other ſide of the room; if he was well-bred, he lugged you from it; if you underſtood civility, the more he deſired you to come near the fire, the further off you got: ſo that I remember, ſome thirty or forty years ago, dining with Mr. Alderman Pompous, of Dowgate-hill; when, about an hour before dinner, came in Mr. Deputy Scrape, of Portſoken ward: the whole hour was employed in ſeating, or rather attempting to ſeat Mr. Deputy, for before it was accompliſhed, we were told dinner was on table: the getting out of one room into the other, was an affair that gave us infinite trouble; and conſidering that every man in company reſolved to go laſt, I wonder we were not ſtarved: to ſhow our breeding, however, half an hour brought us forth; but our plagues did not end here, for ſeating ourſelves at table was another grand point; Mr. Deputy would not ſit above 'Squire Partridge, a country gentleman, and the 'ſquire would have ſooner died than been ſuch a hog as to take the upper hand of a journeyman alderman: by which means

our

our dinner was ſpoiled before we could ſettle the mode of eating it; and what was ſtill more vexatious, this horrid brutality was called civility and breeding.

This ridiculous kind of ceremony is at an end; and now eaſe is politeneſs; one bow brings a man into company and he goes off without any. Whatever the maſter or miſtreſs of the houſe orders is a law, and with well-bred people, directly obeyed: when you are helped, you eat; though, in former times, a man muſt have firſt offered his plate round to all the company. Such are our moſt excellent improvements, that politeneſs is reduced to one general principle, of being eaſy yourſelf and making others ſo. As the moderns have had ſenſe enough to aboliſh theſe ridiculous, prepoſterous cuſtoms, that ſo long degraded the name of civility, it is very extraordinary that they did not do it compleatly; and that the very troubleſome, and uſeleſs cuſtom of drinking healths, was not alſo laid aſide. If we credit old ſtory, and ſuppoſe the inſtitution to be for a ſecurity to your throats, and the perſon you drank to was a pledge for your not being murdered, it is rational: but as the cuſtom of cutting throats is laid aſide, I think the engaging a pledge ought to be ſo too. However, as if it was with regret that they left off impertinence, ſome people, who pretend to great politeneſs on the old ſtandard, are introducing the moſt fooliſh, abſurd, unmeaning piece of civility that ever exiſted; which is, after meals, drinking, by name, all the family and friends of every individual preſent. I dined laſt week with Sir Thomas Formal, bart. and though we were not more than eight in company, he, after dinner, drank, by name near two hundred, as thus: Mrs. Dilbury-Diddle, here is Mr. Dilbury-Diddle, and all your little Diddles, Maſter Diddle, and Hal. and Jackey, and Billy, and Bobby, and Numph, and Miſs Diddle, and Miſs Babby, and Miſs Fanny, and Miſs Sharle, and your Mamma Diddle, and Mrs. Deborah Dilbury-Diddle; your aunt, and all your couſins at Diddle-hall, in the North Riding: and then, in due form, going to the left of Lady Formal, he drank to Miſs Gawkum, and her beſt affections; and her brother Sir Hawkum Gawkum, and his beſt affections; and then all her couſins, &c. down to the twentieth remove: he then drank, in the ſame form, all the remainder of the company, not forgetting Mr. Contraſt, and all friends, at the ink-bottle in Grub-ſtreet; and then, as all puppies do when they find an author in company, he complimented me on my works, and aſſured the company, that I was a ſweet, neat, pretty kind of a ſort of a writer. This ſtupid ceremony I would adviſe my worthy friends to lay aſide, as fooliſh and troubleſome; but if that cannot be done, I muſt beg to propoſe ſome method of practiſing it with greater eaſe to the company.

There are two methods that I ſhall humbly ſubmit. The firſt is, that all perſons ſhould carry a liſt of their family and friends; theſe the ſervants ſhould collect, and make general liſts for the uſe of the company, which, like a bill of fare, ſhould be laid by each gueſt with his glaſs and doyley. By this means, every perſon would be apprized of the number of children, brothers, ſiſters, aunts, couſins, &c. of the whole company, and would not drink the children of thoſe that had them not. But the method I ſhall particularly recommend, is that at preſent in uſe at my lord mayor's, where a great cryer, as big as an ox, and with a voice like the thunder of laſt Monday, after roaring out the names of all preſent, makes proclamation of his lordſhip's "drinking to the company in a loving cup, and bidding them kindly welcome." Or of his drinking the king, &c. after which, every body drinks without the trouble of ſpeaking a word. Now this I would recommend to imitation; the butler ſhould, as ſoon as the cloth is gone, get up on a ſtool behind his maſter, and reading over his liſt of all the family, and friends of every perſon preſent, make proclamation, that his maſter drank their healths; and then, after repeating all his maſter's kindred, he ſhould proclaim, that the company drank confirming the ſame.

By this method, this fooliſh cuſtom will be rendered much leſs trouble-

ſome. I therefore deſire, that every gentleman and lady would provide themſelves with liſts, and that all maſters of families would provide ſtools, and that if this cuſtom is to be purſued, it may be practiſed after this manner.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, June 21, 1764.

READING in your Magazine of December laſt, a phyſical caſe humbly ſubmitted to your medical readers, and anſwered by ſeveral, it has induced me, who am afflicted ſometimes with a nervous deafneſs, attended with a continual noiſe in the ears, to requeſt the favour of your giving this a place in your next Magazine. If any advice is received (and benefit is reaped from it) it will be gratefully acknowledged by

Your unknown humble ſervant, A.B.

N. B. The patient is a woman, and upwards of thirty.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh in Eſſex, June 16, 1764.

AFTER the gout, (ſee p. 293.) the ſtone, I think, comes next, very deſervedly, under our conſideration.

Some cheap and ſalutary advice for the relief of the poor patient in the ſudden attacks of this moſt excruciating diſeaſe, doubtleſs will be acceptable to ſuch who are diſtracted therewith, as the other recipes may be to thoſe of the former.

The moſt uſual ſymptoms are, firſt, a dull pain in the loins; after that a very ſharp one, with ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and frequent vomitings, while the ſtone ſticks in the upper part of the paſſage; and a little duller pain around the rim of the belly, with frequent motions for ſtool, when arrived towards the lower extremity of the urinary canal; a numbneſs of the thigh, or leg, of the ſide affected, from the preſſure of the ſtone upon the nerve of the pſoas muſcle, as paſſing over the ſame, with bloody urine, and ſometimes a retraction too of the teſticle of the ſame ſide.

The intentions of cure are only theſe three. 1. To lubricate the ureter, or paſſage; 2. To widen the ſame, to make way for the ſtone to ſlide the eaſier, and ſpeedier downwards; and then, 3. With cooling diuretics to force it along the urinary pipe, and haſten its diſcharge through the urethra out of the body.

To anſwer the firſt intention, Gum Arabic is excellent in this caſe, taken in large quantities, diſſolved in the liquor uſed for common drink; for which, I fancy, nothing is fitter than a decoction of marſh-mallow roots, ſweetened with honey; or when that cannot be had, a decoction of common mallows, or rather their flowers, or lint ſeed tea, barley water, butter milk, or plain warm whey, plentifully taken, will ſerve in its ſtead. The ſecond deſign is effected by exhibiting 20 or 30 drops of Liquid Laudanum, when the pain is exceſſive, in a glaſs of ſack, or any other vehicle; or one grain, or two at moſt, of pure ſolid opium, rolled up into a pill, once, or twice in twenty-four hours, as the degree of pain requireth.

The third point is procured by no means better, that I know of, than by diſſolving one ounce of cream of tartar, finely powdered, with as much manna, in a pint of warm cheeſe whey, and taking of it often, till ſufficient to cauſe a free vent both by ſtool and urine: Repeat and regulate the ſame, as you ſee occaſion.

To theſe may be added alſo (as all the helps to be had are little enough ſometimes) turpentine clyſters, made thus: Reſolve one ounce of Venice turpentine, by beating it well up with the yolk of an egg, then pour upon them, by little and little, a pint of the decoction of mallow leaves, or flowers; plain whey, or barley water, quite cold; ſtir them briſkly about till all are diſſolved, and become a ſmooth white emulſion, to be forced up the body clyſter-ways, and, by hot cloths, retained as long as poſſible. Repeat it daily or each other day.

Thoſe patients, whoſe ſtomachs can bear oil, may take often a large ſpoonful or two, or more, of oil of ſweet almonds; or of lint-ſeed cold drawn, or even ſallad oil, if no other can be had, either ſingly, or beat up with powdered ſugar, and ſyrup of honey; but it muſt be continued ſome time, for a little avails not, any more than

the

the ſmall quantities of ſyrup of marſhmallows as generally taken. Oil of lintſeed, taken inwardly for ſome weeks, brings away ſtones almoſt without pain.

Twenty, thirty, or more drops of ſweet ſpirits of nitre added to every draught of common drink, is likewiſe very proper in this hot diſeaſe.

That I may here miſs nothing material, that may procure any eaſe in this moſt painful diſorder, even a large emollient cataplaſm, or pultice, applied all round the region of the loins, may be of ſome ſervice. Make it of all, or any one of theſe following vegetables, either ſingle or mixed, maſhed firſt, and then boiled up with the mucilage of lint or fenugreek ſeeds, or marſhmallows; thickened a little with ſome rye, bean, or barley meal: Leaves of pellitory of the wall, mercury, mallows, mullein, beets, flowers of chamomile, white lillies, or any ſuch like emollient herbs, ſome handfuls.

Laſt of all, put the patient up to the breaſt into a warm bath every day. To this purpoſe boil large quantities of any emollient and diuretic herbs, ſhred, ſuch as mellons, mercury, melilot, mint, pellitory, parſley, lovage, cellery, alexanders, and the like, in a large copper of water, half an hour, then ſtrain it off through a ſieve, like wort; when ſufficiently cool ſet the perſon in it, in a deep veſſel, for about half an hour at a time, ſtrewing the ſurface of the bath with bran, or, if he can afford it, pour oil thereon, the better to retain and regulate the heat.

I lately ſaved a patient's life with ſuch a bath, which I ordered, when ſent for, as being ill of the gout I could not go to him. He had laboured for ſome days under a total ſtoppage of urine, and reſolutely refuſed the uſe of the catheter, though he ſhould even die. As ſoon as ſeated in the bath he made water very freely and plentifully, and was as in heaven directly, he ſaid; ſo he did again ſoon after taken out of it, when, by purpoſely ſaving and ſending his urine, I perceived the cauſe was not a ſtone, but rugged membranes ſlipped down from the kidnies, which by lying acroſs the neck of the bladder, intercepted the vent of the urine. He was ſo ſwelled, even up to his ſtomach, from this obſtruction, that it was thought by thoſe who ſaw him in his agony, he could not ſurvive ſix hours.

This method has given relief when nothing elſe would, and it is therefore often the very laſt reſort.

Obſerve here, I often give general directions only, as all is ſafe I order, ſo I leave the reſt to the diſcretion of the manager.

I had once a ſtout young man, who unfortunately had both his ureters plugged up, at the ſame time, ſo ſtrongly with ſtones, that no urine at all could paſs through either, nor any human ſkill could help; of courſe he died, verifying that ſaying of Boetius:

A law eternal does decree
That all things born ſhould mortal be.

And here, by the by, I cannot but take notice of the ſtrange farrago in, and idle multiplicity of, moſt of the recipes in Etmuller, and many other authors, which, inſtead of regularly conſiſting of one main ingredient, as the baſis of the medical intention, and an auxiliary or two, as an aſſiſtant, or corrector to the ſame, abound with ſuch a crowd of different ingredients, as ſerve more to confound than cure; whereas a few ſimple, ſelect, and ſignificant ingredients in a receipt, according to Dr. Glauber's form, are far more preferable to a cart load of ſuch inſignificant ſtuff, and impertinent lumber: the beſt of which, for cheapneſs, cleanneſs, ſafety, and efficacy, I have here freely offered the publick, and very bad muſt the caſe, indeed, be that this plain, and conciſe method, relieves not.

If this way of advice be acceptable, I may proſecute it farther, and continue it for a time. Of the jaundice in your next.

I am, ſir, your humble ſervant,

JOHN COOK, M. D.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Recommend to your friend M. D. (See p. 232.)

℞ *Vin. alb. Liſbon.* ℔ij. *P. cort. Peruv. ſubt.* ʒiv. *Pulv. rad. ſerp. v.* ʒvi. *inf. tepide.*

Poſt dies iij cap. cochl. iij 3. *quaq; hora intervallis.*

After a few days to take it turbid.

Emetic. mitis ſemel in ſept. vj.

Avoid milk, garden ſtuff, fruits, and acids. W.

The

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the late* WAR, *continued from p.* 312.

AS no one had thought of, or foretold the attack upon this iſland, all our pretenders to ſagacity, by way of excuſe for themſelves, endeavoured to repreſent this conqueſt as of no importance, and far from being worth the expence, but all unbiaſſed people of knowledge and underſtanding judged otherwiſe: They knew that our poſſeſſion of it would always be, in time of war, a thorn in the ſide of France, by its being a check, upon all their ports towards the ocean, eſpecially Breſt, Port Lewis and Rochfort, and for this reaſon the city of London thought it deſerved an addreſs of congratulation, which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 329; and it is certain, that if the court of France had thought this iſland of no conſequence, they would never have been at the expence to purchaſe and fortify it, in ſuch a manner as to enable it to make a brave and obſtinate defence; for the purchaſe, fortifying, and defence of that iſland coſt the crown of France a great deal more than our extra-expence in attacking and reducing it amounted to; and if they had in the leaſt ſuſpected our deſign, they would have procured ſuch a number of troops into it,* as would have made it impracticable for us to reduce it; but the whole of their ſuſpicion and care were directed to Cherburg, therefore all the Britiſh ſeamen they had priſoners there, being ſeventy-two in number, were, as ſoon as they heard of our preparations, ordered to be removed to St. Maloes, but in the way thoſe brave fellows found means to over power their guard, and eſcaped back to the coaſt, where they ſeized a ſmall fiſhing veſſel, in which they got ſafe to Wales, and landed near Milford Hayen; near which their pilot was born and bred.

After the reduction of Belleiſle was compleated, the troops and ſome part of the ſquadron were left there for ſecuring our poſſeſſion; but the reſt of the ſquadron ſailed to the iſland of Aix, where they landed, and deſtroyed all the fortifications the French had erected or repaired ſince our laſt viſit to that iſland in 1757. This enabled them to take up their ſtation in Baſque road, by which they blocked up Rochfort ſo cloſe, that not ſo much as a ſingle ſhip could ſtir out; and there they continued during the reſt of this year, notwithſtanding the ſeveral attempts deviſed and made by the French for obliging them to leave that ſtation, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 438, and ditto Mag. 1762 p. 49.

From Rochfort I ſhall proceed to America, where the reader muſt not expect much action this compaign; for as we were now maſters of the whole of Canada †, we had nothing more to do there but to preſerve the conqueſt we had made: However, even for this purpoſe an army was ſtill neceſſary, and therefore beſide the regular troops we ſtill had in that country, our northern colonies provided during the winter for raiſing and equipping the following bodies of men, viz. Maſſachuſets Bay 3000, Connecticut 2300, Rhode iſland 665, and NewYork 1787. Theſe troops were to be all ready againſt the ſpring to join the regulars; and to march wherever there ſhould be occaſion; for though the French inhabitants of Canada pretended to be highly ſatisfied with our government, and had not only put themſelves into a general mourning upon the news of the death of our late king, but had alſo preſented upon that occaſion a moſt loyal addreſs to General Gage our governor of Montreal, which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 217, yet the beſt way of making ourſelves ſure that their practices would correſpond with their profeſſions, was to ſhew them that we were able and ready prepared to puniſh any ſort of contrary behaviour; and the conſequence accordingly was that, during this year, we met with no diſturbance in Canada, either from the French inhabitants, or from any of the neighbouring nations of Indians; therefore I ſhall move ſouthward to Carolina, where at the end of laſt year I left our people engaged in a war with their neighbours the Cherokees §.

Although moſt of the regular troops had

* *See the map of it, Lond. Mag.* 1761, *p.* 232. *and plan. of the chief city and fort, p.* 264. † *See before, p.* 27. § *See before, p. ditto.*

had left Carolina, and returned to New York, before the end of the preceeding year, yet the two Carolinas, with the aſſiſtance of the few regulars that had been left, reſolved to purſue the war with vigour, and for that purpoſe provided for having a ſmall army under Colonel Grant, ready to march in the ſpring, as ſoon as the ſeaſon would permit. This army aſſembled at fort Prince George in May 1761, and the reader may ſee an authentic account of their operations in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 476, and 503.

The ſucceſs of this our little army, and the great diſtreſs to which the Cherokees had been thereby reduced, made them begin to think ſeriouſly of peace, eſpecially as they had found by dire experience, that the French could give them neither aſſiſtance nor relief; therefore in Auguſt they ſent an ambaſſy to Col. Grant, at the head of which was Attakullakulla, commonly known by the name of the little Carpenter, who was one, and I believe now the only one alive of the ſix Cherokee chiefs brought over by Sir Alexander Cuming in 1730*, and who has ever ſince remained a firm friend to the Engliſh: as he had with all his might oppoſed his people's entering into this war, he accepted with joy this meſſage to Col. Grant, who ſent him and his companions with a paſs to the governor of Carolina at Charles Town, where a treaty of peace was concluded, and afterwards approved by both nations, the terms of which may be ſeen in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 699.

In the mean time, if the old notions of witchcraft and dealing with the devil had been prevailing amongſt us, we ſhould have thought, that ſome of the Cherokees had been dealing in that way; for whilſt our troops were rendezvouſing at Fort Prince George, and preparing to march, in order to lay waſte their country with fire and ſword, a moſt violent Tornado, or whirlwind came down from thence, which did a great deal of damage to the ſhipping at Charles Town, and would have laid that beautiful city flat, with the deſtruction of moſt of its inhabitants, if it had not been providentially diverted a little in its rapid courſe, of which ſee a full account in ditto Mag. p. 442.

And whilſt our troops were thus ſucceſsfully employed in compelling the Cherokees to accept of peace, the few remaining tribes of Indians, within the province of Nova Scotia that had not formally ſubmitted to the Britiſh empire, ſent their chiefs to Halifax, where the ceremony of burying the hatchet, which is the Indian manner of concluding a peace, was performed by them and our governor of that province with great ſolemnity, and in the preſence of many ladies and gentlemen, accompanied by a ſet of muſic and vollies of platoons, beſide ſeveral other demonſtrations of joy; ſo that we had not now a declared enemy in North America, except the few French that were cooped up in New Orleans; and it was thought by many, that our ſquadron and troops would have been more uſefully employed in reducing them, than in making a conqueſt of the little iſland of Belleiſle; for whatever we may ſtipulate by treaty, we can never expect to have a free navigation upon the Miſſiſſippi, whilſt any foreign power is poſſeſſed of the land upon both ſides of its mouth.

Thus the only uſe we made of our regular troops in America, during this campaign, was that of reducing the Cherokees, in which there was but about 1400 of them employed; and the only uſe we made of the formidable ſquadron we had in the Weſt Indies during this year, beſide that of protecting our trade, was that of reducing the little iſland of Dominico, of which the reader may ſee an authentic account in ditto Mag. p. 387†.

Before I leave the Weſt Indies I muſt take notice, that towards the end of this year we were in danger of loſing the Bermudas iſlands, not by an open attack from any declared enemy, but by a treacherous conſpiracy among the negro ſlaves, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 87. This is a danger, to which many of our colonies are always ſo much expoſed, that it is amazing the Britiſh legiſlature has never interpoſed by enacting that no negro ſlave ſhall ever be employed in any domeſtic buſineſs, or in any trade that can be exerciſed within doors; for the paſſing of ſuch a law can never be expected from any of our colonies; nor can we expect that ſuch a law will ever be carried into

* *See Lond. Mag. 1755, p. 499. and 1757, p. 681.* † *See ditto, 1761, p. 601.*

into execution by any of them, unleſs compelled thereunto by the conſtant attention of a Britiſh governor, uninfluenced by any voluntary ſallary, or other ſort of free gift, from the people he is appointed to govern.

And in my way to the Eaſt Indies I ſhall take notice, that ſoon after the beginning of this year we ſuffered a conſiderable loſs on the coaſt of Africa, by an accidental fire in the iſland of Goree, of which the reader may ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 443.

As I concluded the Eaſt Indian hiſtory of laſt year with the ſiege and ſurrender of Pondicherry *, which was the laſt place the French had on the Coromandel coaſt, I ſhall begin the hiſtory of this year with the ſiege and ſurrender of Fort Mahe and all the other forts and factories they had upon the Malabar coaſt, of which the reader may ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 438, and 612.

Though the accounts were not arrived when I gave the hiſtory of the year 1760, I muſt now obſerve that during that year a very great alteration happened in Bengal; for general, now Lord Clive, having left that place in February 1760 ſoon after his departure our affairs began, to take an unlucky turn, The Shah Zada † had returned with his army into the ſouthern, and the Maratta's had invaded the northern provinces of Bengal, which very much diminiſhed the uſual revenues of theſe provinces; and to add to theſe misfortunes the nabob's ſon had been killed by lightening, whilſt his army and ours were marching againſt the Shah Zada. By theſe means both the nabob's affairs and thoſe of our company were in very great diſtreſs when Mr. Vanſittart arrived in Auguſt at Calcutta, he having been appointed governor by the company. What this diſtreſs was really owing to I ſhall not pretend to determine; by our governor and his friends it was imputed wholly to the nabob's miſconduct, therefore they reſolved to have him dethroned, or at leaſt diveſted of the power of government, for which purpoſe they privately entered into a treaty with Mir Mahmud Coſſim, his ſon in law, the terms of which and alſo the manner of its being carried into execution ſee in ditto Mag. 1764, p. [110.]

Preſently after this revolution was brought about, our people in Bengal began to act with their wonted ſpirit: The main body oftheir troops was ſent, under the command of Major Carnac, againſt the Shah Zada in the north: Another body of their troops was ſent under the command of Major York againſt the Maratta's and ſome rebellious Rajahs in the ſouth: This laſt having the ſhorteſt way to march, came firſt up with the enemy, and gave them a total defeat: Major Carnac puſhed on likewiſe with all poſſible expedition towards the Shah, and having left a garriſon at Patna, after three days march from thence he came up with him, attacked him directly, and obtained a compleat victory, of which the reader may ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 560.

By theſe two victories a profound tranquility was, ſoon after the beginning of 1761, reſtored to the three provinces of Bahar, Bengal, and Orixa; and our new nabob or Soubah, Mir Mahmud Coſſim, as well as our company recovered the full and peaceable poſſeſſion of all the revenues reſpectively belonging to them: though it does not appear, that in either of theſe expeditions our people had any extraordinary aſſiſtance from the new Soubah they had created; and it very ſoon appeared that he was as little fond of their company in time of peace, as he was in time of war, and that he was not like to be more grateful than his predeceſſor, for his advancement to the Muſnud; for though Muckſadabad had always before been made the ſeat of empire, and the chief reſidence of the ſoubahs of theſe three provinces, yet in April following he removed himſelf and court to Monghеer, about 200 miles further up the country, where he ſoon began to prepare for preventing its being ever in our power to treat him as we had done his predeceſſors, though during this year nothing extraordinary happened between him and our people in that country.

But now, before I leave the Eaſt Indies, I muſt take notice, that ſoon after the beginning of 1760, all our ſettlements in the iſland of Sumatra were reduced

* *See Lond. Mag. 1764, p. 91.*

† *See ditto Mag. 1763, p. 83.*

reduced by three French frigates, ſaid to be under the command of the count d'Eſtaing, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 445. But I muſt obſerve that if they were under his command, he muſt have altered the reſolution he was in the October preceding*.

I ſhould now give, according to my uſual method, thoſe remarkable occurrences that happened this year at home after the ſeſſion of parliament, which had any relation to the war; but as the chief of them was a negociation for putting an end to it by a treaty of peace, and as the war in Germany muſt be ſuppoſed to have had ſome influence upon that negociation, I ſhall give the hiſtory of this year's campaign in that country, before I give an account of that negociation, or any other occurrence that happened here at home after the prorogation and diſſolution of our parliament.

Although both the French and allied armies had retired into their winter quarters ſoon after the beginning of December, 1760 †, yet during the winter, ſkirmiſhes often happened between detached parties from the two armies, of two of which the reader may ſee an account in Lond. Mag. 1761, p. 55. And on the 9th of February the whole allied army aſſembled, and began their march towards Caſſel, in order to attack the French in their quarters, whilſt General Sporcken with a detachment marched towards Eyſenach, to join the body of Pruſſians, that, in the beginning of winter, had come as far as Erfurth ‡, and, in conjunction with them to attack the Saxon quarters on that ſide. As this was a ſurprize upon the French, and as their quarters were widely diſperſed, the allies met at firſt with a good deal of ſucceſs, and had actually begun an attack upon Caſſel and Ziegenhayn; but by the 21ſt of March Marſhal Broglio having got his army together, he, on that day, attacked, and gained a conſiderable advantage over a large detachment of the allied army under the hereditary prince of Brunſwic, whereupon the allies were obliged to retreat, and abandon their attack upon both theſe places; of all which the reader may ſee a particular account in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 111, 147, 9, 167, and 221.

From this time the two armies continued in their cantonments, the allies in and about Paderborn, with a ſtrong detachment under General Sporcken at Warbourg, upon the Dymel, and the French, in and about Caſſel, without any remarkable rencounter happening between them; but as the French, beſide their army under marſhal Broglio, began in April to aſſemble another army upon the Lower Rhine, under the prince of Soubize, Prince Ferdinand was obliged to divide his army, and to detach as great a part of it as he could poſſibly ſpare, under the hereditary prince, who, about the middle of that month fixed his head quarters at Nottelen, near Munſter, in order to oppoſe the prince of Soubize, as ſoon as he ſhould paſs the Rhine, which, however, he did not paſs with his whole army, till after the beginning of June, and the hereditary prince, who, by this time, had advanced parties poſted at Coffeldt and Dulmen, took that opportunity to ſend Colonel Schieter, with his Huſſars over that river, to do the French as much miſchief on this hither ſide as he could, of whoſe expedition and retreat, the reader may ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 335.

This inroad which Col. Schieter made upon the French poſts on the Rhine, was not of itſelf of any great conſideration, but it probably was the cauſe of an important change in the meaſures concerted by the court of France, with regard to the operations of the enſuing campaign. The inroad made by the hereditary prince upon thoſe poſts, towards the end of the preceding campaign §, or rather a fatality in the French councils, had made them reſolve to form an army upon the Lower Rhine, inſtead of ſending all the troops they could ſpare to reinforce Marſhal Broglio upon the Main; and the ſame fatality made them put that army under the command of the prince of Soubize, who was an older general than Broglio, and conſequently was to have of courſe the chief command, in caſe it ſhould be found neceſſary for the two armies to join, and the honour of any advantage, or victory, that might be obtained by the combined army. This made it ſo late before either of their armies could begin to act, and this

July, 1764.

* *See ditto Mag.* 1763, *p.* 191. † *See before, p.* 149. ‡ *See ditto.* § *See before, p.* 148.

inroad ſhewed them that their poſts upon the Rhine were ſtill expoſed to be inſulted by the allies; therefore they ſent orders to Marſhal Broglio to join the prince of Soubize, and to bring the allies to a battle as ſoon as poſſible. Theſe orders, we may believe, were not agreeable to M. Broglio, but he was obliged to obey, and for that purpoſe marched with his whole army from Caſſel towards the end of June. In the mean time Prince Ferdinand had marched with the main body of the allied army from Paderborn to Soeſt, leaving General Sporcken with his detachment ſtill upon the Dymel, by way of advanced guard, who, upon the approach of the whole French army, retreated as quickly as poſſible, but M. Broglio had marched and paſſed that river with ſo much expedition, that he came up with his rear guard, which he attacked, killed a good many, took about 800 priſoners, and made himſelf maſter of 19 pieces of cannon, near 400 horſes, and upwards of 170 waggons, and other carriages. Preſently after this advantage he, by detachments, reduced Warbourg, Dringelborg, and Paderborn; ſo that on the 2d of July prince Ferdinand was obliged to retire towards the Lippe, where he was joined by the hereditary prince with the troops under his command, and the two French armies having afterwards joined, they, on the 15th of July, attacked the allied army at Kirch Denkern *; of which ſee an authentic account, in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 388, 9, 420, 1, 2, 445.

In the account of this battle ſaid to be given by M. Broglio, there is not a word ſaid of what was done upon the left of the French army commanded by the prince of Soubize; and it does ſeem that the French, on that ſide, did not act with any vigour, which gave Prince Ferdinand an opportunity to reinforce our left with freſh troops, and this was what obliged M. Broglio to retreat, which, he ſays, they did in good order, and without being purſued farther than the hedges of Fellingſhauſen. Upon the whole, he ſays, their loſs in this battle amounted only to about 2400 killed, wounded, and priſoners, and yet from Cologne we were told, that the number of officers wounded in this battle, and brought into the hoſpital in that city, before the 27th, exceeded 200, and that the number of wounded ſoldiers then brought in was near 3000; ſo that their whole loſs muſt have been equal to what is mentioned in our accounts.

However, though after this affair their two armies again ſeparated, and both retreated a little, yet their loſs was ſoon made ſo much more than good, that before the end of Auguſt, Soubize had advanced as far as Dulmen, and threatened Munſter with a ſiege; and Broglio had advanced as far as Hoxeter, which he had begun to fortify, as if he intended to ſecure a paſſage over the Weſer at that place. Though theſe two armies were thus at ſuch a great diſtance from each other, yet, it ſeems, Prince Ferdinand was not ſtrong enough, or could not find an opportunity, to attack either with advantage; but during this whole interval there were ſkirmiſhes daily happening between detached parties, in one of which, the young and brave Prince Henry of Brunſwick was, on the 20th of July, ſo dangerouſly wounded that notwithſtanding the utmoſt care of the beſt ſurgeons, of the French army as well as of our own, he died on the 9th of Auguſt, in the 20th year of his age. In moſt of theſe ſkirmiſhes the allies had the advantage, particularly on the other ſide of the Weſer, where the loſs of the French, in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, amounted to 44 officers and 759 ſoldiers, beſide 800 of their horſes taken by a party of the allies, under General Luckner; and on this ſide of the Weſer, the hereditary prince, by a forced march came unexpectedly, Auguſt 30th, to Dorſtein, where were all the ovens for ſupplying Soubize's army with bread, and though the French had fortified it, and had a whole battalion in garriſon, he attacked it with ſuch vigour, that before night the garriſon were obliged to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, after which he deſtroyed, or carried off all the ovens and magazines, they had in the place, and retreated in ſafety with his priſoners and plunder to his former poſt.

From this time the French, in all the operations of their two great armies, ſeem to have had no other view but

* *See the plan, Lond. Mag. 1761, p. 460.*

that

that of raiſing contributions, which might be of advantage to their generals, but could be of no other advantage to their cauſe, than that of putting this country to expence, by diſtreſſing and plundering our allies, as they perhaps ſuppoſed, that we would oblige ourſelves to make good the damage to all our other allies, as well as we had done with reſpect to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel *. For this purpoſe Marſhal Broglio, in Auguſt, paſſed the Weſer with his whole army, which he poſted in a ſtrong camp near Eimbeck, from whence he ſent a detachment to raiſe contributions, but could not attempt the beſieging of Hanover, as Prince Ferdinand, with the allied army, had come to encamp at Ohr, near Hamelen, and in that caſe would have found an opportunity to attack him, but could not riſk attacking him in his ſtrong and fortified camp at Eimbeck, therefore he could only think of making repriſals, on their magazines in the ſouth part of Heſſe; of all which ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 562. On the other ſide as Prince Henry, ſoon after the affair of Dorſten, was ordered to march, with moſt of the troops under his command, to join Prince Ferdinand, Soubize's army took the opportunity to ſpread itſelf by detachments over almoſt the whole north part of Weſtphalia, particularly the city and biſhopric of Oſnabrug, which they pillaged in a cruel manner; of all which ſee an account in ditto Mag. p. *ead.* Their reaſon for this cruel uſage was probably this: The elector of Cologne, their friend †, having died on the 6th of February, the biſhoprick of Oſnabrug was now, in ſome meaſure, the property of Hanover, as by the conſtitution of the empire, the next biſhop of Oſuabrug was to be a deſcendant of that family, therefore the French now conſidered it as an enemy's country, and treated it accordingly.

At laſt Prince Ferdinand having got intelligence that Broglio had very much weakened his army, by ſending out detachments, he laid a ſcheme for ſurpriſing, and attacking him in his camp, the ſucceſs of which was by meer accident prevented, as the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. p. 616, 17.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

A Letter to the Minority.

GENTLEMEN,

I SHALL now endeavour to prove that you receive your informations through empty heads, at your palace of ſedition in Albemarle-ſtreet; that, as ſelf-created inquiſitors of ſtate, you are either unequal to the taſk of juſtly judging on the intelligence you receive; or in order to ſpread the blaze of faction which you have enkindled, that you miſrepreſent the plaineſt facts, and fallaciouſly utter them to the world, through the aſinine head of the North Briton.

The truth of theſe poſitions I ſhall evince from No. CIII. of that paper: In which your long-eared editor ſo vociferouſly brays forth your ravings againſt the Spaniards for breach of the peace lately concluded, and againſt thoſe who accompliſhed it. That this may be effected in the moſt candid manner, I ſhall again lay before you the ſeventeenth article of the peace, ſubjoin a ſuccinct and faithful narrative of what has been tranſacted ſince the concluſion of hoſtilities, in order to preſerve to this nation the ſtipulated right of cutting logwood; and then ſhew you that inſtead of violating this treaty, the Spaniard has proceeded according to ſuch meaſures as are abſolutely neceſſary for preſerving this beneficial branch of commerce to this realm alone.

ARTICLE XVII.

" His Britannic Majeſty ſhall cauſe to be demoliſhed, all the fortifications which his ſubjects ſhall have erected in the bay of Honduras, and other places of the territory of Spain in that part of the world, four months after the ratification of the preſent treaty; and his catholic majeſty ſhall not permit his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects, or their workmen to be diſturbed or moleſted, under any pretence whatſoever, in the ſaid places, in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood: and for this purpoſe they may build without hindrance and occupy without interruption, the houſes and magazines which are neceſſary for them or their families, and for their effects: and his catholic majeſty aſſures to them, by this article, the full enjoyment of theſe advantages and powers on the Spaniſh coaſt and territories,

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1761, *p.* 576. † *See ditto, p.* 55.

tories, as above ſtipulated, immediately after the ratification of the preſent treaty."

In this maner, at the eaſy purchaſe of the demolition of what are called fortifications, built by Buccaneers and Pirates, contrary to the law of nations, and never pretended to be garriſoned by the troops of this crown, we have acquired the long-diſputed right of cutting logwood: an acquiſition of more conſequence to the commerce of this nation, than all that was obtained by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, concluded by the futile leader of your Minority.

Such being the advantage of this article of the treaty, it became neceſſary to ſtipulate ſome farther meaſures by which this aquiſition might be preſerved to us alone. The manner in which this has been effected ſhall be ſhewn from thoſe very papers, by the evidence of which, you aſſert, the treaty has been violated on the part of Spain.

It is evident, from the petition of the logwood-cutters to Governor Lyttelton, that, from the month of April laſt year, to the fourth day of February in this, they had remained undiſturbed in the occupation and poſſeſſion of all that had been ſtipulated by the treaty of peace; and that the ſuſpenſion of their logwood cutting had been in conſequence of a letter, of the 29th of December, written to Joſeph Maud by Phillipe Remires d'Eſtines, Captain-General of Jucatan, who had arrived at Campeachy the 7th of the ſame month. Before the arrival of this Spaniard, the letter of the ſeventeenth article had been ſtrictly obſerved on the part of his countrymen in America: but as ſomething relative to ſecuring this trade to the Engliſh, and preventing the Spaniards from being impoſed upon, by pretenders to the rights of Britiſh ſubjects, had been foreſeen to be abſolutely neceſſary to be eſtabliſhed, that ſtipulation had been agreed on between the crowns of Great Britain and Spain; and, according to Don Remires's words, it conſiſted in obliging the logwood-cutters either to be furniſhed "with the royal ſchedule which Spain had expedited to this end, or with the licence of the king of England, for the aforeſaid effect;" and which was unknown before his arrival.

It had been foreſeen by both courts, that the vulture's eye of mercantile rapaciouſneſs, which reſides in all commercial ſtates, would quickly diſcern the advantages that might be derived from the above article, of the treaty, to the merchants of Holland, France, and of all the maritime powers: and with that view, that ſhips fitted out in theſe countries, and navigated by Engliſh ſeamen, would undoubtedly be ſent to the Bay of Honduras, to poſſeſs themſelves of thoſe advantageous ſtipulations, which were intended for Great Britain only.

It is, alas! too evident, that the late war, ſo ruinous to this realm, in the profuſion of uſeleſs millions of money, and in the ſacrifice of thouſands of brave and uſeful ſubjects, had deſtined ſuch numbers to the ſea ſervice more than peace can employ, and by that means forced them to ſeek their bread in alien lands, that ſailors for the above purpoſe could not be wanting.

Hence it appears how abſolutely neceſſary it was, that either the abovementioned ſchedule or licence ſhould be found in the hands of thoſe who were cutting logwood, as the beſt preſervative both of the Engliſh and Spaniſh rights, from the invaſion of others by falacious means, and a mutual benefit to both nations.

That the want of theſe authorities is the chief reaſon for the ſurpenſion of the logwood cutting is evident from the words of Don Philip Remires, that in conſideration of the want of inſtruments for your introduction, &c, "And I expect you will preſent me with the royal ſchedule that the king my maſter diſpatched to this end, or with orders from the king of Great Britain for this effect; and there is no doubt but I ſhall then attend to it with the care and equity I am commanded, iſſuing for that purpoſe the neceſſary orders to all the commandants, cabos, military and juſticiary, of all the diſtricts of their juriſdiction, &c."

By the 17th article of the treaty the Engliſh are entitled to the cutting of logwood only; but it is evident, from the words of Remires, uncontradicted by the petitioners to governor Lyttelton, "that they had extended themſelves, gathering fruits as in their own country, and without waiting to ſettle the limits with the neceſſary ſolemnity

that

that ſhould have ſecured their eſtabliſhment." Theſe circumſtances, had they been committed by Spaniards againſt Engliſhmen, you would have ordered your North Briton to bray forth as the firſt violation of the peace; and have roared as loud, and in the ſame language too, on that tranſaction, as you do on the preſent. Truth and juſtice make no part of thoſe motives which influence your conduct.

Now, Gentlemen, I would gladly know, whether the miniſters who ſtipulated the condition of logwood cutting, by the authority of poſſeſſing either ſchedule or licence, and thereby precluding foreign merchants from enjoying our commercial rights, through means of Engliſh ſubjects in their ſervice, have not proved themſelves deſerving the charge which his majeſty has committed to their conduct and the confidence of the public? Whether Don Remires has not acted as a faithful ſervant to his maſter, and a juſt ally to this crown by ſuſpending the logwood cutters, till they are entitled to it by the ſtipulated authorities? Would not the indiſcriminate permiſſion of all, who call themſelves Engliſhmen, to this beneficial right, in a great meaſure annihilate the advantages which are fixed by treaty to the ſubjects and merchants of this iſland? Muſt not this ſuſpenſion be ultimately attended with immenſe benefit to this nation, and ought it not on that account to be applauded at preſent by all who deſire the happineſs of England?

Such being the true ſtate of the above caſe, is it not ſelf-evident that either you know not what you receive and read, or care not what falſehoods you ſend forth, to the deluſion of your fellow-ſubjects, and to the creating diſaffection to his majeſty? Had you the leaſt remaining ſenſe of ſhame, you would remain eternally ſilent after this flagrant impoſition on the public. Let me aſk you if the preſerving to this realm the rights which were obtained by the 17th article of the treaty of peace, by a Spaniſh ſubject, can afford the leaſt pretext for ſo groſsly calumniating his maſter with the ignominious epithets of "faithleſs, oppreſſive, avaritious, inſolent, proud, treacherous, uſurping, ſavage-minded?" Cannot you be content with abuſing your lawful ſovereign in your compotations at your palace of ſedition? Muſt you add to the diſloyalty of the latter the impudence of the former, and manifeſt on all occaſions your deteſtation of royalty and obedience?

Is the neceſſary poſſeſſion of the abovementioned authorities for the cutting logwood, a circumſtance for reviling the miniſters who eſtabliſhed that, and concluded the peace; when by theſe authorities that right of cutting is ſecured to the ſubjects of this nation, and the evaſive means of acquiring it by Engliſhmen, who are not Engliſh ſubjects, precluded?

Would you have "the Spaniſh ambaſſador arreſted, the French ordered home, ours recalled from Madrid and Paris, proviſional letters of repriſals iſſued, and an indemnification inſiſted on, previous to any negotiation with that court, whoſe behaviour has given riſe to theſe complaints;" becauſe both the crowns of England and of Spain, and the captain general of Jucatan, have preſerved to this kingdom ſolely the right of cutting logwood in the bay of Honduras? Yet, ſuch are the bragging demands of your long-eared North-Britons.

Is it for the above reaſons you evince your zeal for rebellion, by indirectly wiſhing for a Cromwell, in place of that king whoſe deſire and whoſe endeavours are conſtantly exerted for his ſubjects happineſs, and whoſe virtues endear him to all who are actuated by the true ſenſations of humanity and allegiance; a prince againſt whom your cauſtic reſentment has ariſen for no other reaſon, than that he will not ſuffer himſelf either to be over-ruled and miſled, or his ſubjects to be notoriouſly oppreſſed, as they have too long been during the adminiſtration of ſome of your gang and of your congenial predeceſſors? Is it becoming men of your principles and practices, to ſtagmatize the preſent miniſtry with "being intent only on gorging their pockets with the plunder of the public;" when all of your tribe, and their anceſtors, who have ever been in place, have employed their hands and heads in promoting encreaſe of public rapine; who, after having ſquandered more than five hundred millions of money ſince their firſt being in power, and having involved their fellow-ſubjects in a debt of one hundred and fifty millions to enrich

enrich themſelves, have, have ſtill the aſſurance to pretend to the exalted appellation of patriots, and to condemn the meaſures of men who are employed to remedy their malverſations? Is it becauſe all poſſible precaution has been taken both by the Engliſh and Spaniſh miniſtry, to ſecure the 17th article of the peace to this kingdom only, that you have ſtigmatiſed the former by the appellations "of a faction, whoſe elevation is our ſhame, and whoſe continuance in power is our laſting diſgrace; with Highland complaiſance to arbitrary power and innate love to the family of Bourbon, who have renounced our right to the cutting of logwood for ever, and in a moment trampled in the duſt Engliſh honour, our higheſt intereſts, and that honeſt gratitude ſo inſeparable with the freeborn?" Is the attention which was paid to the ſecuring our logwood trade in the Bay of Honduras by the late peace, and which was entirely neglected in that of Aix la Chapelle by your veteran pantine miniſter, into whoſe mob you are inliſted, a reaſon for exclaiming, "that the negotiators of this notable compact are anſwerable to us, for all the meaſures planned and executed by themſelves, in wilful oppoſition to the ſenſe of the majority (alias minority) of the nation, and the plaineſt dictates of common reaſon: they deſtroyed thoſe forts that were the ſafety of our people, and therefore they muſt anſwer to us for our loſt honour, our ruined ſubjects, and diſappointed merchants?" after ſuch flagrant proofs of falſhood, malice and ſedition, will you preſume to oppoſe the miniſters, who have ſecured to us the logwood trade? Will you pretend to the diſcharge of any miniſterial duty, who cannot diſcern the preſervation from the breach of a treaty? You who would precipitate the nation into the abyſs of war becauſe the advantages of the laſt peace are effectually ſecured by ſucceeding meaſures? Certainly your laſt winter's diſappointment has turned the underſtandings of all who poſſeſſed any in your Coterie; or aſhamed of your cauſe, they have deſerted the banners of ſedition and returned with allegiance to their lawful ſovereign. Wherefore go ye and do likewiſe. (See p. 327.)

A Speech of one of the Savages amongſt the Mickmacs*, *being an Eulogium on ſome of their Chiefs, tranſlated from the French, contained in the* Lettres & Memoires, &c. du Cap Breton.

OH! thou, who loadeſt us with favours—Thou, who exciteſt in us tranſports of gratitude, thou art like a tree, which, by its long and extended roots, ſuſtains a thouſand ſhoots. Thou reſembleſt one ſingle benefactor diſcovered upon the borders of ſome vaſt lake. Thou art as the turpentine tree itſelf, which at all ſeaſons diſtils its gummy juice. Juſtly mayſt thou be compared to thoſe mild and ſun-ſhining days, which ſometimes are ſeen in the midſt of the ſevereſt winters, and whoſe happy influence we cannot fail to experience. Thou art great in thyſelf, and yet more ſo, as the merits of thy anceſtors detract nothing from thy own. The remembrance of thy great, great, great grand father indeed (ſtill recent amongſt us) reminds us of the name of one of our moſt expert hunters. What wonders have we not ſeen him perform, when he came to thoſe places where they beat for the † Orignaux, and the Cariboux. His dexterity in taking thoſe animals was no way ſuperior to ours, but then he had a peculiar talent in ſeizing them by his ſpringing, at the very firſt onſet upon their heads; at the ſame time he darted them with that vigour, that although they were thrice as ſtrong and more active, and were capable merely by their legs of croſſing the mountains of ſnow, more expeditiouſly, than we can do with our

* *In a letter from Col. Frye to the Governor of New England, dated Fort Cumberland, Chignecto, March 7, 1760, is the following paſſage relative to thoſe very people.*

"*Mr. Manach further told me, that they were all of one nation, and known by the name of Mickmacks; that they were very numerous, amounting to near* 3000 *ſouls; that he had learned their language ſince he had been amongſt them, and found ſo much excellence in it, that he was well perſuaded, if the beauties of it were known in Europe, there would be ſeminaries erected for the propagation of it.* (*See vol.* 1760, *p.* 377.)

† *Two ſorts of Mooſe deer.*

ſledges

ſledges, he, nevertheleſs came up with them, tired them out, and killed them; afterwards he choſe to bleed them himſelf, and regaled us with their blood; nay, he ſkinned them, and delivered the whole bodies of thoſe beaſts for our repaſt.

How greatly ſoever thy great, great, great grandfather ſignalized himſelf in this particular kind of chace; yet what has not thy great great grandfather done in that of the beavers? He was far more induſtrious than thoſe animals themſelves, who almoſt equal men. By his frequent watching around their huts, by his repeated alarms ſeveral times in a ſingle night, he knew the method of making them retire into their ſleeping places, and, by this method, made an exact calculation of the number of thoſe creatures, which he had ſeen diſperſed in the day time; nothing equalled that foreſight of his, which enabled him to diſcover whereabouts they procured their lading of mud, or where they felled, with their teeth, ſuch young trees as thoſe they formed their dykes with; nothing was more amazing than that ſkill he had of at once declaring that in ſuch particular places were the huts of thoſe animals. As to thy great grandfather, what a ſurprizing genius was he in forming traps for lynxes, martins, and polecats! Maſter of ſecrets peculiar to himſelf, and entirely unknown to others; he enticed thoſe animals to fall into his ſnares, rather than thoſe of any one elſe; poſſeſſed beſides all this of a great quantity of wares for traffick, he never was at any loſs to oblige his friends with them. Let us now nevertheleſs take notice of thy grandfather, who has a thouſand and a thouſand times regaled our young people with ſea wolves; how frequently did we in thoſe happy days anoint our loins with oil in his cabin? How frequently has he not invited, and even conſtrained us to accompany him home, when we returned with our empty canoes, that he might indemnify us for our want of ſucceſs? Was not thy father, however, in every way remarkably famous? Was he not a perfect maſter in the art of ſhooting both flying and ſtanding? When did his aim ever prove unſucceſsful? In drawing the buſtards into his nets he was moſt ſingularly dextrous; we were all of us indeed ſufficiently verſed in the art of counterfeiting the cries of thoſe birds; but he, however, vaſtly excelled us by certain modulations of his voice, ſo that no one could poſſibly diſtinguiſh the buſtard's notes from his, by means of which and other ſuch artifices he was always ſucceſsful. Whenever, indeed, he returned from the coverts he filled us with ſhame; but at the ſame time the manner in which he applied his ſucceſs extinguiſhed our envy by ſubſtituting and exciting in our hearts the moſt grateful acknowledgments. As to any encomiums I can beſtow upon thyſelf, I muſt confeſs, that, loaded as I am with the favours I have received, I want words to expreſs myſelf. Read then, in my countenance, my ſentiments towards thee, and reſt ſatisfied with my preſent method of expreſſing my gratitude, by taking and graſping thy hand.

Of the Neceſſity of breeding Colts from ſound Stallions.

IT is a pretty general rule, that beginning well is a likely means towards obtaining the deſired end; but this maxim is too frequently unobſerved with regard to the animal before us (the horſe); I mean, in the propagation of the ſpecies. It is true, a long pedigree of famous ſires is much attended to; and frequently the atchievements of the creature from which we propagate ſpeak much in his praiſe, whether it be on the courſe, or in the field: Theſe, added to a well-proportioned make, with reſpect to ſtrength and ſize, induce many to look no farther, but conclude a colt from ſuch illuſtrious family cannot fail to anſwer every deſired end, and ſo, without any further thought, bring the mare to be covered by ſuch horſe: And many ſuch are diſperſed about the country, in the hands of inn-keepers, or jockeys, who can talk much about racing and hunting, and by publiſhing a high premium for a ſtint, make the horſe in their poſſeſſion very famous; when rather than loſe any griſt which may come to mill, they will take a very trifle for a leap, or the ſtint; but then with this caution, "'Tis a favour to you, as a friend;

a friend; but I muſt inſiſt on its being kept ſecret."

Now it is well known, that rarely any famous horſe can fall into ſuch hands, except he be deemed unfit for any further ſervice on the turf, or in the chace, by being blind, having ſplints, ſpavins, ring-bones, broken wind, foundered, or ſome ſuch chronical diſeaſe, which in its nature is liable to be communicated to his offſpring; by which means he is become uſeleſs to his maſter, who frequently beſtows the creature, thus diſabled, as a gift to his groom, or jockey boy: Theſe, well knowing the keeping ſuch a horſe will be little advantage, therefore ſell him to the firſt who may bid any tolerable ſum for him; whereby this (once) ſo famous (but now uſeleſs) creature becomes the property of ſome one of thoſe men aforeſaid, who have many tolerable good mares brought to them by unthinking people; and by which means a conſiderable number of well-made colts are procured, and from whom the expectation of many are raiſed, but often greatly to their diſappointment, or more often of thoſe who have too eagerly purchaſed ſuch colts while ſuckling; becauſe thoſe colts, we frequently ſee, have, at two, three, four, or five years old, ſplints on their legs, ſpavins on their joints, ring-bones in their paſterns, or are foundered in their feet, at ſix years go blind with a cataract, and at ſeven become broken-winded, through the unproportioned make of the thorax and its contents; and are thereby rendered unfit for any ſervice ſuitable to their make, but are put to mere drudgery, or condemned to die, unleſs it happens to be a mare; and then ſhe frequently is turned out on ſome common, or on ſome poor land, juſt barely to get a living and breed a colt, which colt, it is an hundred to one is begotten by an horſe ſubject to ſome of the aforeſaid maladies: Hence in their offspring we may, and often do, ſee theſe diſeaſes complicated.

On the Culture of Potatoes, and Magazan Beans.

THE Iriſh purple is the beſt and ſweeteſt ſort, and forwardeſt; the middling ſize and brighteſt, the beſt ſeed, ſet whole.

Set ſome in February, March, and April, in a fine deep tilth, in any ſoil: In froſt cover the firſt ſetting with litter or fern.

Set them ſix inches deep, in a kind of hillock, or like a mole-caſt: (Mark this) —They are now out of the ground, therefore it is too late to ſow them. But obſerve this method: Carefully mould them up every month or fortnight, and there will be near a buſhel under your hillock by July or Auguſt: Be ſtill moulding up as high as you can; therefore ſet your ſeed at firſt a yard diſtant ſquare. The authors of The Complete Body of Huſbandry knew not this method, and The Complete Body of Gardening takes no notice of this valuable root.

Mr. Miller is full, but wrong.

The white kidney ſort, in looſe ground, will run all into ſtringy roots; the pink-coloured forward ſort will do very well, ſown in the former manner; and the ſmalleſt potatoes are good ſeed, but theſe are often thrown to hogs.

Now the magazan bean, for man or horſe, is as ſweet as the Windſor.

Set ſome the latter end of November, and ſome in December, in loamy ground, in rows near a yard diſtant, pretty thick and deepiſh (four inches.) In froſt cover the rows with dung.

In January, February, and March, ſet ſome more, as before, but not ſo thick. (Keep cats in your garden). When your rows are too thin, plant ſome out of your thick rows; all to be four inches diſtant: Mould them up, and uſe the Dutch hoe all the ſummer.

Now you ſee the excellence of this bean. In the beginning of May your firſt-ſown will bloſſom, tho' but half a foot high, and begin to bloſſom from the very bottom to the top, and ſo on, as they riſe to a yard high, but they will be ſtrong, and ſend three or four from one root: But be ſure never top them; it will make the kids and beans ſmall, though perhaps more in number; it is a bad way.

See the preference of this to the horſe-bean: It runs all into ſtraw in compariſon, and is apt to break and blow down.

The former beans at harveſt ſhould be pulled as they ripen, if only few were ſown, or, if many, the ſtalks pulled up and ſet upright to dry: When

dry,

dry, they may be ſplit for horſes; or for hogs they are excellent.

May 21, 1764. Your, &c.

[*Muſeum Ruſticum.*]

Of Surnames. from Bigland's Obſervations on Marriages, *&c.*

"NAMES, called in Latin *nomina, quaſi notamina*, were firſt impoſed for the diſtinction of perſons, which we now call Chriſtian names; after, for difference of families, which we call ſurnames, and have been eſpecially reſpected, as whereon the glory and credit of men is grounded, and by which the fame is conveyed to the knowledge of poſterity; and every perſon had in the beginning one only proper name, as Adam, Joſeph, &c.

Camden obſerves, he never could find an hereditary ſurname in England before the conqueſt: The ſurnames in Doomſday book were brought in by the Normans, who not long before had taken them but they were moſtly noted with a *de*, as John de Babington Walter de Hugget, Nicholas de Yateman, &c. or Ricardus filius Roberti, &c, and that they were not ſettled among the common people till about the reign of King Edward II. Surnames not from ſire, but becauſe ſuperadded to the Chriſtian name. Places anciently gave names to perſons, and not the contrary: William ſon of Roger Fitz Valerine, in the time of King Henry I. being born in the caſtle of Howard in Wales, did from thence aſſume the name of the place of his birth, and tranſmitted the ſame to his poſterity. Edward of Caernarvon, ſo called from the place of his nativity; ſo Thomas of Brotherton, from the village in Yorkſhire wherein he was born; and John of Gaunt, from the city of Gaunt, in Flanders, where he was born.

The cuſtom of taking names from towns and villages in England, is a ſufficient proof of the ancient deſcents of thoſe families who are ſtill inhabitants of the ſame places. Some took their names from their offices; others from foreſts; others from woods; others from hills, dales, trees, &c. others from fiſhes.

From the alteration of names in early times it is, that at this day many families, who have neglected to keep up their pedigrees, are at a loſs to account for the ſimilar bearing of arms, whoſe names are ſo widely different, while yet they might all originally be deſcended from one and the ſame common anceſtor. Little (for inſtance) would any one think to look for the family and arms of Botteville, in the preſent Viſcount Weymouth; and this only, becauſe in the reign of Edward IV. John de Botteville reſided at one of the inns of court, and from thence was named John of Th'Inne (Thynne); and as little would he ſuſpect, that that poor deſerted and expoſed infant at Newark upon Trent, commonly called *Tom among us*, ſhould afterwards be metamorphoſed into the great Dr. Thomas Magnus."

Addreſs to the Gentlemen. From Religio Laici, *juſt publiſhed.*

"AT a proper time marry, and never think of gratifying thoſe deſires, which God has implanted for the wiſeſt and kindeſt purpoſes, in a manner that will prevent theſe purpoſes from being accompliſhed. If concubinage (which was always a different thing from whoredom) has been allowed in ſome parts of the world, in times long ſince paſt, it has been prohibited in all Chriſtian nations, becauſe it has been found, by experience, to be deſtructive of order, and greatly detrimental to the well-being of mankind in general.

Put concubinage in the moſt favourable light; and ſuppoſe you take a poor unhappy creature from the common, who has been had by a hundred different men, and been hacked about till ſhe is glad to go into keeping. Tho' you have had no hand in the firſt great ſin of ſeducing her, yet ſtill you are acting a continuance of that crime, in open defiance of the laws both of God and your country. Beſides, you ſet a bad example to the world, from which you will probably endeavour to hide that firſt part of her ſtory, leſt it ſhould ſay, you are eaſily pleaſed who can take up with the leavings of a multitude; and tho' you may have taken all poſſible precaution to have her made ſound, it is difficult to be ſure of it, much more that ſhe will confine herſelf to you only, who has been accuſtomed to the promiſcuous embraces of ſo many

men, ſome of which, 'tis odds, ſhe likes better than you. Thus you are in the greateſt danger of ſuffering in your health, and perhaps of being rendered incapable of ſupporting your own family in an honourable way. Can your conſcience, can your prudence, juſtify this way of acting?

If you are the firſt debaucher of a girl, you have broke a link in the chain of providence, which can never be pieced again. You have robbed ſome ſincere lover of a chaſte miſtreſs, perhaps a wife; robbed her of her honour, the moſt brilliant jewel in the character of a woman; robbed her of her ſtation in the world, for no virtuous one will hereafter rank with her; robbed her of the peace of her conſcience, which will be always flying in her face; brought a diſgrace upon her father, mother, brothers, ſiſters, and all her family, who have a right to ſet as great a value upon the honour of it, as you have upon that of your own; and I much fear ſhe has been prevailed upon to ſubmit to all this variety of evil, by the fair promiſes of unchangeable love which you made her, and never meant to keep.

But I will ſuppoſe that all engagements are mutually obſerved; and this is, at beſt, ſuppoſing a continuation of a ſinful life, and, if you die in it, of eternal damnation. Suppoſe then, I ſay, you keep your word, and don't abandon her, and ſhe is true to you, then children will probably be the conſequence, which will heighten the endearment to that degree, that it is not impoſſible but, conſcious of her diſhonourable, ſinful life, ſhe may teaze you into matrimony. If ſhe ſucceeds, what a miſerable train of bad conſequences muſt follow? Yourſelf, your family, diſgraced for ever; nay, probably, ſuch a chain of law-ſuits about the legitimate ſucceſſion to your eſtate, as will tear it in pieces. If ſhe fail in the attempt, then, at beſt, you undergo all the inconvenience of the married ſtate without the chief advantage, to wit, the aſſiſtance of a boſom friend, whoſe intereſt is linked with yours, and the enjoyment of a faithful wife, and, by her means, of the ſupporting your family in an honourable way; and, if you live to be old, you will wiſh a thouſand times you had married any virtuous well-born woman without a fortune, whom you had attempted, in vain, to make your concubine.

But you will tell me that you never made any promiſes, neither do you intend to continue this way of life, but will, at a proper time, diſcharge her and marry, and then ſo to provide for her, that ſhe ſhall have a much better ſtation in the world, than ſhe would had you never known her.

Now, in the firſt place, God may call you to an account for this behaviour in the full bloom and vigour of youth; and pray tell me which way can you know how well ſhe would have married if you had not debauched her? She had charms in your eyes, why not in thoſe of another? You may, however, be very certain that the huſband you provide for her will never eſteem her a virtuous woman; and may not you be tempted again to ſeek the company of one who was once ſo dear to you? And may not ſhe, moved by falſe notions of gratitude, admit of it? Look about you, among ſuch of your acquaintance who have a woman they like for any conſiderable time, and obſerve with what difficulty they parted, eſpecially where there were children. Don't we ſee them often bearing, from a low born, termagant, haughty, extravagant miſtreſs, what nobody would bear in a wife?

Whoredom, or *caſual fruition unenjoyed*, as Milton properly terms it, is a declaring war againſt the virtue of the whole unmarried female ſex; and it is not impoſſible but you may here ſometimes be the firſt ſeducer, and therefore anſwerable for all the bad conſequences of being ſo. Now, for a reaſonable creature to run like a dog, a goat, a bull, after every female that comes in his way, is to put himſelf upon a footing with thoſe animals, and though he generally makes his boaſts of theſe feats, he is outdone by every little cock ſparrow. Leave theſe brute animals to be directed by their inſtinct; leave them to the enjoyment of all thoſe ſatisfactions this world affords their ſtate, they have no hopes in another to come; in ſo doing they neither offend God nor the laws of their country; they have no diſtempers to fear: But providence has ſo ordered it, that if you take this method

thod of gratifying your paſſions, you are very ſure, one time or other, to ſuffer in your conſtitution moſt ſeverely. What a number of antient, noble, opulent families, who have ſurvived fevers, ſmall-pox, wars, and a thouſand dangers, has the diſtemper peculiar to this ſpecies of incontinence deſtroyed! And this is the reaſon you will probably afterwards give, for changing this purſuit into that of other men's wives.

But, oh! what a wide difference between theſe ſins of incontinence, and that of adultery!

The greateſt of injuries one man can do another, is to take away his life, his reputation, his eſtate. I will not ſay that every man would rather loſe theſe than have his bed injured, but I am ſure millions of men will riſque them all three in revenge of the leaſt inſult of this kind; ſo little can a huſband bear to have this dear property invaded. Therefore the Jewiſh law, which ordered pecuniary ſatisfactions for other wrongs, made this death; even this is not adequate.

The landed eſtates of moſt perſons of diſtinction are generally under ſettlements; now, ſuppoſe the adulterer's child inherits yours, what can make you or the next lawful heir any ſatisfaction at all?

But I will ſuppoſe the wife's children are the huſband's, that ſhe takes in no paſſengers till the ſhip is freighted, and that you uſe all poſſible precaution to hide your ſin; you cannot hide it from the all-ſeeing eye of God; you cannot ſtifle it even in your own conſcience; and I will venture to aſſert that no ſuch unlawful commerce was ever carried on but the world ſuſpected it; and if the huſband does ſo, with what an inundation of tormenting jealouſies do you overwhelm him? What happineſs can he expect in a wife whoſe affections are alienated, a faithleſs woman, a foul adultreſs? What violent paſſions of revenge do you excite againſt yourſelf and her? Eternal enmities, poiſons, and bloody murders have frequently been the dire effects of this ſin from the earlieſt of time. Add to this the little cunning deceitful meaſures you muſt take to forward theſe evil deſigns. You will be ſure to cultivate a treacherous acquaintance, if not friendſhip, with the huſband, and, ſheltered under his hoſpitable roof, at the time you are making profeſſions of friendſhip, be contriving how to do him the greateſt of injuries. Can any thing be more flagitiouſly unjuſt? Can any thing make you appear more mean, more ungrateful, more contemptible, in the eyes of thinking reaſonable men? And what a figure you make in the ſight of God, I leave yourſelf to imagine.

Let me, therefore, conjure you to beware of temptations and reſiſt their firſt aſſault. If you let them get the firſt footing, they will advance faſt upon you; it is an eaſy paſſage from the eye to the heart; you may call up your reaſon, and look moſt other temptations in the face, but flight is the ſureſt method to conquer theſe.

He who puts himſelf into the occaſion of temptation, and he who avoids it, act upon a very different footing. The firſt acts the part of devil upon himſelf, becoming his own tempter, and then demands no leſs than a miracle to ſave him. The ſecond aſks help in dangers he does not ſeek, but to which his lawful calling expoſes him; and God's goodneſs will never deſert this man in the day of battle.

Our life is a warfare upon earth. Reaſon againſt paſſion; Faith (allow me the expreſſion, though not in ſtrictneſs) againſt reaſon; the ſpirit againſt the fleſh; in fine, ourſelves againſt ourſelves. If you are in earneſt to endeavour to overcome your paſſions, you muſt begin with the practice of ſelf-denial in ſmaller things. He who cannot get the better of his curioſity, by refuſing to be introduced to a handſome young woman of ill fame, will ſcarce afterwards conquer himſelf ſo far, as not to make her viſits in private; the conſequence of which may be fore-ſeen with half an eye.

But though you cannot make a thorough reſolution to quit your wicked ways, yet I adviſe you to go to church where God may touch your heart, perhaps when you leaſt expect it, convert you from your evil ways, and move you to take the advice of St. Paul, and marry."

Addreſs to the Ladies. From the ſame.

"IT is you who have it in your power effectually to reform the world in this particular; for if you gave no encouragement to our diſhonourable attempts, there could be no lewd men; and in this you would be ſure greatly to find your own account, as it would give you ſo much the greater choice of huſbands. How many old maids have become ſuch from the behaviour of one debauched, abandoned woman? To ſee a few wanton wives dreſs out at the young fellows, and monopolize half a city, ought to raiſe the indignation of every virtuous woman. But becauſe the fool of a huſband is paſſive; becauſe ſuch wives have not been ſurprized (I won't ſay in the arms, but) in bed with their gallants, they are countenanced, viſited, and converſed with in public and private. Can it be reaſonably ſuppoſed that thoſe mothers, who aſſociate with ſuch wives, deſerve a better character; or who permit, who entruſt, who encourage their daughters to keep ſuch company? Can it be expected their daughters will not one day play the ſame game; and is this a likely means to procure them huſbands.

Your ſex is formed by nature more cautious, backward, ſuſpicious, and modeſt than ours, doubtleſs, that you might be the better guarded againſt our attempts upon your virtue: And this is certainly the more neceſſary for you, in proportion, as, if you do go aſtray, you riſque ſo much more by it.

Now to ſee a woman loſt to all ſhame, making advances to every handſome young fellow, uſing or hearkening to every double entendre, or letting fall any expreſſions, tending to encourage our unlawful deſires, is directly oppoſite to that innate modeſty, which is almoſt a diſtinction of the ſexes, and becomes an unnatural act.

'Tis true, that as this ſame nature has formed us more enterprizing, (for we are always ſuppoſed to be the aggreſſors) ſo ſhe prompts you to deck, dreſs out, and make yourſelves inviting to our honourable addreſſes; and, tho' I think few need be put in mind of it, this is a duty every unmarried woman owes to herſelf: But when once this alluring behaviour has had its virtuous end, and you have declared your choice by marriage, with what pretence do you continue to practice theſe engaging ways upon any body except your huſbands?

Sure, you do not conſider that female honour conſiſts in chaſtity, as a man's in courage.

Now, will I behave upon any occaſion, ſo as to give room for my courage to be called in queſtion? Will I chuſe it ſhall be in the leaſt doubted? Will I not venture my life, if it were doubted, to clear up the matter? Have not thouſands and ten thouſands done ſo? Yet you ladies (after you are married, and can have no honourable pretence to make advances to our ſex) find no difficulty to give yourſelves ſuch airs, as you viſibly intend ſhould captivate the eyes and hearts of all your beholders. You endeavour to make lovers of all the young fellows who come in your way; admit liberties which ought to be reſerved to your huſbands; receive viſits from men of intrigue at unſeaſonable hours; converſe with them without witneſſes to your actions; and, in fine, take an infinite deal of pains to make the world believe, or at leaſt ſuſpect, that you are not virtuous.

I have often endeavoured to perſuade myſelf that this was not ſtrictly criminal, and only indiſcreet, being an effect of that deſire to make yourſelves admired, of which you had acquired a habit, and was lawful and commendable before marriage; but, upon ſtricter examination, I have generally found myſelf miſtaken; and that the truth was this: It was vanity, in reſpect of the greateſt number of your admirers; but in the end turned out criminal to the laſt degree, in regard to your real favourites.

Is this the behaviour of a woman, whoſe intereſt ſhould be the ſame with that of her huſband? Who ſhould be his ſecond ſelf; "Bone of his bone, and fleſh of his fleſh," Gen. ii. 23.—Does this reſemble the virtue even of the heathen wives, as deſcribed by one of their poets?

"The lovers there for dowry claim
The father's virtue, and the ſpotleſs fame,

Which

Which dares not break the nuptial tie,
Polluted crime! whoſe portion is to die.
Francis's Horace, b. iii. ode 24.

Or does it reſemble that noble deſcription of a wife given for your example in Prov. xxxi. 10?

Abſtract of the late Act of Parliament for the better regulating of Buildings, and to prevent miſchiefs that may happen by Fire, within the weekly Bills of Mortality, and other places therein mentioned, which commenced in full force the firſt of July.

THE preamble, after reciting part of the act of 11 Geo. I. for the better regulation of buildings, &c. in ſo far as relates to pulling down or rebuilding party-walls between houſe and houſe, confined to caſes, where one of the houſes is to be erected; or that party-walls may be ſo far out of repair as to render it neceſſary to pull down and rebuild the ſame, although neither of the adjoining houſes require to be rebuilt; and that party-walls may be ſo far defective and bad, by falling out of the perpendicular, as to become unſafe for the builder of the next houſe to reſt timbers thereon, or oblige ſuch builder to run his timbers quite thro', whereby fire may be more readily communicated from houſe to houſe, contrary to the intention of the ſaid act; ſubſumes, that the workmen, appointed by the ſaid Act to examine party-walls are often equally divided in opinion about the neceſſity of pulling down and rebuilding them, whereby a certificate from the major part cannot be obtained, and the purpoſes of the ſaid act in many inſtances evaded: It is therefore enacted, that from and after paſſing this preſent act, that ſo much of the ſaid act as relates to party-walls, within the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, or any pariſh, precinct, or place compriſed within the weekly bills of Mortality, or within the pariſhes of Saint Mary le Bone, Paddington, Chelſea, and Saint Pancras, in the county of Middleſex, (except the city of London and liberties thereof; and alſo except the party-walls of houſes on the river Thames below-bridge) ſhall extend, and be conſtrued to extend, in all caſes whatſoever, within the ſaid liberties, &c. aforeſaid, where it is or ſhall be neceſſary to pull down and rebuild any party-wall, whether any of the adjoining houſes ſhall, or ſhall not, be, or require to be, rebuilt or new built.

That in caſe the major part of the workmen, appointed to view the party-wall of any ſuch houſe, or houſes, intended to be pulled down, ſhall not, within one calendar month after ſuch appointment, ſign a certificate; it ſhall be lawful for any two or more of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, reſiding in or near the place, upon application of the owner, or occupiers, of either houſes, to name and appoint one other able workman, to be added to the workmen, by virtue of the ſaid recited act appointed, who, on ten days notice given, ſhall meet, and view the party-wall propoſed to be taken down; and they, or the major part of them, certifying that the ſame is defective and ought to be pulled down, it ſhall be lawful to and for the owner, or occupier, to cauſe the ſame to be pulled down and rebuilt, and a moiety of the expences thereof recoverable.

Enacted, that, to prevent the fatal conſequences of fire, all party-walls built within Weſtminſter, &c. after the expiration of three calendar months after paſſing thereof, ſhall be two and a half bricks thick in the cellar, two bricks thick upwards to the garret floor, and one brick and a half thick at leaſt eighteen inches above the roofs or gutters; to be built of ſtone, or good ſound burnt brick, and none other.

That, after the expiration of the ſaid time, no timbers, except thoſe of the girders, binding joiſts, and templets under the ſame, nor timbers of the roof, (except purloins or kerbs) be laid into party-walls; and that the ends of girders and binding joiſts, lying within ſuch walls, ſhall not exceed nine inches, the ends of which in adjoining houſes ſhall be at leaſt fourteen inches diſtant. That nine inches at leaſt of ſolid brick-work ſhall be between the ends of all lintels, wall plates, and bond timbers, which ſhall be laid in or upon the walls of the fore and back fronts of all houſes which ſhall adjoin to each other.

That if any builder, maſter bricklayer, or workman, ſhall erect, or cauſe to be erected or built any party-

ty-wall, contrary to the directions of the act; or uſe, in building, any other than good ſound-burnt bricks, or ſhall lay any timber in any party-wall contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof; ſhall, for every offence, forfeit and pay 50l.

Enacted, that from and after the firſt day of July 1764, no timbers whatſoever be laid or placed under the hearth of any room, or within nine inches of the funnel or flew of the chimneys, of any houſe within the limits aforeſaid.

That no timber buildings whatſoever be built adjoining to any houſe ſo as the timbers thereof be laid in the wall of any ſuch houſe, built or to be built, under the like penalty of 50l.

And that no perſon, on any pretence whatſoever, ſhall cut into or wound any party-wall, erected or built purſuant to the directions of the act, nor lay into the ſame any other timbers than are thereby allowed, under the like penalty of 50l.

Enacted, that from and after the firſt day of July 1764, every maſter builder, who ſhall erect or build any houſe within the limits aforeſaid, ſhall, within fourteen days after covered in, cauſe the ſame to be ſurveyed by one or more ſurveyors; who are to make oath, before a juſtice of the peace, that the ſame has been built and erected agreeable to the directions of the Act. The maſter builder, for every ſuch neglect or default, forfeits 50l.

That in all caſes where diſputes may ariſe between the owners of adjoining houſes, concerning any parts intermixed over or under each other, in ſuch manner that a party-wall cannot be effectually built upon the old foundation, without pulling down ſome parts of the one or the other; the juſtices of the peace, in the general or quarter ſeſſion, on application made to them, are authorized to examine into the diſpute, iſſue out their order to the ſheriff, or other proper officer, to ſummon a jury to view the premiſſes, try the facts, and fix the value of any damages that may ariſe by verdict, and the juſtices order on ſuch verdict declared to be final.

The act authoriſes the directors of inſurance offices within London and Weſtminſter, upon application of any perſon intereſted in or intituled unto any houſes or buildings burnt down or damaged by fire, or where there is a ſuſpicion that owners, occupiers, &c. who have inſured ſuch houſes, have been guilty of fraud, or wilfully ſetting them on fire, with a view of gaining to themſelves the inſurance money; to cauſe the ſame to be laid out and expended, towards the rebuilding and repairing ſuch houſes; unleſs the party claiming the inſurance money, ſhall, within ſixty days after ſuch claim, give ſecurity to the directors, that the ſame ſhall be laid out and expended as aforeſaid.

Limitation of actions reſtricted to ſix months after the fact is done.

Expence of party walls pulled down and rebuilt, in purſuance of the act of 11 Geo. I. or thoſe built in purſuance of this Act, after the 1ſt of July 1764, to be eſtimated between parties at the rate of 6l. 10s. per rod.

Enacted, after three calendar months from paſſing the act, the back, foreſronts, and party-walls of all future buildings, be erected of ſtone, or of good ſound hard well-burnt bricks, and none other, from the breaſt-ſummer upwards; and that the breaſt-ſummer in all houſes ſhall not be higher than the floor of the one-pair of ſtairs.

In caſes of fire, the keepers of other large engines are equally intitled with pariſh engines to the reward granted by act 6 Ann.

The penalties are to be levied, upon conviction, by warrant of two or more juſtices of the peace, by diſtreſs of their goods; one moiety to the informer, the other to the poor of the pariſh: And for want of ſuch diſtreſs the offender to be impriſoned for ſix months: Or the penalty may be ſued for and recovered in any of the courts of Weſtminſter.

Pariſhioners and inhabitants of the pariſh where any offence againſt the act ſhall be committed, (except perſons receiving alms) ſhall be admitted and allowed competent witneſſes.

The act deemed and declared to be a public act.

IT would be doing the greateſt injuſtice to our readers, if we did not warmly recommend to them, a piece lately publiſhed by the Rev. Dr. Watkinſon, intitled, An Eſſay on Gratitude, conſidered as a Religious Duty, and

and a Social Virtue, pr. 1s. ſold by Mr. Rivington, bookſeller, in St. Paul's Church-yard. This gentleman's labours are ever directed to the benefit of his fellow-creatures, of which our readers have had many inſtances, in the late volumes of our Magazine. Delighted as we have been with this eſſay (which abounds with juſt reaſoning, is embelliſhed with variety of proofs and examples that muſt have the moſt ſalutary influence on the peruſer) we wiſh we could ſpare room for the greateſt part of it, that thereby we might forward the valuable writer's benevolent intentions: Circumſcribed as we are, however, we will venture to give one extract therefrom, though difficult to make, where every part is alike intereſting.

" Gratitude, may juſtly be termed the baſis of friendſhip. It is this generous principle, that cements and harmonizes the minds of different perſons. In ſacred hiſtory, you perceive theſe inviolable links bind together the ſouls of David and Jonathan. In prophane hiſtory, an uninterrupted courſe of mutual endearments knit together the congenial minds of Pelopidas and Epaminondas.—That unexampled union and uninterrupted harmony which ſubſiſted between theſe two illuſtrious Theban perſonages, ended only with their lives. The ſole direction of the affairs of that republick was veſted in their hands, yet during their auſpicious adminiſtration no latent ſpark of envy, jealouſy or ambition, no private or ſelfiſh views, no intereſted, ſiniſter, or factious intrigues (the fatal and too general ſources of diſunion) could in the leaſt affect their friendſhip, or ever make any impreſſion upon their mutual affection, and reciprocal intereſts, becauſe it was founded upon the immoveable baſis of publick patriotiſm, and private virtue.

" Lovely and pleaſant in their lives, death alone diſſolved the bonds." *

The generoſity of the one could only be equal'd by the gratitude of the other, and how much this inſeparable connexion tended to the proſperity and preſervation of that common wealth, appears moſt evident, from its declining ſtate, after their demiſe.

Every conſideration muſt ſuggeſt to you that the ties of Friendſhip are ſacred, and that a violation of them is in effect a breach of Juſtice.

Gratitude is a duty pointed out to you by the light of natural reaſon.

The ox knoweth his owner—The aſs her maſter's crib. Even the animal creation (void of thoſe rational faculties by which man is peculiarly diſtinguiſh'd) teach you this leſſon of morality, this great and important duty.

If you manure the earth, it yields unto you her ſtrength—if you provide a convenient receptacle for bees, they make a return, ſhall—Man then, endu'd with the light of reaſon—ſhall he alone be inſenſible to generous emotions—to noble ſentiments to the ſacred ties of gratitude?

Was this duty not ſo expreſsly pointed out to you by the light of natural reaſon—was it not enforced by ſcripture—and ſuggeſted to you by the dictates of conſcience; yet, it is ſuch a pleaſing exerciſe of the mind—accompanied with ſuch an internal ſatisfaction—delight—and ſelf-complacency, that the duty is ſufficiently rewarded by the performance.

It is not like the practice of many other virtues, difficult, and painful,—attended with ſelf denial, or ſet about with great reluctance, but accompanied with ſo much pleaſure, that were there no poſitive commands which enjoined it, nor any recompence laid up for it hereafter, a generous mind would indulge and give into it for the natural gratification that accompanies it.—If the thankful refrained, it would be pain and grief to them, but then and then only, is their ſoul ſatisfied as it were with marrow and fatneſs, when they are returning paſt favours, and making grateful acknowledgments for benefits received. Gratitude is doubtleſs due from man to man, and when mutually exerted, naturally produces a very pleaſing ſenſation in the mind. The author of our nature hath implant-

* *Felices ter & amplius*
Quos irrupta tenet copula, nec malis
Divulſus querimoniis
Suprema citius ſolvet amor die. Horat. Lib. 1. Od. 13.

ed

ed in the ruling faculties of the ſoul, a ſtrong bent towards it—ſo that in this ſenſe, emphatically ſpeaking, it is (as the lips of truth) hath aſſerted more bleſſed to give than to receive——i. e. attended with a higher degree of ſelf-approbation, inward delight, and ſecret ſatisfaction—for though the pleaſures ariſing from beneficence are great, yet the internal tranſport of joy felt by a generous mind in making returns of gratitude, is ſo exquiſitely elevated, as to be eaſier conceived than expreſſed.

There is not a more active principle than this in the human mind.

Gratitude ever anticipates occaſions of making a return;—there are many ways and means (excluſive of pecuniary recompences) of teſtifying a grateful ſenſe of benefits received. The wiſeman avers—money anſwers all things.

The obſervation is very juſt, and founded upon truth.

With God's bleſſing (which exempts it from ſorrow) it is undoubtedly the greateſt preſervative under heaven,—but admit a ſober good man is not really in poſſeſſion of "large money" yet manifold ways there are whereby he may be aſſiſtant to his neighbour—of uſe—of ſervice—and of benefit."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BY inſerting in your uſeful Magazine this drawing, and obſervations on the flowering of the Agave, you may oblige many of your readers, in particular,

Your, &c.

Charles-town, S. Carol. C. L.
Mar. 29, 1764.

THIS plant is an AGAVE, about twenty-eight years old, the leaves are ſeven or eight feet in length, and of a proportionable breadth and thickneſs.

On the 20th of April, 1763, it gave the firſt appearance of putting out to bloſſom, burſting open the foldings of the central leaves, about ſix feet from the ground.

May 5. It exhibited the likeneſs of a monſtrous aſparagus.

May 12. Having grown five or ſix inches in every twenty-four hours, except on cold days, it was fifteen feet high, and on each ſide the ſtem, about ten or fifteen inches below the top, appeared the ſhooting out of a ſubſtantial bud; every two or three days, as the plant advanced in height, others put out in the ſame manner,

June 10. The ſeveral lateral and alternate buds or gems, ſupported on peduncles of various lengths, from one to two feet ten inches, burſt open into five or ſix ſubdiviſions, each about four inches long, bearing numerous erect cluſters of flowers. The ſtem with theſe bunches of flowers ſurrounding it in a pyramidical form exhibited a fine and noble appearance, the height of the whole being about twenty-one feet ten inches.

June 19. It meaſured twenty-four feet in height, and advanced much flower in growth. The under leaves of the plant being exhauſted by the nouriſhment neceſſary to ſupply ſuch extraordinary vegetation, began to wither.

July 5. There were thirty-one peduncles, ſupporting as many cluſters of flowers, from ſeven to twelve inches in diameter. The flowers began to open.

July 7. The lower cluſters, or bunches of flowers, were in their perfection, and made a very gay appearance.

This day a flower was examined, and the characters found to be, as in the following deſcription.

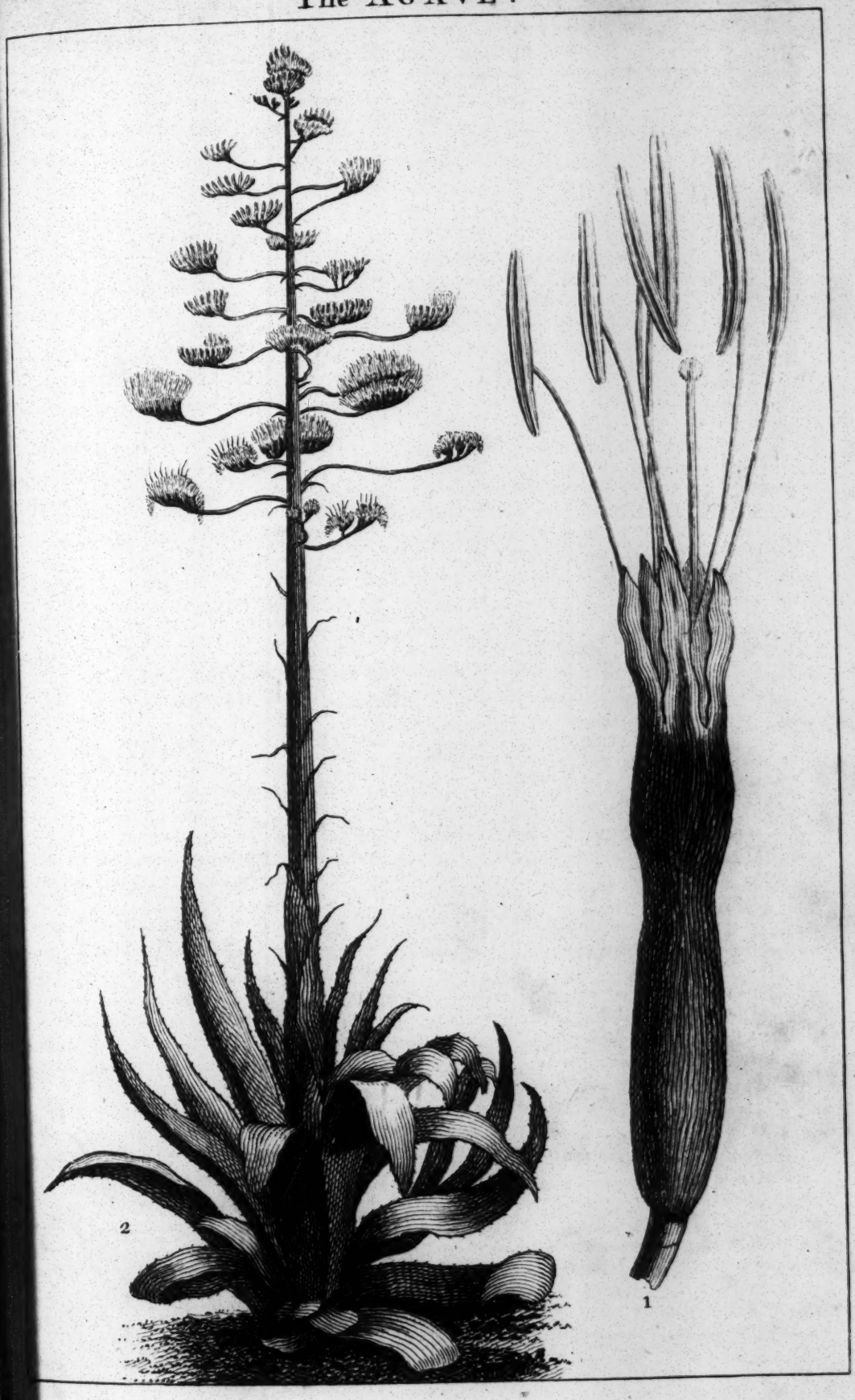
Flower Cup. None.

Flower. Deeply cut in ſix ſegments, being but ſlightly joined at the baſe, the ſegments fleſhy, have their edges rolled inward; the aperture of the flower erect.

Filaments. Six, of a middling thickneſs, tapering and diverging as they riſe, they are of double the length of the flower, and take their origin from the necks of the ſegments, the chives are very large for the ſize of the flower, obliquely placed on the filaments, having their upper edge divided.

Style. The ovary is crowned with the flower, being itſelf three cornered, and thicker in the middle than at either end, is ſlightly overſpread with ſmall warty roughneſſes; the middle part of the ſtyle is roundiſh and ſtraight, the tip is marked into three diviſions; the fruit and ſeed were not properly ripe to be examined; each flower was near ſix inches in height, and about half an inch in diameter, of a brimſtone

The AGAVE.



brimſtone colour, the circumference of the ſtem, at the height of three feet from the ground, was ſeventeen inches and a half; the ſeveral cluſters of flowers, ſucceſſively from the bottom of the ſpike to the top, were arrived at their full perfection and glory, each particular flower taking up the ſpace of three days to expand and reach its point of perfection. The height twenty four feet eight inches.

July 16. All the leaves of the plant, tho' ſtill green, were flaccid, wrinkled, withered, and daily fell. The lower cluſters of flowers withering, whilſt thoſe of the uppermoſt cluſters were juſt opening. The height of the plant twenty-five feet.

July 22. All the ſeed veſſels of the lower bunches were fallen, and the flowers at the top of the ſpike decayed, the plant muſt certainly die as the withering and wrinkling daily increaſes.

This beautiful and grand plant is well known in Europe, by the title and name of AGAVE, yet ſometimes in England, where it rarely flowers, it has been miſtaken by the gardeners, who are, in general, more expert in the culture, than in obſerving the different characters of the genera and ſpecies of plants, for a ſpecies of the Aloe and ſometimes the Yucca, from both which it is as eſſentially different as a pine from an oak.

Dec. 1. The plant was now quite dead, the main ſtalk ſtill ſtanding, but dry and withered.

Affectionate Wife and heroic Daughter.

NOW a-days, when a princeſs enters in the fifth month of her pregnancy, phyſicians, ſurgeons, and men-midwives, aſſume the direction of her health; ſhe is ſcarce allowed to go out of her apartment, in the eaſieſt carriage, and the ſmootheſt road; the riſque is too great for her condition; was ſhe ever ſo deſirous of making an excurſion only from Verſailles to Fountainbleau, they would with very ſolemn faces oppoſe it. Cayet, ſub-preceptor to Henry IV. relates, that "Jean of Albret, having requeſted to accompany her huſband in the Picardy wars, the king, her father, laid his commands on her, ſhould ſhe prove with child, "to come away with her big belly to him, to be delivered in his houſe, and he would take care of the child, boy or girl." This princeſs being pregnant, in her ninth month ſet out from Compeigne, croſſed all France down to the Pyrenees, and in a fortnight reached Pau in Berne. She was very deſirous (adds the hiſtorian) to ſee her father's will, which was kept in a large gold box, with which alſo was a gold chain of ſuch a length as to go twenty-five or thirty times about a woman's neck. ſhe aſked him for it; "Thou ſhalt have it, ſaid he, on thy ſhewing me the child now in thy womb, ſo that it be no puny, whimpering chit: "I give thee my word the whole ſhall be thine, provided that whilſt thou art in labour, thou ſingeſt me a Berne ſong, and I will be at thy delivery." Between midnight and one o'clock, on the 13th of December, 1553, the princeſs's pains came on: Her father, on notice, haſtened down, and ſhe hearing him come into the room, chanted out the old Berne lay:

Notre dame du bout du pont,
Aidez moi en cette heure, &c.

Immediately after her delivery, her father put the gold chain about her neck, and gave her the gold box, in which was his will, ſaying, "There, girl, that is thine, but this belongs to me," taking up the babe in his gown, without ſtaying till it was dreſſed, and carried it away into his apartment. The little prince was fed and brought up, ſo as to inure him to fatigue and hardſhip, frequently eating nothing but the coarſeſt common bread; the good king, his grandfather had given ſuch orders. He uſed, according to the cuſtom of the country, to run about bare-headed and bare-footed, with the village boys, both in winter and ſummer. Who was this prince? Henry IV.

A CASE.

IN one of the articles of Magna Charta it is ſaid, "No freeman or freeholder *(Liber homo)* ſhall be amerced, impriſoned, or diſſeized of his freehold. or deprived of his liberty, or of his privileges, or be baniſhed or be injured in any of theſe, by any means whatever; nor will we proceed againſt him or commit him, nor ſhall he be adjudged or condemned, but by the judgment of his peers and the law of the land."

At the confirmation of Magna Charta, by Edward I. it was declared, "That any ſtatute or act which ſhould any way repeal or infringe any article, or thing, contained in the ſaid Great Charter, ſhall be for ever null and void, any thing to the contrary in ſuch act or ſtatute notwithſtanding."

By an act paſſed in the third year of his preſent majeſty, "All perſons being make of cyder and perry, offending againſt the ſaid act, ſhall be ſubject to the penalties therein contained; and likewiſe to all ucn other pains and penalties, as by any law, or laws of exciſe, are in force, &c."

Quere. Are the laws of exciſe, the laws of the land? And how far will A. B. and C (being FREEHOLDERS in the county of Warwick and makers of cyder and perry) be, by the ſaid act of parliament, ſubject to exciſe laws, or to any proceſs other than according to the law of the land? Is the above article of Magna Charta ſtill in force, and are A. B. and C. entitled to the benefit of LEGAL PROCESS, and JUDGMENT OF THEIR PEERS, notwithſtanding the ſaid act of parliament?

Opinion upon the above Case.

UPON this state of the case I answer, that the laws of Excise differ essentially from the common law of the land; to which A. B and C. being freeholders, are intitled, as well of right, as by the article *(nullus liber homo)* of Magna Charta. But by the Cyder-Act, they are, if makers of cyder and perry, in certain cases, deprived of this benefit, of judgment by their peers, and of due process according to the common law. How far this may be done by the force of an act of parliament; and which shall prevail, Whether the Great Charter, which entitles the subject to these benefits, or this act of parliament which deprives them of them? is another question. And I incline to think that A. B. and C. though makers of cyder and perry, may well claim their rights of trials by juries, and of process according to the law of the land in *cases of excise*; and that this plea of Magna Charta will be a good plea. For I do not hesitate to be of opinion, grounded on the best authorities of the law, and of Lord Chief Justice Coke in particular, "That no judgment * in the court of exchequer, nor any statute or act of parliament, contrary to any article or privilege, contained in the Great Charter, can be binding or valid; but must be in its own nature, null and void, *ipso facto*, to all intents and purposes whatsoever."

Middle-Temple, June 30. J. T.

Bills of Mortality, &c. of many considerable Cities, &c. for 1763.

MANCHESTER. From Jan. 1, 1763, to Jan. 1, 176 , christened, males 338, females 329, total 667. Buried, males 399, females 411, total 8 0. Married 363.

Newcastle. From Jan. 1763 to Jan. 1764. Christened 711. Buried 747.

Norwich. From Dec. 29, 1761, to Dec. 28, 1763. Christened, males 537, females 496, total 1033. Buried, males 544, females 543, in all 1087.

Amsterdam. Died 7294 persons.

Dantzick. Christened 2005; weddings 618; burials 1888.

Denmark, all the dominions of, christened 47,393. Buried 59,128.

Gotha. Births 372. Deaths 302. Marriages 68.

Hague. Died 1267.

Halle. Births 521. Deaths 905.

Konigsberg. Births 1987. Burials 1818. Married 993 couple.

Leipsick. Births 886. Deaths 1614. Married 348 couple.

Magdeburgh. Births 941. Deaths 1116. Marriages 263.

Mecklenburgh Schwerin. The four cities of Schwerin, Rostock, Gustrow, and Parchim, Births 817. Deaths 700. Marriage 370.

Paris. Burials in this city last year 0,171, Weddings 4479. Christenings 17,456, Foundlings 5 52.

[By a medium of the births and burials at Paris, it has been made appear, that one fifth of the children born at Paris is sent to the Foundling-hospital; and one third of the people who die at Paris, die in an hospital. At Paris any may come, or be brought, into the Hotel Dieu, without either petition or recommendation, being only examined upon their first entrance by the physicians or surgeons in waiting; and, according to their distempers, conducted to the wards destined for them. Such as are contagious are lodged in a separate apartment, as are those who have the venereal malady. The rest are laid in beds ranged on the right hand and left, in several long apartments. Here we may behold a horrid scene of misery; for the beds being too few for the numbers admited, it is common to see four, or six, and even eight, in a bed together, lying four at one end, and four at another; of various distempers; in several degrees; some bad; others worse; some dying; others dead. There is one infirmary at Paris, called La Charité, which is in the nature of our infirmaries at London; being supported by the voluntary contributions of the nobility and others. Here the poor patients are relieved in a more proper and decent manner than in any of the others.

To account for the multitude of Foundlings at Paris, it is to be observed, that as many of the lower class of people are induced to marry, in order to be excused serving in the militia, so when these have children, which they are unable to maintain, they usually send them to the Foundling-hospital, which therefore must be looked upon, not only as a charity for the care of exposed and deserted infants, whose parents are unknown; but also as the public nursery for the sustenance of poor people's children, who are often reclaimed by their parents.]

* *Sir Edward Coke says, "This statute of Magna Charta hath been confirmed above thirty times, and commanded to be put in execution; so, by the statute of 25 Ed. I. cap 2. Judgments against any points of the charters of Magna Charta or Charta de Foresta, are adjudged void. And, by the statute of 42 Ed. III. cap. 3. If any statute be made against either of these charters, it shall be void. For (continues Sir Edward Coke) Magna Charta is the foundation of all other acts of parliament."*

Vide Coke upon Littleton, cap. de Le Statute de Magna Charta—Tit. of knight's service. Et alibi passim.

Prussian

Pruſſian Pomeranias. Births 11072. Deaths 9100. Marriages 5422.
Vienna. Births 5879. Deaths 8479.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

THE following inſtance of conjugal felicity cannot be too publickly known.

Monday the 25th inſt. the following dinner, furniſhed by the gentlemen whoſe names ſtand oppoſite to the reſpective diſhes, was given to Mr. and Mrs. Liddal, at the Green Dragon in Harrowgate, on their taking the flitch of bacon oath, inſerted in the 6 7th number 8th vol. of the ſpectator.) What was extraordinary in this couple, was, that ſo far from once repenting of their union within a year and a day (which is the time limited by the oath) they could ſafely take it for the whole term they had been married, which is full 17 years. Yours,

York, June 30. C. E.

BILL of FARE.

An entire flitch of bacon, by,	Sir Tho. Clavering.
Beans for ditto,	Major Whitmore.
Cabbage and colliflowers, - - -	Mr. Pemberton.
Three dozen of chickens, - - -	Mr. Liddal.
Two ſhoulders of Mutton and cucumbers,	Mr. Swin.
Two turbots, —	Capt. Lovell.
Rump of beef, &c. &c. —	Capt. Powell.
Gooſe and plumb-pudding, —	Capt. Bonner.
Quarter of lamb and ſallad, —	Mr. Barnard.
Tarts, jellies, ſtrawberries and cream,	Mr. James.
Cherries, ſyllabubs and blomange,	Capt. Townſend.
Leg of lamb and ſpinnage,	Capt. Peirſon.
Crawfiſh and pickled ſalmon,	Capt. Fletcher.
Fry'd tripe and calves heads, —	Mr. Foord.
Gravy and peaſe ſoup,	Capt. Sawer,
Two ſucking pigs,	Capt. Staveley.
Breaſt of veal ragooed,	Capt. Heron.
Ice, cream, and pine apples,	Mr. Scott
Surloin of beef,	Mr. Blackett.
Pigeons and green peaſe, —	Mr. Carr.
Lobſters and crabs,	Mr. Douckery.
Twelve red herrings and 22 devils,	Dr. Hunter, who could not attend.
Grace, —	Mr. Tomlinſon.

The claret at dinner was charged to lord Cardroſs, on Mr. Liddal's taking the oath; and the malt liquors, &c. were ſet down in common to the company. Tea and coffee by Mrs. Liddal.

An Account of Receipts and Diſburſements from the Inſtitution of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences, Anno 1755, to 31 December 1763.

Receipts	By Subſ. l.	s.	d.	By intereſt l.	s.	d.
In the Years 1755	360	19	0			
1756	632	2	0	3	0	0
1757	1103	3	0	15	11	0
1758	1731	9	0			
1759	2001	6	0			
1760	3482	17	0			
1761	3656	4	0	20	11	6
1762	4533	18	0	20	0	0
1763	4614	15	0	20	0	0
				79	2	6
	22210	13	0			
	£ 22295	15	6			

Paid in the Years 1755 *to* 1763.

	l.	s.	d.
To polite arts	3628	15	5
Agriculture	863	11	8
Manufactures	881	0	11 ½
Mechanics	1687	4	0 ½
Chemiſtry	532	16	5
Colonies	902	9	8 ¼
Exhibition	290	12	11
Rent	762	15	9
Salaries and allowances	2216	17	1 ¼
Advertiſements	429	13	6
Printing & Stationary	603	18	9
Houſe expences	312	17	0 ½
Furniture	681	2	2
Repairs	772	2	1
Contingent Expences	678	10	9 ½
Land Carr. Fiſh plan	3507	3	2
	18756	13	5 ½
Balance remaining £	35	9	2 0 ½

If we conſider the judicious application of the foregoing monies, too much cannot be ſaid in favour of the utility of an inſtitution, which, in the courſe of nine years only, has actually diſburſed, and entirely appropriated to the publick ſervice, ſo large a ſum as 18756l. 13s. 5d. ½.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

WHILE the good people of England are ſplitting their brains about parties and politicks, give me leave to unbend the minds of ſome of your readers with the following card, which was ſent to invite a nobleman's ſon to a Veniſon feaſt.

"A moſt noble buck of the field, with a lofty ſteeple head, and the ſwifteſt foot of the

chace, who has often run unbounded through the ſpacious foreſt-lawns, and proudly ſnuffed defiance to the huntſman's hollow, the prancing horſe, and the keener ſcented hounds, by the miſhap of a fatal dart, has bravely met his fate, and by ending his laſt breath in the country, is brought up to London, to be interred after the pompous manner of his noble anceſtors.

My lord, I am authoriſed to aſk the favour of your polite company, at the houſe of Lord L——, vulgarly called Watt. in St. James's ſtreet, to preſide at the ſmoaking board, that you may ſee the diſſection properly performed, according to the rules of antient cuſtom.

Your lordſhip's ſmiling Cloe will be there, attended by the prince of Muſick, and conducted to the ſpacious hall by the lady of the caſtle, with her chearful looks and ſmiling countenance, followed by the nimble-footed damſels of the daiſy ſpotted green.

The flowing bowl will lend its friendly aid, to give celeſtial health, by invigorating draughts to George the third, Britannia's friend, and Britannia's king.

The noble brothers of the jovial chace will line the Gothick-hall at the accuſtomed hour, with their warlike weapons, well-ſharpened, and well-burniſhed, to aſſiſt at this ſolemnity, according to the rites and ceremonies, and ancient inſtitutions of this well-beloved, moſt loyal, and moſt noble family.

I beg leave to remain your lordſhip's moſt humble, and obedient ſervant,

W. B. ſecretary.'

A QUERY.

WHAT is the cauſe, that a certain exact proportion of ſpirits of wine and water, being mixed together (neither of which ſeperately ſhook in a bottle, or otherwiſe agitated, will produce bubbles, or froth, to continue the leaſt time) ſhall, when ſhook in a bottle produce bubbles or froth, which will continue ſome time, and is a rule for our diſtillers in lowering their ſpirits to what they call proof, i. e. till the ſaid air bubbles will continue the longeſt time?

PHARMACOPIUS.

A new Diſcovery or Contrivance, whereby Men will ride much eaſier than in the common Way, eſpecially Gentlemen in Years or infirm, or they who ride long Journeys, or but ſeldom, viz.

WHEN you are mounted, take a broad girdle and place it under your thighs, and buckle it tight over them, and you will be thereby enabled to ride much eaſier than in the common way.

I. They that think it dangerous to have their thighs buckled together, if they ſhould fall from their horſe, may have a hinge fixed to the girdle, with a looſe pin through it, with a cord fixed one end to the pin, and the other end to the fore-part of the ſaddle, and it will unavoidably draw out the pin, and ſet all at liberty, if any fall or misfortune ſhould happen.

II. To make the girdle keep its place fix a button to that part of the ſurſingle that lies on the middle of the ſaddle, and put the button through a hole in the girdle made for that purpoſe.

They that have no ſurſingle may have a ſmall ſtrap, with a buckle in the middle, and a button at one end, to be fixed to the girdle, as the button on the ſurſingle is deſcribed, and the other end of the ſmall ſtrap fixed to a loop or ſtaple at the fore part of the ſaddle, and it will keep the girdle in its place, and the button muſt give way upon any accident.

Whoever uſes this method, and finds it to anſwer their expectation, will ('tis preſumed) be ſo grateful as to make ſome ſmall return to the inventor, Thomas Robinſon, in Bridleſmith-gate, Nottingham, he being the only perſon who found out the uſe, eaſe, and benefit of the above girdle.

Caſe of a Girl born without a Tongue, in 1718. Southwell's Medical Eſſays, &c.

M. De Juſſieu informed the academy that he had ſeen at Lisbon a girl of about 15, who had been born without a tongue. He examined her very attentively. In the place of the tongue was a fleſhy ſubſtance, which he found was able to contract and dilate itſelf, of courſe it had all the muſcles of the tongue. The place where the tongue ſhould be, remained plump and full, as if the tongue had been in being. He examined after how ſhe performed the ſeveral functions of the tongue. Firſt as to ſpeech. She pronounced ſeveral words ſo diſtinctly, that had he not known ſhe wanted the tongue, he cou'd not diſcover by her ſpeech that ſhe wanted it. She however pronounced the letters c, f, g, l, n, k, ſ, t, x, z, with more difficulty than the other conſonants. When ſhe pronounces them, ſhe inclines her head forward, drawing back the chin as it were to the larinx, in order to raiſe it in a line with her teeth.

The ſecond function of the tongue the taſte, ſhe had as exquiſite as any body. She told M. de Juſſieu that ſhe found an agreeable taſte in thoſe dry ſweet-meats he had given her. 3dly, Maſtication ſhe performed with difficulty. The above fleſhy ſubſtance was not long enough to gather and keep the food under the teeth. She was here obliged to uſe the maxilla inferior, which through habit ſhe cou'd either approach or remove from under the ſuperior, as ſhe wanted to bring the morſel ſhe would grind under the upper jaw. She ſome times uſes her finger for the ſame purpoſe. 4thly, deglutition muſt needs be difficult to her. The tongue naturally forms itſelf into a kind of a hollow, ſomewhat like a ſpoon, by which means it gathers every atom in the mouth, and protrudes

trudes them into the pharinx; but here nature and uſe from her infancy has in ſome meaſure ſupplied this want of a tongue. The muſcles attached to the above fleſhy ſubſtance raiſe themſelves up, forming at the ſame time a kind of rima, which in ſome ſort acting the part of a tongue, protrude the aliments into the pharinx, ſhe obſerving to incline her head forward, which facilitates their deſcent. Thoſe together with the labial muſcles help her by their contraction to ſpit out what is in her mouth *.

M. Roland, ſurgeon at Saumur, has a caſe pretty nearly the ſame. A boy 9 years old loſt his tongue by a mortification, that enſued an ulcer he had after the ſmall pox. There was this difference, the root of the boy's tongue was bifurcated, and pretty apparent, whereas the root of the above girl's was round and ſmall. This boy alſo cou'd ſpeak, and perform the other functions of the tongue, like this girl.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

ELEGY.

In memory of a † *private family in* Worceſterſhire.

By Mr. SHENSTONE.

FROM a lone tow'r with rev'rend ivy crown'd,
The pealing bell awak'd a tender ſigh;
Still, as the village caught the waving ſound,
A ſwelling tear diſtream'd from ev'ry eye.

So droop'd, I ween, each Briton's breaſt of old,
When the dull curfew ſpoke their freedom fled;
For ſighing as the mournful accent roll'd,
Our hope, they cry'd, our kind ſupport, is dead!

'Twas good Palemon—near a ſhaded pool,
A groupe of ancient elms umbrageous roſe;
The flocking rooks, by inſtinct's native rule
This peaceful ſcene, for their aſylum, choſe.

A few ſmall ſpires, to Gothic fancy fair,
Amid the ſhades emerging, ſtruck the view;
'Twas here his youth reſpir'd its earlieſt air;
'Twas here his age breath'd out its laſt adieu.

One favour'd ſon engag'd his tendreſt care;
One pious youth his whole affection crown'd:
In his young breaſt the virtues ſprung ſo fair,
Such charms diſplay'd, ſuch ſweets diffus'd around.

But whilſt gay tranſport in his face appears,
A noxious vapour clogs the poiſon'd ſky;
Blaſts the fair crop—the fire is drown'd in tears,
And, ſcarce ſurviving, ſees his Cynthio die!

O'er the pale coarſe we ſaw him gently bend;
"Heart-chill'd with grief my thread, he cry'd, is ſpun! [tend,
If heav'n had meant I ſhou'd my life ex-
Heav'n had preſerv'd my life's ſupport, my ſon!

Snatch'd in thy prime, alas the ſtroke were mild,
Had my frail form obey'd the fates' decree
Bleſt were my lot, O Cynthio! O my child!
Had heav'n ſo pleas'd, and I had dy'd for thee."

Five ſleepleſs nights he ſtem'd this tide of woes;
Five irkſome ſuns he ſaw, through tears, forlorn!
On his pale coarſe the ſixth ſad morning roſe!
From yonder dome the mournful bier was borne.

'Twas on thoſe ‡ downs, by Roman hoſts annoy'd,
Fought our bold fathers; ruſtic, unrefin'd!
Freedom's plain ſons, in martial cares employ'd!
They ting'd their bodies, but unmaſk'd their mind.

* *Margaret Cutting's caſe mentioned in the Phil. Tranſ. Abrid. Vol* IX. *pt.* III. *p.* 126, *far exceeds this. She loſt her tongue at four years old, yet ſhe pronounces thoſe letters which ſeem to require moſt the help of the tongue, as d, l, t, n, r, at, al, ath, aſh, cha, la, ta: ſhe very nicely diſtinguiſhes all kinds of taſtes, can chew and ſwallow ſolids and fluids as well as any body.*

Aulpius relates the caſe of a man, who had his tongue cut out by the Turks, but in three years after he cou'd peak diſtinctly and pronounce thoſe letters that ſeem to depend moſt on the apex of the tongue. In the Juſtinian Code mention is made of ſome venerable men, whoſe tongues were totally cut out, yet they were able to ſpeak, and even complain of what they had ſuffered. Others had their tongues cut out by Honorichius king of the Vandals, yet they recover'd after their ſpeech. Ibid.

† *The Penns of Harborough; a place whoſe name in the Saxon language, alludes to an arm. And there is a tradition that there was a battle fought, on the downs adjoining, betwixt the Britons and the Romans.*

‡ *Harborough Downs.*

'Twas

'Twas there, in happier times, this virtuous race,
Of milder merit, fix'd their calm retreat;
War's deadly crimſon had forſook the place,
And freedom fondly lov'd the choſen ſeat.

No wild ambition fir'd their tranquil breaſt,
To ſwell with empty ſounds a ſpotleſs name
If foſt'ring ſkies, the ſun, the ſhow'rs were bleſt,
Their bounty ſpread; their field's extent the ſame.

Thoſe fields, profuſe of raiment, food, and fire,
They ſcorn'd to leſſen, careleſs to extend;
Bade luxury, to laviſh courts aſpire,
And avarice, to city-breaſts deſcend.

None, to a virgin's mind, prefer'd her dow'r;
To fire with vicious hopes a modeſt heir:
The fire, in place of titles, wealth, or pow'r,
Aſſign'd him virtue; and his lot was fair.

They ſpoke of fortune, as ſome doubtful dame,
That ſway'd the natives of a diſtant ſphere;
From lucre's vagrant ſons had learnt her fame,
But never wiſh'd to place her banners here.

Here youth's free ſpirit, innocently gay,
Enjoy'd the moſt that innocence can give;
Thoſe wholeſome ſweets, that border virtue's way,
Thoſe cooling fruits, that we may taſte and live.

Their board no ſtrange ambiguous viand bore;
From their own ſtreams their choicer fare they drew:
To lure the ſcaly glutton to the ſhore,
The ſole deceit their artleſs boſoms knew!

Sincere themſelves, ah too ſecure to find
The common boſom, like their own, ſincere!
'Tis its own guilt alarms the jealous mind;
'Tis her own poiſon bids the viper fear.

Sketch'd on the lattice of th' adjacent fane,
Their ſuppliant buſts implore the reader's pray'r;
Ah gentle ſouls! enjoy your bliſsful reign,
And let frail mortals claim your guardian care!

For ſure to bliſsful realms the ſouls are flown
That never flatter'd, injur'd, cenſur'd, ſtrove;
The friends of ſcience! muſic, all their own
Muſic, the voice of virtue and of love!

The journeying peaſant, thro' the ſecret ſhade,
Heard their ſoft lyres engage his liſt'ning ear;
And haply deem'd ſome courteous angel play'd;
No angel played—but might with tranſport hear.

For theſe the ſounds that chaſe unholy ſtrife,
Solve envy's charm, ambition's wretch releaſe;
Raiſe him to ſpurn the radiant ills of life,
To pity pomp, to be content with peace.

Farewel, pure ſpirits! vain the praiſe we give
The praiſe you ſought from lips angelic flows:
Farewel! the virtues which deſerve to live,
Deſerve an ampler bliſs than life beſtows!

Laſt of his race, Palemon, now no more
The modeſt merit of his line diſplay'd;
Then pious Hough Vigornia's mitre wore—
Soft ſleep the duſt of each deſerving ſhade!

ODE *to* MAY,

By Miſs Whateley.

FAIREST daughter of the year,
Ever blooming, lovely MAY;
While thy vivid ſkies appear,
Nature ſmiles, and all is gay.

Thine the flowery-painted mead,
Paſture fair, and mountain green;
Thine, with infant harveſt ſpread,
Laughing lies the lowland-ſcene.

Friend of thine, the ſhepherd plays
Blithſome near the yellow broom,
While his flock, that careleſs ſtrays,
Seeks the wild thyme's ſweet perfume.

MAY, with thee I mean to rove
O'er theſe lawns and vallies fair,
Tune my gentle lyre to love,
Cheriſh hope, and ſoften care.

Round me ſhall the village ſwains,
Shall the roſy nymphs appear;
While I ſing, in rural ſtrains,
MAY, to ſhepherds ever dear.

I had never ſkill to raiſe
Peans from the vocal ſtrings,
To the godlike hero's praiſe,
To the pageant pomp of kings.

Stranger to the hoſtile plains,
Where the brazen trumpets ſound;
Life's purple ſtream the verdure ſtains,
And heaps promiſcuous preſs the ground:

Where the murderous cannon's breath
Fate denounces from afar,
And the loud report of death
Stuns the cruel ear of war.

Stranger to the park and play,
Birth-night balls, and courtly trains;
Thee I woo, my gentle MAY,
Tune for thee my native ſtrains.

Blooming groves, and wand'ring rills
Soothe thy vacant poet's dreams,
Vocal woods, and wilds, and hills,
All her unexalted themes.

ELEGY *on* RALPH ALLEN, *Eſq.*

I.

ADIEU, ye ſylvan ſcenes, tho' wont to pleaſe,
And calm the ſoul with inward woe depreſs:
Tho' form'd the ſmart of piercing grief to eaſe;
And ſooth the mind diſconſolate to reſt

II. Ar-

II.

ALLEN! the good, the generous and wise,
From all the glitt'ring pomp of life is fled!
Patient he clos'd in death his peaceful eyes;
Submissive fell, and mingled with the dead.

III.

Tho born obscure, to opulence he rose,
And made his virtues with his grandeur known:
He lov'd his king, and arm'd against his foes;
He join'd his country's int'rest with his own.

IV.

His soul was great, benevolent and kind,
Of others griefs he shar'd a friendly part;
His vast munificence was unconfin'd,
His lib'ral hand display'd a gen'rous heart.

V.

Encircled round his hospitable door,
With thankful hearts and with uplifted eyes,
Fed by his bounty, stood the grateful poor,
While for his life to heav'n their prayers rise.

VI.

But now, alas! their cheeks bedew'd with tears,
And streaming eyes, the woeful loss deplore!
In each sad face anxiety appears;
Their Joy is gone, for ALLEN is no more.

VII.

And is he gone? ah never to return,
No more to shine but in immortal fame:
The bursting tears shed round his sacred urn;
Shall bear in memory his honour'd Name.

VIII.

See winged Seraphs lead the heav'nly way,
And guide his soul in her celestial flight;
To realms of bliss, to never-ending day;
To scenes of boundless joy and spotless light!

On the DEATH *of the Earl of* BATH.

THE passing bell, and mournful sigh,
The tear that clouds the visual rays,
Proclaim,, O death, thy victory!
The setting eve of Pulteney's days!

Wreaths of cypress hither bring.
On his bier the laurel wave,
The solemn dirge and requiem sing,
And scatter flowers o'er his grave.

Great and glorious were his days!
High in honour, wealth and fame!
St. Stephen's will record his praise!
And annals boast his patriot name!

Though Envy pin'd at his renown,
And wisht to blast the deed,
Unsully'd he preserv'd the crown,
And crusht sedition's seed.

His wit, with elegance refin'd,
Was amiable, and not severe;
Each social grace in him combin'd
To please, and to endear.

The sculptur'd urn that marks the place
Where Pulteney's ashes lye,
Time's mould'ring hand must soon deface,
But can't his name in history.

Translation of an Epistle from Monsr. de Voltaire *to Cardinal* Querini, *who insisted on his writing an Ode on the* Roman *Catholic Church, at* Berlin, *to which he had made some Presents.*

THE sacred temple, Berlin's boast!
How shall I sing, tho' you require?
Although adorned at your cost,
In grateful silence I admire!
How can I, on the banks of Sprey,
A land for infidels renown'd,
Where Rome is brav'd, its rights despis'd?
Try all I can no muse is found.
To th'church's consecrated sons
I leave the task, for them more fit;
As a good catholick I mourn,
Far distanc'd from the papal seat.
My prince, alas! is heretick!
Nor piques himself on our devotion;
Though our church send him to Old Nick,
He treats it as an idle notion.
With grief in Pluto's list I see
Him rank'd with Aristides, Plato,
Marcus Aurelius, Antonine,
And Cicero and Cato:
These spirits, we are taught, are doom'd
In darkness most profound to dwell;
And as, like them, he reigns and lives,
Alike they feel the pains of hell.
We catholicks must grieve to see
The happiness of this same nation,
And by such wicked means as this
A universal toleration.
For me I tremble to reflect,
And see each stranger here inherit,
Turk, pagan, quaker, every sect,
Provided he have merit.
But to complete the load of sin,
All pious hate he ridicules,
All holy inhumanity;
The bigot's threats, the monk's harsh rules.
Great cardinal, what can I do
With a prince proscrib'd, in sin grown vain?
I fear th'attempt would plainly shew
Me but a useless * cham erlain.
But you, predestinated stand,
Fram'd for the business you require;
Each lyrick grace at your command,
With Austin's argument and fire:
Pursue thou then the rugged road
Of heaven and the muses;
Convert this man of wit and war
To more religious uses:
'Tis your's both to instruct and please,
Since in your works we trace,
Of gospel truths, a ray divine!
Of Homer every grace!

EPILOGUE

* *His office under the King of P—a.*

EPILOGUE *to* The FAIRY TALE,

Spoken by Miſs Hopkins, *in the Character of the Fairy Page, at* Drury-Lane *Theatre*, May 23, 1764.

LADIES, behold a female page!
I've been ſix months upon the ſtage,
And am *almoſt* FIVE YEARS OF AGE.
To-night Papa, Mamma, thought fit
To ſend me at their Benefit,
To thank the Galleries. Boxes, Pit.
Me in this habit oft you've ſeen,
Train-bearer to the fairy Queen:
'Tis power all our Sex bewitches;
And I'm reſolv'd—to wear the breeches.
At preſent as you ſee full well,
I am an actreſs in the ſhell:
But, by-and-by, a tender chicken,
You'll find me—very pretty picking.

JESSY.

THOUGH Kitty and Lucy are fair,
And beautiful Jenny bears ſway;
Yet none of them all can compare
With Jeſſy, my queen of the May.

Her breath like the violet ſo ſweet,
Her face is as fair as the day;
The ſwains of the villages greet
My Jeſſy, the queen of the May.

Her looks are as mild as a dove,
Her eyes dart a ſoft killing ray;
My Jeſſy I'm deſtin'd to love,
She ſhall ever be queen of the May.

When ſhe comes to the dance on the green,
Not one of the nymphs are ſo gay:
Youth, beauty, and modeſty's ſeen
In Jeſſy, my queen of the May.

To muſic her notes I prefer,
In raptures I join in the lay!
But loſt! in attending to her;
My ſong is—the queen of the May.

If over the meadows we rove
Where lambkins ſo wantonly play,
Not a word can I talk but of love
To Jeſſy, my queen of the May.

If e'er I prove falſe to my maid,
May the birds ceaſe to ſing on each ſpray;
For virture and truth are diſplay'd
In Jeſſy, my queen of the May.

M. M.

(This gentleman alſo anſwered W. A. T's rebus.)

A Letter from Dr. Sutherland *to Lord* Northumberland, *on the Subject of the ſecond Edition of his* Attempts to revive antient Medical Doctrines.

My Lord,

WHEN authors deviate from their original plans, the public in general has a right to be ſatisfied. I had the honour of dedicating my firſt attempts to revive Antient Medical Doctrines laſt year to your lordſhip. To you I think myſelf, in particular, accountable. In my firſt edition, my ſubjects were ſo complicated and interwoven, that I found it not ſo eaſy to purſue them to my ſatisfaction. Some parts ſuited the taſte of ſome readers; others of others; few care to pay for what does not particularly relate to their ailments. Laboured diſquiſitions are not the taſte of the times; with more zeal than prudence, I might have inveighed againſt prevailing errors. In juſtice to ſubjects highly intereſting, as well as in deference to the ſuggeſtions of men concerned for the improvement of the healing art, it is my purpoſe to treat of my ſeveral ſubjects in ſeparate eſſays. Diſappointed in materials, I, for the preſent, paſs over the firſt doctrine, that of *Baths antient and modern*. The ſecond is my preſent publication, *An Attempt to aſcertain, and extend, the Virtues of Bath and Briſtol Waters*, dedicated to your lordſhip. The third treats of the *Medical Uſe of Sea-air and Exerciſe*. The fourth and laſt, *Of local Remedies, Iſſues, Setons, and other drains*. In ſeparate eſſays, I may have it in my power to mellow crudities, lop off excreſcencies, temper zeal, and to do juſtice to doctrines uncultivated and neglected. On ſubjects improvable, literally to reprint, ſavours, methinks, of indolence, not to ſay worſe. Reading varies ideas, obſervation multiplies proofs. My future eſſays may rather be called new books, than ſecond editions.

Theſe, my Lord, are the reaſons which induced me to vary my plan; if theſe are but ſatisfactory, I hope to be able to convince you, that my leiſure hours have not been miſapplied. With the moſt profound reſpect, I have the honour to be,

My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obliged,
Moſt obedient humble ſervant,
ALEX. SUTHERLAND.

Bath, Auguſt 1, 1764.

The following Account of the Hopeſtill, *Captain* Sybrand, *which, it is ſaid, the* Spaniards *have carried into* Carthagena, *is handed about town.*

YOU have undoubtedly heard of the unhappy accident which has happened to the Hopeſtill, Capt. Sybrand, and how barbarouſly the Spaniards behaved; ſince which a letter is come to hand from the mate, who tells us that they obſerved eight veſſels in chaſe, that they immediately brought to, and got their boat in the tackle ready to hoiſt out; when one of the Spaniſh men of war hailed her in Arabick, and under Moorriſh colours. The captain of the Hopeſtill immediately replied, that he did not underſtand what they had ſaid, when, without further ceremony, they fir'd into her; the

Commodore

commodore ſoon coming up, fired two broadſides more, which killed a gentleman paſſenger, wounded the captain, ſupercargo, and ſome of the men, and carried off every thing above deck. It is further ſaid that when complaints were made, it was anſwered, that the Hopeſtill had been taken for a pyrate; but ſhe has not a ſingle gun on board, and the Spaniſh ſhips were ſo cloſe, that the ſupercargo had his hand torn off by the ſhot of a ſwivel gun. —So that the ill-will of the Spaniards, towards us, is manifeſt, and it is hoped our government will reſent the injury with the ſpirit that becomes true Britons. But what amends can be made to a wife that has loſt her huſband? To orphans who had no ſupport but their father; killed in cool blood, and for no other reaſon but becauſe an Engliſhman? Our miniſtry will be at a loſs what ſatisfaction to aſk.—However, if this affair is not properly taken notice of, the Britiſh-flag which, till now, has been honoured, will become unſafe and deſpiſed, and that ſoon after a war carried on with the boldeſt ſpirit and the greateſt ſucceſs.

IF a ſchedule from the court of Spain, or a licence from the court of England had been agreed on, or known to be neceſſary for our logwood-cutters to have carried with them to the coaſt of Honduras, why has this nation been kept ſo long in ignorance thereof? and why were not the governors of our colonies, and particularly of Jamaica, duly furniſhed with them in order to give the requiſite authority to thoſe who engaged in that buſineſs? But, alas! no ſuch authority had ever been mentioned here to be neceſſary: and from every thing that has come to our knowledge from America, it appears our governors were no ways apprized that ſuch authorities were needful, were furniſhed with no ſuch to diſtribute, nor knew how to act upon the diſcovery of the unjuſtifiable obſtruction; and therefore could do no more than ſend accounts of them home; while the poor people were ruining, by expences and loſs of time, occaſioned by the unwarrantable chicanery of the Spaniards; which was indeed by many people foreſeen from the firſt, on a knowledge of their old ſhuffling practices, with regard to thoſe wicked proceedings of their guarda-coſtas, which, at length, compelled us to enter into the war before laſt. (See before, p. 355.)

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

SATURDAY, June 23.

A Violent ſtorm of hail, rain, thunder, and lightning, did immenſe damage (in Middleſex, Berkſhire, Wilts, Yorkſhire, Durham, Oxfordſhire, Glouceſterſhire, Eſſex, Bucks, Worceſterſhire, Hants, &c. &c.) to the buildings and fruits of the earth, and ſeveral lives were loſt thereby. The hail ſtones, in ſome places were 1 ¼ inch long, ¾ of an inch broad, and ½ an inch thick.

MONDAY, 25.

The king reviewed the life and horſe grenadier guards, in Hyde-park.

John Lloyd and Charles Eaſtwick, Eſq; were elected ſheriffs of London and Middleſex. Soon after they ſwore off.

The fourteen journeymen printers (ſee our laſt vol. p. 390, 673.) received their damages of the king's meſſengers; viz. thirteen, who had 200 l. damages each, received each 120 l. and one who had 300 l. decreed him, received 170 l. But from the long delay in the payment; their attorney's bills, and the roguery of ſome of them, who abſconded with two of their ſhop-mates ſhares, they are ſuppoſed to have received very little real benefit from the iſſue of an affair, which is like to be productive of ſo much public benefit.

WEDNESDAY, 27.

The court of common-pleas was moved to increaſe iſſues on the return of the diſtringas, iſſued at the ſuit of Mr. Beardmore's clerk, againſt the earl of Halifax, when the court was pleaſed to order 500 l. iſſues on the alias diſtringas; it appearing, by affidavit, that this action has been commenced for near twelve months, and no appearance yet entered for the defendant.

SATURDAY, 30.

Four houſes were conſumed by fire, near St. James's church, Piccadilly.

A fine large tyger, lately preſented to his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, was put in a ſpot of ground in Windſor park, encompaſſed with a ſtrong net, and a ſtag put into the ſame ground. The tyger ſoon ran at the ſtag, who retreated to the ſide of the net, when he ſtood at bay with his horns towards the tyger; who retreated in his turn, and beating down the net got looſe into the park, where he ſeized a deer by the neck, and ſucked his blood; but by the care of three blacks, who look after him, he was got ſafely into his den again.

MONDAY, July 9.

Came on the trial of M. D'Eon, plenipotentiary of the court of France, for a ſuppoſed libel againſt the French ambaſſador, before a ſpecial jury of the county of Middleſex, in the King's Bench, Weſtminſter, when the defendant, who did not think proper to make any defence, was found guilty.

TUESDAY, 10.

Admiral Corniſh, in the Norfolk, with the Chatham, Elizabeth, and America, arrived at Spithead from the Eaſt Indies.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

Henry Hareman and John Adams were executed at Tyburn. (See p. 326.) Manning and Jane Falkner, were reſpited.

THURSDAY, 12.

Thomas Harris and William Lethieullier, Eſqrs. were elected ſheriffs, &c. The latter, ſoon after, paid his fine.

THURSDAY, 19.

James Adams, Eſq; was elected ſheriff, &c. in the room of Mr. Lethieullier.

FRIDAY, 20.

Came on, in the court of Common Pleas, Weſtminſter, before the right hon. Lord chief juſtice Pratt, a trial, wherein the Rev. Mr. Entick was plantiff, and ſeveral of his majeſty's meſſengers were defendants, in an action againſt the latter, for forcibly entering the ſaid plaintiff's houſe, ſeizing his papers, and keeping him in cuſtody ſeveral days, when, after a trial of four hours, the jury, after being gone out an hour, brought in a verdict of 300l. damages, with coſts of ſuit.

SATURDAY, 21.

A barn, outhouſes, wheat-ricks, &c. were conſumed by fire at Emmer Green, near Reading, Berks.

TUESDAY, 24.

Morgan, the highwayman, made his eſcape from Newgate. He, with the help of a poker and tongs, made a breach through the chimney of his room, and, by untying the bed cords, and tearing the ſheets, let himſelf down on the ſheds, having fixed the tongs acroſs the iron bars of his window, to facilitate his getting down, and when he was at large came through the entry of a ruinous houſe, where a coach, with two men on horſeback attended.

THURSDAY, 26.

Braſs Croſby, Eſq; was elected ſheriff of London, &c. in the room of Mr. Adams, who had diſqualified himſelf.

Came on at Guildhall, before Lord Mansfield, the trials of Mr. Kearſley, for publiſhing, and Mr. Williams for republiſhing No. 45. of the North-Briton, and they were both found guilty.

By a codicil to the will of the late right hon. lady Elizabeth Haſtings, it appears, that ſhe has bequeathed to the provoſt and college of Queen's college, Oxford, the ſum of 1401. per ann. payable out of the manor of Wheldale in Yorkſhire, for the educating of five poor boys at the ſaid college, to be choſen from the twelve following ſchools, viz. Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Beverly, Skipton, Sedberg, Ripon, Sherborne, Appleby, Haverſham, St. Bees, and Penrith, to commence after the death of a certain number of perſons, the laſt of whom died the laſt year; and, on Thurſday the 14th inſtant, a meeting of ſeveral divines was held at Aberford, agreeable to the ſaid bequeſt, when ſeven poor ſcholars offered, five of whom will be ſent to the ſaid college. They are to have allowed each 20l. per ann. for the firſt four years, and 60l. for the fifth year, provided they ſtay in the college.

The Marquis de Fratteaux, the French gentleman, who was ſome years ago forcibly carried off from England to France, and whom the papers lately mentioned to be confined in the Baſtile, is now, it is ſaid, at liberty at his eſtate at Fratteaux; for when his brother, M. Bertin de Bourdeille, was made intendant of Lyons, he obtained his liberty, upon giving his word of honour to M. Bertin de Bourdeille to remain at his eſtate at Fratteaux, and never go above ſix miles from it, without leave from his father, with whom he had been at great variance, which was the occaſion of his leaving France. Two months after his arrival at Fratteaux, his father went to ſee him, and he had leave to return the viſit at Bourdeille. He has kept his word of honour ſtrictly, and lives at preſent in cordiality with his whole family.

Such is the amazing avidity of the publick, at this period, for idle amuſements, that on Mrs. Vincent's night at Marybone Gardens, (who it ſeems gets her livelihood by ſinging) ſeveral thouſand perſons were there, and her profits, for that ſingle night, are ſaid to have amounted to 300l.!

Sudden deaths, from apoplexies, &c. have been very common for ſome time paſt. Suicide has been too frequent; murders (for which many of the perpetrators are in cuſtody) and calamitous accidents have deprived the community of ſeveral of its members; and robberies and cheats have too ſucceſsfully forced and taken, from many perſons, their property, in the courſe of this month.

The duke of York arrived at Padua, May 16, and was entertained there, in a ſumptuous manner. (See p. 327.)

The following is a liſt of thoſe virtuous and patriot young gentlemen, who, on a late occaſion * at Cambridge, diſtinguiſhed themſelves againſt certain proceedings, and who were called upon to recant that behaviour, which they refuſed:

RECUSANTS. Phillips, Davies, Cotton, Neate, Fox, Jones, Wilbraham, Marwood, Ship-

* *The election of a high ſteward.*

Shipperdſdon, Spranger, Cobhold, Norris, Paddey, Bennet, Frank, Clows, Campbell, Hardinge, Graham, Briſco, Allot, Ellis, Kirſhaw, Harriſon, Matty, Pinnock, Popham, Ridgill, Twiſden, Smyth, Kreyk, Clutterbuck, Daniel, Hills, Penton, Dobſon, Davidſon, Churchill, Carter, Scafe, Butcher, Langley, Bird, Green, Lake, Wright.

The committee have agreed, that the following inſcription ſhall be put at the bottom of the frame of the picture of the right hon. lord chief juſtice Pratt, which is ſoon to be placed in Guildhall.

Hanc Iconem Caroli Pratt, Eq. ſummi judicis C. B. in honorem tanti viri Anglicæ libertatis lege aſſertoris fidi. S. P. Q. L. In curia municipali poni juſſerunt nono kal. Mar. A. D. 1764. *Gulielmo Bridgen Arm. Præ. Urb.*

Part of the celebrated collection of paintings from Kenſington is now removed to Hampton Court, and form a principal ornament of that noble palace. Among theſe are the nine muſes, and Eſther and Ahaſuerus, the admirable performances of Tintoret; two ſhepherds offerings to our Saviour, and the Woman of Samaria, by old Palma; the Deluge, by Baſſan; the ſtory of Midas, by Andrea Scavonia; the famous Holy Family, by Rubens; the equeſtrian pictures of King Charles, by Vandyke, and of the duke of Alva, by Rubens; the power of this latter maſter in deſcribing animal life, is wonderfully expreſſed in the fire and ſpirit of the horſe. The long gallery, in particular, makes now a noble appearance, enriched by the pencil of theſe famous maſters.

Lately arrived in the river, from North-America, the Venus, of Scarborough, Capt. Duffield commander. This ſhip has been ſeven years a tranſport in the government ſervice, and ſtill commanded by the ſame captain and mate, and is among the laſt to be paid off in that ſervice. It is forty months ſince ſhe left England laſt, by which each foremaſt man will draw about 160 l. A few days before the articles of peace were publiſhed at the Havannah, this ſhip, having ſailed with invalids for North America, was attacked by a French privateer of fourteen carriage guns and one hundred men. The brave Capt. Duffield, however, with only four guns, his crew of twenty-three Yorkſhire tars, and the aſſiſtance of the invalids, ſo bravely defended himſelf, that after two hours engagement, the privateer thought proper to ſheer off, with the loſs of twenty-ſix of her men, as was afterwards known. This was among the laſt actions between the Engliſh and French in that part of the world.

The neighbourhood of Birmingham, the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, have ſuffered ſeverally, by ſome late ſtorms of hail and rain.

The Freedom of Briſtol is voted to the Right Hon. George Grenville.

Worceſter, July 12. At a houſe at Merryman's-hill, near this city, is to be ſeen a young cuckow, (in a cage) which is ſeveral times in a day fed by a robin that hatched it about five weeks ago, an old cuckow having laid an egg in the robin's neſt,—This young cuckow is already bigger than a black-bird; and many perſons, within theſe few days, have had the curioſity to go to ſee it, and been preſent in the room, where the cage hangs near an open window, while the robin has come in and fed its ſpurious neſtling. (See our vol. 1757, p. 29, 30.)

An oak was lately felled at Donnington, near Framlingham, the body of which was perfectly ſound and contained 13 loads and 35 feet of timber: There were of the wrongs or pieces (not leſs than ſix inches girt) five loads, and of round-wood five loads; beſides faggots and ſmall wood.

Dublin, July 10. The patriotic ſociety here, called the Dublin ſociety, among a number of other premiums for promoting deſigns beneficial to the community, have propoſed to give a reward of 20l. to the perſon who ſhall employ the greateſt number of children, under 13 years of age, in any manufacture; and another ſum of 20l. to the perſon as ſhall employ the greateſt number of other children, under 15 years of age, in agriculture. And a premium of 22l. 10s. to any Weaver or Manufacturer who ſhall invent or make, before Lady-day next, a new kind of ſummer wear, for ladies or gentlemen: Likewiſe a gold medal, or 50l. to the perſon who ſhall form the beſt plan for maintaining the orphans, or other poor of country pariſhes, in a public workhouſe, or ſeparately, and employing them in ſuch branches of induſtry as ſuit their age and ſtrength.

The diſputes between the governor and aſſembly of South Carolina have riſen to ſuch an height, as to produce a petition from the latter, to the king, complaining againſt the former, and thoſe diſputes have hindred proviſion being made there, for a number of French proteſtants, in the ſilk manufactory, lately recommended and ſent over, by the lords of trade, to ſettle amongſt them.

The Indians, at the back of Virginia, Penſilvania, and Carolina, ſtill carry on depredations upon the Engliſh ſettlers, ſome of whom they have lately murdered.

Extract of a Letter from New York, *dated* May 28.

"We have received advice here, that on the 27th of February laſt, major Loftus was ordered, with the 22d regiment, conſiſting of about 300 men from Mobile, to proceed up the Miſſiſippi, and take poſſeſſion of the Illenois, 500 leagues diſtant; that he found the paſſage up the river very difficult, owing to the rapidity of the current, which re-

tarded their march ſo much that they could ſcarce proceed ten miles a day: And that, on the 20th of March, having only got 70 leagues up the river, the foremoſt boat was attacked by the Indians, and in a few minutes had ſix men killed, and as many wounded: that the other boats attempted to land, but were alſo very ſmartly fired upon; that Major Loftus having a few days before loſt 57 men by deſertion, not knowing the number of the enemy, and being then at a league's diſtance from a place called Le Roach Davoine, and about 400 from the Illenois, thought it impracticable to fulfil his Orders, therefore returned to Penſacola."

[Mr D'Abbadie, governor of New Orleans, has diſclaimed any knowledge of this attack, and has ſent to the Indians to remonſtrate againſt it, and to order them to forbear any further hoſtilities.]

By the preliminary articles of peace, which have been concluded and ſigned by Sir William Johnſon, and the deputies of the Seneca nation, it is agreed, the Seneca nation do immediately ſtop all hoſtilities, and ſolemnly engage never more to make war upon the Engliſh, or ſuffer any of their people to commit any acts of violence upon the perſons or properties of any of his Britannick majeſty's ſubjects: That they forthwith collect all the Engliſh priſoners, deſerters, Frenchmen, and negroes, amongſt them, and deliver them up to ſir William Johnſon, (together with the two Indians of Kaneſtio, who murdered the traders in November 1762) previous to the treaty of peace; and that they engage never to harbour or conceal any deſerters. Frenchmen or Negroes, nor hinder their being apprehended in any part of their country. That the lands from the fort of Niagara, extending eaſterly, along lake Ontario, about four miles, comprehending the Petit Marais, or landing-place, and running from thence ſoutherly, about 14 miles, to the creek above fort Schloſſer, or little Niagara, and down the ſame, to the river or ſtrait; thence down the river or ſtrait, and acroſs the ſame at the great Cataract; thence northerly to the banks of lake Ontario, at a creek or ſmall lake about two miles weſt of the fort, and thence eaſterly along the banks of the great lake Ontario, and a croſs the river or ſtrait to Niagara, comprehending the whole carrying place with the lands on both ſides the ſtrait, and containing a tract of about 14 miles in length, and four in breadth, ſhall be ceded to his majeſty and his ſucceſſors for ever, in full right. And the Senecas do engage never to obſtruct the paſſage of the carrying place, or the free uſe of any part of the ſaid tract; and will likewiſe give free liberty, of cutting timber for the uſe of his majeſty, or that of the garriſons, in any other part of their country not comprehended therein; that they allow a free paſſage through their country from that of the Caugas to Niagara, or elſewhere, for the uſe of his majeſty's troops and ſubjects for ever; That ſhould any Indian commit murder, or rob any of his majeſty's ſubjects, he ſhall be immediately delivered up to be tried and puniſhed according to the equitable laws of England: and ſhould any white man be guilty of the like crime towards the Indians, he ſhall be immediately tried and puniſhed, if guilty: For the due performance of the above and other articles, the Senecas are to deliver up three of their chiefs as hoſtages.

Sir William Johnſon, in conſequence of their agreement to the above articles, promiſes, in the name of his Britannick majeſty, that the ſaid Indians ſhall have a full pardon for paſt tranſgreſſions, and be left in the peaceable poſſeſſion of all their rights not comprized in the foregoing articles; and on their ſubſcribing to the definitive treaty of peace, they ſhall once more be admitted into the covenant chain of friendſhip with the Engliſh; and be indulged with a free, fair, and open trade, ſo long as they abide by their engagements.

Receipt for the Cure of Deafneſs,

Put a table ſpoonful of bay ſalt into near half a pint of cold ſpring water, and after it has ſteeped therein for twenty four hours, (now and than ſhaking the phial) cauſe a ſmall tea ſpoonful to be poured in the ear moſt affected, every night when in bed, for ſeven or eight nights ſucceſſively, obſerving to lay your head on the oppoſite ſide, by which the cure is generally compleated.

The French have taken poſſeſſion of an iſland which lies 80 miles diſtant from the continent of South America, over againſt the ſtraits of Magellan, in the latitude of 52 degrees. It is, however, no new diſcovery, having been ſeen and viſited by ſeveral ſhips of St. Malo in the firſt year of the current century, who, by touching on ſeveral ſides, and entering ſeveral ports, believed it to be a cluſter of iſlands, to which they gave the name of Iſles Malouines, or the iſlands of St. Malo, in honour of that haven from which they were fitted out: It appears, however, now to be a ſingle iſland, of the extent before mentioned, very fair and fertile, abounding with large woods, many fine harbours, all the neceſſaries of life in great plenty, and from whence, will eaſily be perceived, by its ſituation, a very extenſive commerce may be carried on.

On June 4, the duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, was inveſted with the order of the garter, by Col. Græme and garter king at arms, at Strelitz, his capital.

By an extract of a letter from Comte de Treſan, member of the royal academy of ſciences, to M. Morand of the ſame academy,

we

we are informed of the death of Bebe, the king of Poland's famous dwarf. Bebe was the iſſue of two healthy well-made, labouring people. His mother reared him with great difficulty, his mouth being ſo ſmall that he could only take in part of the nipple. A wooden ſhoe ſerved him for a long time by way of cradle; and his growth to the age of 12, was in proportion to his original littleneſs. At that age nature ſeemed to make an effort; but this effort was not uniform, his growth being unequal in many parts: his noſe in particular was diſproportioned to the reſt of his features. Bebe gave very imperfect marks of underſtanding, and had no notion of the ſupreme being, or the immortality of the ſoul; he ſeemed to be fond of muſic, and beat time with tolerable exactneſs. He was ſuſceptible of all the paſſions incident to human nature, ſuch as anger, jealouſy, &c. At the age of eighteen, the ſigns of puberty were very viſible, and Bebe was ſo amorouſly inclined, that he is ſaid to have anticipated old age by the indulgence of this propenſity; for he actually died of old age, before he was thirty, and began to decline from two and twenty. The king of Poland gave leave to have him diſſected, and the anatomiſts diſcovered many obſtructions, to which they attributed the ſtoppage of his growth.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

June 2. RICHARD Philipps, Eſq; was married to Miſs Philipps — 7. Robert Martin, Eſq; to Miſs Penrice — The marquis of Taviſtock, to Lady Elizabeth Keppel—Sir James Lake, bart. to Miſs Crowther—20. Maurice Suckling, Eſq; to the hon. Miſs Maria Walpole—22. Chaloner Ogle, Eſq; to Miſs Soley—23. Richard Dalton, Eſq; to Miſs de Hull.

July 2. Lord Warkworth, to Lady Ann Stuart —— 19. Lord Groſvenor, to Miſs Vernon—Sir Charles William Blunt, bart. to Miſs Peers.

Lately. Obadiah Lane, Eſq; to Miſs Crew —Rev. Dr. Butler, to Miſs Vernon—Lord Garlies, to Miſs Daſhwood — Hon. Mr. Rochford, to Miſs Mervin—Capt. Morritt, to Miſs Minors, a 20,000 l. fortune—Cuthbert Shaftoe, Eſq; to Miſs Ingram—John Milbank, Eſq; to Lady Maria Wentworth—Mr. John Ford, to Miſs Newton—Daniel Webb, Eſq; to Miſs Webb—William Skrine, Eſq; to Miſs Sumner — Sir John Eden, bart. to Miſs Kitty Thompſon—Thomas Tyndale, Eſq; to Miſs Eliza Cox—Charles Walcott, Eſq; member for Weymouth, &c. to Miſs Lovett—Paul Orchard, Eſq; to Miſs Lawley — Maurice Fitzgerald, Eſq; to Lady Anne Fitz-Maurice — George Graham, Eſq; to Miſs Sally Meads—John Cave, Eſq; to Miſs Bennet—William Bury, Eſq; to Miſs Gardiner—Mr. Gordon, merchant, to Miſs Turton—William Williams, Eſq; to Miſs Howard—May 14. Mr. Robert Pickwoad, to Miſs Thorpe, of Hull. At St. Dunſtan's Stepney, Mr. Chambers, ſurgeon and man-midwife, to Miſs Triſtram, with 3000 l. fortune.

June 4. Lady Betty Gallini, was delivered of a daughter—5. Lady of Henry Bridgman, Eſq; of a daughter—6. Lady Middleton, of a daughter—9. Lady of Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt, of a daughter—11. Lady of Philip Carteret Webb, jun. Eſq; of a ſon—17. Lady of the hon. John Bentinck, of a ſon—Lady Digby, of a ſon—30. Lady of Lord George Sackville, of a daughter.

July 13. Lady of Gyles Earle, Eſq; of a daughter—Dutcheſs of Grafton, of a ſon—21. Lady of the hon. Col. Fitzroy, of a ſon.

Lately. Lady of T. Groſvenor, Eſq; of a ſon —Lady of ſerjeant Glyn of a ſon and heir—Lady of George Nelſon, Eſq; of a ſon—A baſket-woman, in Clare-market, of three girls—Counteſs of Sutherland, of a daughter—Viſcounteſs Powerſcourt, of a ſon—Mrs. King of Chertſey, in Surry, aged 60, of a ſon; her huſband is 72—Lady of Jervoiſe Clerke, Eſq; of a ſon—Lady Bampfylde, of a daughter—Lady Hynde Cotton, of two ſons—Lady of the hon. Thomas Pelham, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 4. ROBERT Ellis, Eſq; an eminent Fellmonger—John Harvey Thurſby, Eſq; member for Stamford, in the laſt parliament—8. Peter Harper, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Kent—11. Lady of John St. Leger Douglas, Eſq;—Rev. Sir William Bunbury, bart.—Vice Admiral Harry Norris—Felix Feaſt, Eſq; an eminent brewer—Mr. Adam Barbar, an eminent attorney—23. Right hon. Sir John Philipps, bart. member for Pembrokeſhire, and a privy counſellor, ſucceeded in title and eſtate, by his only ſon, now Sir Richard Philipps, bart—28. Lady viſcounteſs dowager Strangford—29. Sir Andrew Mitchell, of Weſtſhore, in Shetland, bart.—29. Ralph Allen, of Prior Park, near Bath, Eſq; aged 72, he has bequeathed Prior Park, with the lands adjoining, and Claverton eſtate, about 3000l. a year, to his widow for life; at her deceaſe to Mrs. Warburton and her iſſue; which failing, to Capt. Tucker, brother to Mrs. Warburton, and his iſſue; which failing, to his niece Miſs Mary Allen and her iſſue; which failing, to go to the heir at law.—The eſtates of Hampton and Tiverton, about 600l. a year, with 2000l. in money, to his brother Philip, poſt-maſter of Bath.—To the biſhop of Glouceſter, 5000 l.——To Mrs. Warburton, 5000 l. beſides 10,000 l. ſhe had on her marriage—To Capt. Tucker, 10000 l. and 5000 l. more on the deceaſe of Mrs. Allen.—To his niece Miſs Mary Allen, 10000l. and 5000l. more on the deceaſe of Mrs. Allen.—To his nephew, Mr. Philip Allen.

Allen, 1000l. beſides 6000l. he had on his marriage.—To his nephew, Mr. R. Allen, 5000l.—To the right hon. Mr. Pitt, 1000l. —To the Bath hoſpital, 1000l.—To be diſtributed in charity, at the direction of Mrs. Allen, 1000l.—To each of the truſtees, 200l. and to one of their ſons, 300l.—Beſides other ſmall legacies to moſt of his ſervants and clerks.—30. Baldwin Duppa, of Hollingbourne, in Kent, Eſq;—Mr. Benjamin Barker, bookſeller, in Weſtminſter.

July 7. Right honourable William Pulteney, earl of Bath, a privy counſellor, &c. &c. &c. aged 84. (See *Pulteney, P—y*, in our General Index). The title is extinct, but all his real and perſonal eſtates, devolve, according to the tenor of his will, to his brother, Lieutenant-General Pulteney, except a few legacies, the chief of which, are the ſum of 4000l. to Mrs. Johnſton, wife of —— Johnſtone, Eſq; of Edinburgh, and ſecond couſin to his late lordſhip; an annuity of 900l. per annum to George Colman, of Lincoln's-inn, Eſq; 500l. and his lordſhip's valuable library, to the Rev. Dr. Douglas: to the biſhops of Rocheſter and Briſtol, 100l. each; to his lordſhip's ſteward, 1000l. to his valet de chambre, 30l. per annum, &c. &c.—Right Hon. Thomas lord Holmes, governor of the Iſle of Wight, and member for Yarmouth, in that iſland.—Robert Pemberton, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex and Surry—10. Right hon. James, earl of Findlater and Seafield, vice admiral of Scotland, &c. ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his only ſon, James, lord Deſkford, now earl of Findlater, &c.—12. John Knightly, Eſq; high-ſheriff of Warwickſhire—14. Hon. John Guerard, of the council, in South Carolina—17. Will. Skelton, Eſq; regiſter to the biſhop of London, &c. &c.—Mrs. Mary Compton. neice of the earl of Northampton —21. Relict of Sir Harry Grey, bart. —24. Dr. Benjamin Avery, treaſurer of Guy's hoſpital—30. Rev. Sir Hadley D'Oyley, bart.

Lately, William Thompſon, of Bradley, in Berkſkire, Eſq; — Robert Freemantle, Eſq; formerly a Turkey merchant—William Deacle, Eſq; a gentleman penſioner—Thomas Bennet, Eſq; ſenior maſter in Chancery —Col. Lightfoot, a merchant from Virginia —W. Grant, Eſq; a lord of ſeſſion, in Scotland —J. Armytage, of Yorkſhire, Eſq;—W. Wilkinſon, Eſq; a Ruſſia merchant—J. Tillotſon, of Conduit-ſtreet, Eſq;—Mrs. Mary Redmond, of Dublin, aged 103—Sir Gilbert Elliot, of Stobbs, in Scotland, bart.—Peter Redmond, Eſq; a Weſt-India merchant—Sir John Stewart, of Granthilly, in North Britain, bart. —John Byng, Eſq; nephew of the unfortunate admiral, at Bologna—Sir William Dudley, of Clapton, in Northamptonſhire, bart. his title is extinct—George Barker, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Surry—Hon. Capt. Sempil, at the Cape of Good Hope—Mrs. Terrick, mother of the biſhop of London—Lady Harry Pawlet — John Chaplin, Eſq; member for Stamford — Lady Anne Fane, eldeſt daughter of the earl of Weſtmoreland—Iſaac Lavine, of Speight's town, in Barbadoes, Eſq;—Dudley North, of Suffolk, Eſq;—William Weſtern Hugeſſen, of Provender, in Kent, Eſq;—Capt. Forſter, late commander of the Antigallican privateer, in the Eaſt-Indies—Edward Godfrey, Eſq; firſt clerk in the princeſs of Wales's treaſury—— Dr. John Tylſton, a phyſician at Cheſter— Dr. Thomas Mather, and the lady of lieut. gov. Phipps, at Boſton in New England— Robert Terry, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Kent—Mrs. Joanna Freeman, of Clerkenwell, aged 107—John Bullock, Eſq; an eminent brewer—James Tyrwhit, of Cobham, Eſq;—Mrs. Harris, of Soho, equal in bulk to the famous Bright, of Malden, (See our vol. for 1751, p. 28.) — Viſcounteſs dowager Mountgarret—Lord Campbell, the infant ſon of the marquis of Lorn—Mr. Upton, a merchant—Mr. Ephraim Randal, of Morpeth, in Cumberland, aged 109—Hon. Mrs. Curzon, ſiſter of Lord Scarſdale — Sir Orlando Bridgeman, bart.—Right hon. lady Irwin—Mrs. Sherlock, relict of the late biſhop of London.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ST. James's, June 12. Dr. Robert Lamb, dean of Peterborough, was promoted to be biſhop of that ſee, in the room of Biſhop Terrick, tranſlated to the ſee of London.

St. James's, June 26. Benjamen Barrington, D. D. was appointed dean of Armagh, in Ireland, in the room of Dean Cope, deceaſed.

Whitehall, July 14. Charles Tarrant, D. D. was made dean of Peterborough—Dr. Tho. Wilſon, dean of Carliſle, in his room.

From the reſt of the Papers.

Rev. Geo. Doughty, B. A. is preſented to the vicarage of Yeatington, in Devonſhire —Mr. John Parker, to the vicarage of Leake in Lincolnſhire—Mr. Malin, to the rectory of Harpole, in Northamptonſhire — Mr. Gibbes, to the rectory Woodborough, Wilts— Mr. Charles Morgan to the rectory of Houghton, Durham—Dr. Stonehouſe, to the rectory of Cheveril, Wilts and the lecture ſhip of All-Saints Briſtol — Mr. Hotham, to the archdeaconry of Middleſex—Mr. Kerrich, to the vicarage of Chigwell, Eſſex— Mr. Meers, to the vicarage of Foulmire, Devon—Dr. Francis to the Chaplainſhip of Chelſea hoſpital — Mr. Croucher, to the livings of Quendon and Chickney, Eſſex—Mr. Buller, to the vicarage of Heddington, Wilts—Mr. Harriſon, to the living of St. John's, Thanet—Mr. Repps Brown, to the rectory of Melton Conſtable, &c. in Norfolk—Mr. Compton, to the vicarage of Barton,

Barton, Wilts—Mr. Robert Snelling, to the vicarage of Hameſworth, Devon—Mr. Raynolds to the living of Kirton, Lincolnſhire—Mr. James Heather, for the vicarage of Sibthorpe, Warwickſhire—Mr. Stockdale, to the vicarage of Ruſhal, Norfolk.—Mr. Myers, to the vicarage of Walton, cum Felixtow in Suffolk.

Mr. Newman, was choſen lecturer of St. Nicholas Coleabby, and St. Nicholas Olave, London—Mr. Dalton, lecturer of St. Mildred, Breadſtreet, and St. Margaret Moſes, London—Mr. Batwell, lecturer of St. Bennet Fink, Threadneedle ſtreet.

A commendam as paſſed the ſeal to enable Dr. Lamb biſhop of Peterborough, to hold the rich living of Hatfield, in Hertfordſhire with his biſhoprick. A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals to enable, Rev. Edward Elliot, M. A. to hold the rectories of Alford and Hambledon, in Surrey—Robert Polhill, M. A. to hold the rectories of Goudhurſt and Shadoxhurſt, in Kent—Charles Everard, M. A. to hold the rectories of Middle Cheny and Greatworth, in Northamptonſhire—John Jacques, M. A to hold the rectory of Sackulby, in Leiceſterſhire, with the rectory of Packington Parva, Wilts—John Hubberſley, M. A. to hold the rectories of Parham and Wilmington, in Suſſex—John Peirce M. A. to hold the vicarages of All-Saints in Hornden and Burſted, in Eſſex—Dr. George Gilbert, to hold the vicarage of Carſhalton and rectory of St. Nicholas, in Guildford, Kent—Dr. Ernle, to hold the rectories of Evington and Harding in Berkſhire—Anſelm Jones, M. A. to hold the vicarage of South Cerney, and rectory of Nunton, in Glouceſterſhire.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* MILITARY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ST. James's, June 10. Hon. Robert Walpole, has a grant to be one of the clerks of the privy council, in the room of Mr. Fane, who reſigned,

St. James's, June 16. Sir Edward King bart. is created Baron Kingſton, of Rockingham, in the county of Roſcommon in Ireland, with remainder to his iſſue male.—Sir Ralph Gore, bart. baron Gore, of Manor Gore in the county of Donegal, in Ireland, with like remainder.—Stephen Moore, Eſq; baron Kilworth, of Moore Parke, in the county of Cork, in the ſaid kingdom, with like remainder.

St. James's, July 11, Richard Orlebar, Eſq; is appointed a clerk of the privy council in extraordinary.

St. James's, May 29. William Young, Eſq; was appointed receiver for the ſale of lands in Grenada, the Grenadines, &c. &c. &c.—John Gregg, Eſq; ſecretary for ditto.

From the reſt of our Papers.

Dr. Smith is appointed maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool, in the room of Dr. Hinchliffe, who reſigned—Dr. Spry, judge of vice-admiralty in America—Dr. Clarke, judge of the Cinque ports—Fred. Smyth, Eſq; chief juſtice of New Jerſey—John Eames, Eſq; a maſter in chancery—Robert Bruce, of Kennet, and Francis Garden, of Johnſton, Eſqrs. lords of ſeſſion; lord Pitfour, a lord juſticiary, James Montgomery, ſole ſollicitor, John Cockburn Eſq; ſheriff depute of Sterlingſhire, &c. and John Erſkine, Eſq; for Bamfſhire &c. in Scotland—Hans Stanley, Eſq; governor of the Iſle of Wight, in the room of lord Holmes—Charles Campbell, Achilles Preſton, Richard Smith, Eſqrs. Sir Robert Barker knt. and Ranfarlie Knox, Eſq; to the rank of colonels of foot, in the Eaſt-Indies, only—Major Warrender, lieutenant colonel of the 11th regiment of dragoons—Earl of Halliſax is choſen a governor of the Charter-houſe, in the room of the late biſhop of London—Hon. Charles Yorke, recorder of Dover, in the room of his father deceaſed.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ON the 16th ult. The diet of Poland reſolved to give the title of empreſs of all the Ruſſias to the Czarina, and the title of king of Pruſſia to his Pruſſian majeſty, and always to acknowledge them as ſuch; and the prince Sulkowſki ſet out ſoon after for Peterſburgh, as ambaſſador from the republick, to preſent the empreſs with the act of the diet, by which ſhe is acknowledged empreſs of all the Ruſſias. The diet of election having been appointed to meet on the 27th of Auguſt next, and all the other buſineſs of the diet of convocation finiſhed, it was cloſed on the 23d ult. but before it was cloſed the primate cauſed a propoſal to be read for a general confederacy, for the maintenance of the reſolutions that had been agreed on, touching the rights of the church, the repoſe of the kingdom, and the election of a king. This was approved, and Prince Czartoriſki, Waywode of Poliſh Ruſſia, was unanimouſly choſen marſhal. This confederacy will ſoon be joined by that of Lithuania; and all the cities, even thoſe of Royal Pruſſia, will be invited to accede to it.

According to the accounts from Warſaw, the Count Branitzki, the crown general, after having been defeated in two ſkirmiſhes, has retired into Hungary, the troops of the crown have rejoined thoſe of the diet of convocation, and have acknowledged the authority of Prince Czartoriſki, grand regimentary; ſo that the troubles of Poland are conſidered as ended, unleſs the kingdom ſhould be diſturbed by foreign troops, which

at

at preſent is not expected. As to Prince Radzivil, he has not ſtrength enough to ſupport his cauſe.

But, at the ſame time, we had the following article from Dantzick, July 2. Several nobles of the party of Count Branitzki are forming private confederacies, in oppoſition to the general confederaey or the diet.

And from the ſame place we before had a narrative of what paſſed at the viſit which the marquis de Paulmy d'Argenſon, the French ambaſſador, paid to the primate of Poland, on the 7th ult. by which it appears, that the French ambaſſador, with M. Henning the French reſident, went to the primate without having given any notice of his coming; that many members of the ſenate being preſent, the primate received him with as much diſtinction as the ſuddenneſs of his arrival would permit, and conducted him into his cloſet; whither he was followed by the ſenators who were with him; that the primate, being diſordered with the ſciatica, and not being able to ſit down immediately, the primate and marquis both continued ſtanding; that the latter then ſaid, That the king his maſter, being informed of the diviſions which then reigned in Poland, had ordered him to return to France, and to remain abſent during the inter-regnum, as his majeſty did not think proper that his ambaſſador ſhould reſide with a party only, and not with the republick at large. In proof of this, he read a part of ſome diſpatches which he took out of his pocket.

The primate, finding that the marquis did not acknowledge the legality of the diet, of which the primate was chief, and of which ſeveral members were preſent, anſwered: That he was ſorry he had not an opportunity to ſhew his regard to the marquis, and in him to the king his maſter; that what moſt affected him was, the marquis's declaration that he could not continue his reſidence, becauſe the king his maſter declined recognizing the authority of the republick; that the marquis might obey his orders by leaving Warſaw, and that M. Henning might follow his example. The marquis anſwered: He would depart when he had orders.

Prince Czartorinſki, palatine of Ruſſia, being preſent, ſaid; It may be hoped, that the king of France will think more favourably of the republick, when he ſhall be more exactly informed. The marquis anſwered, The king wants no further information: He knows perfectly what paſſes here. The primate then ſaid, Since you do not acknowledge the republick as a republick, it cannot treat with you; and of conſequence ceaſes to acknowledge you as ambaſſador. I therefore pay my compliments to the Marquis de Paulmy. The marquis retiring, ſaid, Serviteur, Monſieur l'archeveque. The primate, who had advanced ſome ſteps to reconduct him, then returned. The ſuddenneſs of the departure, after a viſit of only half a quarter of an hour, did not give time to the guards to be under arms, and much leſs to pay the honours uſual to ambaſſadors.

Berlin, July 12. The reigning duke of Brunſwick, her royal highneſs the princeſs his conſort, and the hereditary prince, with her royal highneſs the princeſs his conſort, and the princeſs Elizabeth Chriſtina Ulrica and Auguſta Dorothea of Brunſwick, arrived on the 8th in the evening at Brandenburg, where they were received by both the princes of Pruſſia and the two princes of Brunſwick, and Colonel Count de Anhalt, who complimented them in the king of Pruſſia's name. On the day following, all thoſe high perſonages ſet out for Potſdam, where they were received by their Pruſſian majeſties, in the great hall of the palace, in a moſt tender and affectionate manner.

The diet of Hungary having been opened on the 22d ult. at Preſburg, their imperial majeſties, on the 3d inſtant, made their public entry into that city, preceeded by the biſhop and prelates, in their ſtate coaches; and by the magnates and inferior nobles of that kingdom, on horſeback.

Paris, July 9. The method to freſhen ſea water, invented by M. St. Poiſſonier, makes great noiſe here: It not only had great ſucceſs in the firſt eſſays made in the roads of Breſt and l'Orient, as well as in the open ſea on board a veſſel called les Sex Corps; but its ſucceſs has been farther eſtabliſhed on board the Brilliant, which carried Count d'Eſtaing to St. Domingo, in which it was practiſed during the whole voyage; a ſmall quantity of coal is employed inſtead of wood, and the wholeſomeneſs of the water was proved, in all reſpects, and was found more agreeable than water which had remained in the barrels only fifteen days.

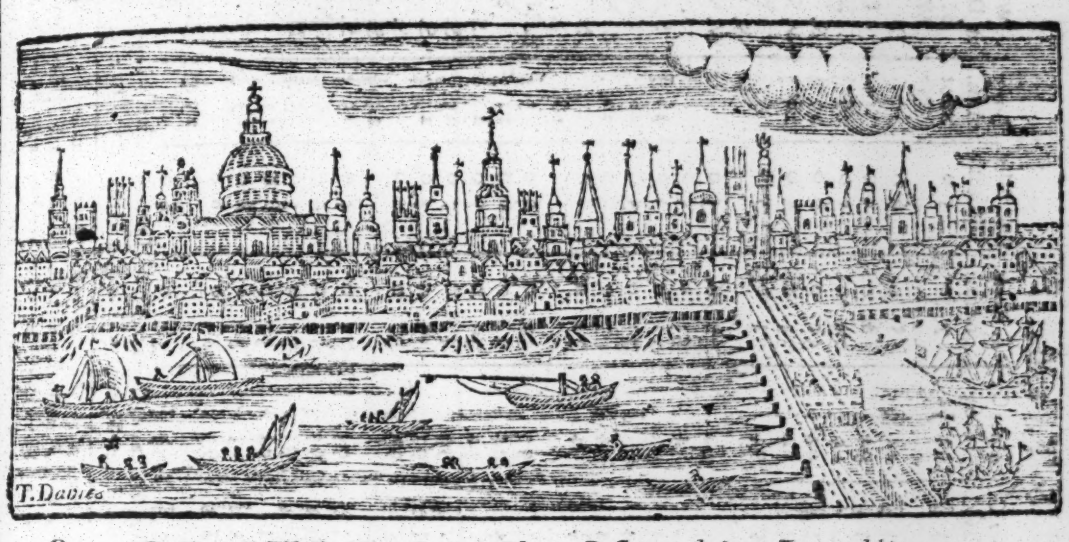
Paris, July 20. An arret of the council of ſtate is publiſhed, by which the king directs the clearing off the Canada bills of Exchange.

Liſbon, June 3. On Holy Thurſday the 31ſt of May, between Eleven and Twelve o'clock, the cuſtom-houſe was perceived to be on fire, and, in a very ſhort ſpace of time, the whole building, which was of wood, together with the goods in the warehouſes, were reduced to aſhes. As it was a holiday, it was a long time before any aſſiſtance could be had; and the flames were immediately ſo intenſe, that nothing could be ſaved except the cuſtom-houſe books, and a very trifling quantity of goods, which happened to be near the door. The government has allotted warehouſes in the marine arſenal, for the reception and diſpatch of good.

Liſbon, June 5. The whole loſs, by burning of the cuſtom houſe, is valued at five millions of cruſadoes *.

* *See before, p. 327.*

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For AUGUST, 1764.

Soliloquy on the Death of a beloved Wife 387
Impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the late War 389—390
Uncommon Obſervations 391
Preſents from ſeveral Companies, to eminent perſons 392
Account of Sutherlandſhire 392
The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c. &c. 393—399
Remarks on Privilege of Peerage and Privilege of Parliament 393 *& ſeq.*
Of the Abuſe of Criticiſm in Matters of Religion 399—403
Remarks on a young Preacher 403
Cauſe and Cure of the Yellow Jaundice 405—408
Hardſhips of the inferior Clergy exemplified 409
Account of the Going of Harriſon's Longitude Time-keeper 410—412
Of draining Upland Grounds which abound with Springs 412
Reaſon of the Clamour againſt the Scots 414
Candid Vindication of that People 413
The African Aloe deſcribed 416
Account of an extraordinary Sleeper 417
Anecdotes of Sir William Gooche, &c. ibid.
Deſcription of an uncommon Spider 418
Reflections on the Condition of the common People, in Poland ibid.—421
POETICAL ESSAYS 421—424
Character of the laſt two Biſhops of London 424
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 425
Marriages and Births; Deaths 429
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments ibid.
Promotions Civil and Military ibid.
Monthly Bills of Mortality ibid.
Bankrupts, Courſe of Exchange ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 432
Catalogue of Books ibid.
Stocks, Grain; 386
Wind and Weather ibid.

WITH

A beautiful and corrrect MAP of SUTHERLANDSHIRE, engraved by KITCHEN,

And a fine Repreſentation of the AFRICAN ALOE, On Copper-Plates.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe, in Pater-noſter Row;

Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound, or ſtitched, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. *in* AUGUST, 1764.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock. Shut.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S Ann. Shut	3 per C. 1751	3 per C. reduced	3. p. C. consol.	3 ½ per C. 1756 Shut	3 ½ per C. 1758 Shut	4 per C consol.	4 per C. Navy	4 per C. 1763	In. Bond præm.	Exc. Bills Discount	Long Ann.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
28		145 ¼					84 ⅝	84 ¾			96	94 ⅜	94 ⅜	7 0	5 0	Shut	S. W.	rain
29	Sunday																W.	fair
30		145 ¾		83 ¼ ⅜			84 ¼ ⅜	84 ¼ ⅜			95	94 ⅜	94 ⅜	28 0	6 0		S. W.	rain
31	113 ½	146		83 ⅜ ⅞		83 ⅜	85 ⅜ ⅞	84 ⅜ ⅞		89	96	94 ⅜ ⅝	94 ⅜ ⅝	28 0	5 0		E.	rain
1		146		84 ¼			85 ¼	84 ⅝ ⅞			96	94 ½ ⅝	94 ½ ⅝	30 0	5 0	26 ⅛	E. N. E.	rain
2	113 ½	146 ½		84	83 ⅜	82 ⅜	85	84 ⅞	87 ½	89 ½	96	94 ⅜ ⅝	94 ⅜ ⅝	31 0	6 0	26 ⅛	S. W.	rain
3	113 ⅜	146 ½ ½		83 ¾			84 ⅝	84 ¾ ⅜		89 ⅛	95 ⅞	94 ½	94 ½	33 0	4 0	26 ⅛	W. S. W.	fine
4		146 ½			82 ⅝		84 ⅝	84 ⅜		89	95 ⅞	94	94	33 0	5 0		W.	rain
5	Sunday																S. W.	rain
6		147		83			84 ⅜	84 ½ ¼			95 ⅝ ½	94	94	32 0	5 0		W. N. W.	rain
7	113 ½	147 ½			82 ¼	82	84 ⅜ ½	84 ½ ¼	87 ½		95 ½ ½	94	94	31 0	5 0		S. W.	rain
8	113 ½ ½	147 ½			82 ⅜	82	84 ⅜ ½	84 ½ ⅛			9	94	94	31 0	5 0	25 ⅛	S. W.	rain
9	113 ½ ½	148			82 ⅝	82	84 ⅜ ½	84	86 ¼	88 ⅝ ⅝	95 ½ ⅝	94	94 ⅛	32 0	5 0	26	S. W.	rain
10	113 ½ ½	146 ½ ¾	92 ¾ ¾	83 ⅛			84 ⅜ ½	84		88 ⅝ ⅝	95 ½ ½	94	94 ⅛	33 0	6 0	26	E. N. E.	rain
11	113 ½	146 ¾	92 ¾ ¾	83 ⅛			84 ⅜ ½	84			95 ½	94	94	34 0	6 0		N. E.	fine
12	Sunday															26	N. E.	rain
13	113 ¼	146 ¾ ¾					84	84			95 ⅜ ⅛	94	94	34 0	6 0	25 ⅞	E. N. E.	rain
14	113 ¼	146 ¾ ¾			82 ⅜ ⅛	81 ¾	83 ¾ ⅝ ⅜	83 ¼ ⅝ ⅜	85 ¾	88 ¼ ⅛	95 ¼ ¼	94	94	35 0	6 0	25 ¾ ½	S.	rain
15				82 ⅞	82 ⅛ ⅛		83 ⅝ ⅜	83 ⅝ ⅜		88 ⅛	95 ¼ ¼	94	94	36 0	7 0	2 ½ ½	S. W.	rain
16	113 ⅛	147			81 ¼ ⅛	80 ¾	83 ⅝ ⅜	83 ⅝ ⅜	85 ½ ½		94 ¾ ¾	93 ¾ ¾	93 ¾ ¾	40 0	7 0	25 ⅝ ½	S. W.	rain
17	113 ⅛		93	83	81 ⅛ ⅛		83 ⅝ ¼	83 ¼	84 ½ ¼	87 ½	94 ¾ ¾	93 ¾ ¾	93 ¾ ¾	39 0	3 0	25 ½	S. W.	rain
18		147 ¼			81 ⅛	81	83 ¼	83		87 ¼	94 ½	93 ⅝	93 ⅝	39 0	2 0		S. W.	rain
19	Sunday															25 ⅝	S. W.	rain
20	113	147 ¼ ⅜		82 ⅜ ¼		81	83 ⅛ ⅜	83		87 ⅛	94 ⅛ ¾	93 ¾ ⅞	93 ¾ ⅞	35 0	4 0	25 ½ ½	S. W.	rain
21	113	147		82 ¼ ¼	81 ⅝	81	83 ⅛ ⅜	83 ¼ ¼ ⅜		87 ⅛	94 ¾ ⅞	93 ¾ ⅞	93 ¾ ⅞	33 0	4 0	25 ⅝ ½	N. N. W.	fine
22		147 ½		82 ¼			83 ⅛ ⅜	83 ¼ ⅜		87 ½	94 ⅞	93 ⅞	93 ⅞	30 0	5 0	25 ⅝ ½	N. W.	fine
23	113 ⅛				81 ⅝	81 ⅜	83 ½ ⅜	83 ⅜			95	94	94 ⅛	32 0	6 0	15 ½ ½	N.	fine
24		147 ⅛		82 ⅛	81 ⅛ ⅛	81 ¼	83 ½ ⅜	83			94 ⅝	93 ¾ ⅞	93 ¼ ⅞	34 0	8 0	25 ½	N. E.	fine
25	113	147 ¼			81		83 ⅛ ¼	83			94 ⅝	93 ⅞	93 ⅞	36 0	8 0		N. E.	fine
26	Sunday															25 ½	N E.	fine
27		147		82 ¼			83 ¼	83 ¼		87 ⅜	94 ⅝	93 ⅞	93 ⅞	38 0	8 0		E.	fine

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookſelier, and Correct State Lottery Office keeper,
facing St. Dunſtan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Blanks and Prizes are bought and ſold.

Price of corn	Mark-Lane Exchange	Baſingſtoke	Reading	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London.
	Wheat 30s odd to 37s	5?s. to 10l. s	9l to 11 12s load	7l os to 8l 10s.	9l os od load	10l. 15s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qu	4s 8d buſhel	4s 6d buſhel	Hay per load 50 to 60s.
	Barley 17s to 20s 6d	08ls. to 23sod	15s to 30s qr	25s to 26 6d qr	17s to 19 qr	18s to 22 qr	14s to 17	16s to 8 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 4d	Straw from 36s. to 42s.
	Oats 14s to 18s od	18s to 30s.od	20s od to 30 od	31s to 32s	17s 9d to 19	15s to 16 od	19s to 24	15s to 15 6d	2s to 2s 4d	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Coals 42s. per chald.
	Beans 18s to 20s 6d	28s to 32s od	28s to 32 od	32s to 34s	23s to 26 od	18s to 20	23s to 40	23s to 30	3s 2d to 3s 4d	3s 6d to 3s 8d	Hops 2l. to 2l. 6s.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1764.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN printing the following remarks in your Magazine, you will, I preſume, gratify ſuch of your readers, as have a due value for their mother tongue, as well as

Moreleigh, Aug. 4, 1764. Your humble ſervant, I. LASKEY.

IN a modern Engliſh Grammar is this rule; the ablative, with it's participle, is often put abſolutely; exemplified by the phraſes; *King George reigning: The king being crowned:* In which, I apprehend, the learned author has both given examples, which are nothing to his purpoſe, and laid down a wrong rule. Engliſh participles have no caſes at all. Our ſubſtantives indeed have a genitive caſe ſingular, different from the nominative; but they have properly no ablative: And if you give them an ablative caſe, it is, according to this author himſelf, conſtantly diſtinguiſh'd by ſome ſuch ſign as *by, with,* &c. which is never uſed with the abſolute caſe in Engliſh. His inſtances therefore by no means prove the ablative, nor indeed any particular caſe to be put abſolutely. To diſcover what caſe is uſed thus, in our language, we muſt have recourſe to the pronouns; from which, if I miſtake not, it appears, that the nominative caſe alone is uſed abſolutely in Engliſh. Thus our tranſlators make Jacob ſay *I* being few in number, Gen. xxxi. 30. And in our liturgy we addreſs ourſelves to God in theſe words, *Thou* being our ruler and guide. Theſe inſtances ſhew the nominative caſe to be uſed abſolutely; which, as far as I have obſerved, is the only one uſed in this manner, in our language.

Auguſt, 1764.

If any of your correſpondents can produce, authentic examples of another caſe ſo uſed, I ſhall be obliged to him for communicating them.

QUERELÆ,

To the Memory of ***, *humbly inſcribed to her Father* ***, *Eſq; of* ***** *in* North America.

[*Dura concluſion, che tutte attoſca*
Le dolcezze paſſate!]
[*O per mai ſempre miſero Montano!*
Qual animo fia'l tuo, quando edirai
De l'unica tua Silvia il duro caſo,
Padre vecchio, orbo Padre: ahi, —— *non piu Padre.*]
[*La vergogna ritien debite amore;*
Ma debit Ireno e di potente amore]
T. TASSO.

Quæ pudeat dicere ſcribere juſſit amor.
OVID.

PRUDENT is he who turns early his eyes to Heaven and ſurveys the tranſitory enjoyments, of this world, with a philoſophic unconcern: The mind of that man is equal to adverſity. He ſtandeth on a rock: The tempeſt beateth it in vain; for it is immoveable.

Far otherwiſe is he, who, poſſeſſing his ſouls deſire, glories in his joys, and thinks not of a reverſe. His contentment is in the hands of of fortune: A rotation of her wheel plungeth him in a moment, whence he was but ſlowly elevated.

Our moſt Solid ſatisfactions are like the ſolar rays, obſcured by every cloud: as characters in the ſand, which the ſucceeding flood obliterates: and our faireſt proſpects are as the ſhining Iris, whoſe tinges vaniſh with the diſſipation of a vapor.

Life is frequently the bittereſt of weeds: It is, at beſt, a flower, whoſe fragrant beauties excite our admira-

ration for a ſeaſon, fade, and are caſt away.

I addreſſed, in the bloom of life, and became huſband to, Lavinia. Her age was fifteen, her perſon graceful, her ſoul ſpotleſs as the new fallen ſnow. A native candor and amiable ſimplicity dignified her action: Her black, eyes (full of complacency) and benevolent countenance reſembled thoſe of the immortal gods, contemplating the ſons of virtue. Her innocent heart was mine: And the humble fair-one eſteemed, even my love a compenſation. Her excellent qualities rivetted her to my ſoul; and we were happy.

The riſing ſun, whoſe rays of gold and vermilion decorate the eve of morning, beheld our happineſs: Its meridian beams beheld us happy: And when the ſtarry-mantled night o'erſpread her ſable canopy, the day was indeed obſcured; but our felicity loſt not of its brightneſs.

Could my crimes, ye celeſtial powers, deſerve ſo cruel a revolution? The annual circle was yet unfiniſhed (my bleeding heart, coul'dſt thou ſee it and ſurvive) when my Lavinia was no more!

O my beloved Angel, the Breath of thy life is flown: Thou art gone from me: I have now nothing.

Where e'er I look, thou art pictured: Thou ſeemeſt every where, my Lavinia; and I find thee not.

At table thou art wanting: Our evening walk is diſcontinued: Our chamber (once my paradiſe) forlorn: and Morning ſolitary beyond human fortitude. The meridian ſucceeds again, and Evening ſucceeds dull! vacant! deſolate!

How oft, with united hands, and hearts glowing with mutual fondneſs, did the cloſing day invite us to yonder rivulet?

The gentle ripple of the current: The little fiſhes gliding to the ſetting ſun, like animated diamonds in liquid chryſtal: It's verdant Borders, enamelled with flowers: And the plaintive murmur of an adjoining wood, enlivened by the Melody of winged muſicians innumerable, uniting a moſt entertaining variety. My lovely girl was pleaſed; and her pleaſure was doubly mine.

But, alas! lofty groves, feathered warblers, limpid rivulets, their ſcaly people and painted margins, delight not me. With my beloved departed are their charms: Her finger ſheweth not their beauties: Her lips of roſes move not in their praiſe!

Thou art departed, my beloved—departed to bliſs eternal. The world was unworthy thine excellence: myſelf unworthy ſo ſacred a depoſit.

The victim of thy felicity receives the divine diſpenſations, with ſubmiſſion: He receives the rod, applauding the juſtice of the hand, which corrects him and rewa ds th e He applauds—but feels it nevertheleſs: His ſoul is but one torture.

The object of his love, the cauſe and partner of his erſt unequalled happineſs, is torn from him—As a whirlwind teareth the boughs of a knotty oak, on the rugged Apalachian: behold—the trunk remaineth deſpoiled of his honours, disfigured, unadorned.

Thus ſpoiled, O Lavinia, is thine huſband of his joys: Thus ſpoiled thine hapleſs father. His aged heart ſaw itſelf revive in thee: The tender recommendation of a much loved, a dying ſpouſe (an evil under which thou wert his conſolation) but, above all, the ſweetneſs and innocence of thine own mind, wrapt thee up in his boſom; and, but by thy breath, he lived.

His baleful deſtiny reſerved him the ſpectacle of thy deceaſe; and who can expreſs his affliction? His weeping eyes are as the dropping clouds, his ſwelling breaſt as the thunder ſtorm: clouds, which break not away: A tempeſt without knowledge of a calm.

What is left him of life, is not life; but a living death—cruel, lingering, inſupportable.

O heaven! with what looks ſhall I behold thee, my father? glowing with health and beauty gaveſt thou me thy Lavinia. When I approach thee, and thine eyes demand—Where is my Lavinia? (O! moſt ſuperlative miſery) what can I ſhew thee, but ſorrow, greater than thy ſorrow: A heart rent by that loſs which oppreſſeth thine own; and a feeble infant which promiſeth ſpeedily to rejoin it's Mother? Poor retaliation! Yet 'tis all—All I can give thee: God grant thee the comfort I cannot yield.

His mercy authoriſes us to preſume, that

that, as her terreſtrial part returneth to it's firſt elements; her æthereal returns alſo to that heaven, whence alone it could derive.

For her, (who hath no grief, but for our afflictions) we cannot grieve. Our grief is for ourſelves: Sure never grief was better founded!

O my father, my friend, my benefactor! May the almighty ſoften the rigor of thy deſtiny! As for me, wretchedneſs is my portion: Deſpair my comfort. The ruler of all things hath ordained it and it is well. I implore his compaſſion from the depth to which I am fallen; and when it pleaſeth him I ſhall be forever reunited to my Lavinia.

O bella mia Lavinia, a te gli affetti
Tutti donai: per te li ſerbo: e quando
Termini il viver mio; ſaranno ancora
Al primo nodo avvinti.
S'e ver ch'oltre la tomba amin gli eſtinti.

May 2. 1764.

Of Univerſal Toleration, from Voltaire.

IT does not require any great art or powers of argument to prove that chriſtians ought to tolerate each other. I will go farther? I will venture to ſay we ought to love all mankind as our brethren. What! you will ſay, a Turk my brother? A Chineſe my brother! A Jew, a Siameſe, my brethren! Even ſo. Are we not all children of the ſame father, formed by the hand of the ſame God? yes; but theſe people deſpiſe us, they treat us as idolaters!—Indeed! then I would tell them they are greatly to blame. I imagine I ſhould aſtoniſhingly mortify the pride of an Iman or a Talapoin, if I ſhould accoſt him in the following terms: "This little globe, which is but a point, rolls about in its orbit with many other globes, while we are loſt as it were in the immenſity of ſpace. Man, a creature about five foot high, is a mighty inſignificant being in ſuch an univerſe. One of theſe little mortals ſays to his neighbours in Arabia or Cafraria, liſten to me, for the God of all worlds have enlightened me: There are about nine hundred millions of ſuch emmets as we upon the earth, but it is only our ant-hill that is cheriſhed by the deity: He hath hated the reſt from all eternity; ours alone will be happy, while the others are for ever miſerable." They will ſtop me, doubtleſs, and aſk what blockheads ever talked ſo abſurdly? When I ſhould be obliged to reply, It is yourſelves. I might afterwards try to appeaſe them, but ſhould certainly find it a difficult matter.

I ſhall now ſpeak to the chriſtians, and will venture to ſay, for inſtance, to a Dominical Inquiſitor: "You know, brother, that every province in Italy hath its peculiar dialect, and that they do not ſpeak ſuch Italian at Venice and Bergame as at Florence. The academy at Cruſca hath eſtabliſhed our language, its dictionary being the ſtandard from which no one ſhould deviate; while the grammar of Buon Matei is alſo an infallible guide. But do you think that the Conſul of the academy, or in his abſence Buon Matei, could, with a good conſcience, cut out the tongues of all the Venetians and Bergameſe that ſhould perſiſt in the uſe of their own dialect?"

The Inquiſitor might anſwer: "There is a great deal of difference In the caſe: The preſent concerns the ſalvation of your ſoul. It is therefore for your good that the Inquiſition orders you to be apprehended, on the depoſition of a ſingle informer, however wicked or infamous his character. It is for your ſoul's good that you are not allowed an advocate to plead in your defence; that you ſhould not know even the name of your accuſer; that the Inquiſitor ſhould promiſe mercy, and afterwards condemn you; that you then ſuffer five different tortures, and afterwards be either whipt, ſent to the gallies, or publicly burnt at the ſtake*. Father Ivenets, Doctor Chucalon, Zanchinus, Campegius, Royas, Felinus, Gomar, Diabarus, and Gameline, are explicit on this head? nor can ſo pious a practice admit of any contradiction," I ſhould then take the liberty to anſwer him: "Perhaps, brother, you are in the right; I am well perſuaded of all the good you intend me; but, pray, cannot I be ſaved, without giving you all this trouble?"

It is true that theſe horrid abſurdities are not practiſed every day; but they have been ſo frequent, that we might eaſily find authenticated accounts to fill a volume much larger than the goſpel

† *See an excellent book, intituled "Le Manuel de l'Inquiſition."*

goſpel which condemns them. It is not only very cruel to perſecute thoſe who think differently from us, but I know not if it be not raſh to pronounce them eternally damned. It appears to me very unbecoming in us, the mere atoms of a moment, thus to anticipate the decrees of the Almighty. I am far from controverting the doctrine which teaches that there is *no ſalvation out of the Church*. I revere the church, and all it teaches us; but do we in reality know all the ſecret ways of God, and the extent of his mercy? Is it not permitted to hope in him, as well as to fear him? Is it not enough for us to be faithful members of the church, without taking upon us to uſurp the perogative of the deity, and determine before him the lot of others to all eternity?

In wearing mourning for the kings of Sweden, Denmark, England or Pruſſia, do we ſay we are mourning for a reprobate, who is to broil eternally in hell? There are about forty millions of Proteſtants in Europe; ſhall we ſay to every one of them, "Sir, you will be infallibly damned in the other world; therefore I will neither eat, drink, nor converſe with you in this."

Where is the ambaſſador of France, who being preſented to an audience of the Grand Seignior, could ſincerely ſay to himſelf, "His highneſs will infallibly burn to all eternity, becauſe he hath been circumciſed." If he actually believed that the Grand Seignior was an inveterate enemy to God, and the object of his vengeance, could he ſpeak to him, or ought he to have been ſent to him? With whom could we have any buſineſs or connection, what duty in civil life could poſſibly be diſcharged, if, in fact, men firmly believed they were converſing with reprobates?

Ye followers of a merciful God! If your hearts had ever been cruel; if, in adoring him whoſe law conſiſts in this ſimple injunction, *Love God and your neighbour*, ye had ſullied this pure and ſacred law with ſophiſtry and incomprehenſible diſputes; if ye had ever lighted up the flame of diſcord, at one time for the ſake of a word, and at another for a letter; if ye had ever affixed eternal pains to the omiſſion of particular words or ceremonies, which others might not be informed of; I ſhould ſay to you with tears in my eyes, ſhed for the whole race of mankind, "Tranſport yourſelves, in imagination, with me, to the great day of account, when all men ſhall be judged, and God will render to every man according to his deeds.

Behold the dead of the paſt and preſent ages appear before him, Are you very certain that our Father and Creator will ſay to the wiſe and virtuous Confucius, to Solon the legiſlator, to Pythagoras, Zaleucus, Socrates, Plato, to the divine Antoninus, and to Trajan, to Titus the delight of mankind, to Epictetus, and to many others, who were patterns of humanity, Go monſters hence to your puniſhments, infinite and intenſe as they are durable. And you, my dearly-beloved Jean Chatel, Ravillac, Damiens, Cartouche, &c. who died after the preſcribed forms, partake with me my kingdom and felicity for ever."

You ſhudder with horror at theſe words; and after they have eſcaped my pen, I have indeed nothing further to add.

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the late* WAR, *continued from p.* 355.

THESE were the laſt operations of any conſequence during this campaign, on the weſt ſide of Germany, for ſoon after the beginning of December, both the French and allied armies retired into their reſpective winter quarters, of which the reader may ſee an account in ditto Mag. p. 675. And now I ſhall proceed to give an account of the war, during this year, on the eaſt and north ſides of Germany, where ſoon after the end of it a remarkable change happened in our favour.

As the king of Pruſſia had ended the preceding campaign with the glorious but bloody victory at Torgaw, in which he certainly loſt a great number of brave veterans, it required time to have his new recruits fully diſciplined, therefore he did not draw out his grand army this year ſo early as uſual; but beſide the body of his troops that had joined the allies under Gene-

ral Sporcken, as before mentioned, another body of them, quartered likewiſe on the weſtern frontier of Saxony, under General Schenckendorff, gained a conſiderable advantage early in the month of April, of which the reader may ſee an account in ditto Mag. p. 222. and on the 6th of the ſame month, the ſame general attacked a body of the enemy under General Guaſco near Plawen in the Voigtland, and took one colonel eight other officers, about one-hundred and fifty men, four pieces of cannon, and all their baggage, with the loſs of only two officers, and 30 men of his own people.

At laſt in the beginning of May his Pruſſian majeſty aſſembled two great armies, one under his own command in Sileſia, and another under that of his brother Prince Henry in Saxony: About the ſame time the Auſtrians aſſembled likewiſe two great armies, one under General Laudohn in their part of Sileſia, and the other under the Marſhal Count Daun at Dreſden, from whence he ſent to deſire the imperial army to aſſemble and to join him as ſoon as poſſible; and what was extraordinary, even the Ruſſian grand army began by this time to aſſemble at Boja Nova in Poland. From hence a buſy and bloody campaign might have been expected; but though the King of Pruſſia had a vaſt army on foot, yet he was ſo far out numbered by his enemies that he was obliged to keep every where upon the defenſive, for which purpoſe both he and his brother choſe ſuch ſtrong camps, that their enemies could neither attack them in their camp, nor by any means cut off their proviſions, or attack the Pruſſian territories without expoſing their own. This made the whole campaign paſs without any battle; and even the ſkirmiſhes were ſo inconſiderable that very few of them deſerve being mentioned. Though the grand Ruſſian army had this year aſſembled, ſo early, and began to advance towards Sileſia, yet their advance was ſo ſlow that they did not approach Breſlaw till about the beginning of Auguſt, when a detachment from their army at Wolaw appeared before, and began to bombard that city, but lieutenant General Tauenſein, the commandant, being joined by a body of troops under Major General Knobloch from the king of Pruſſia's army then incamped at Strehlen they made a ſortie upon the Ruſſians, and made them retreat with precipitation. Soon after this the grand Ruſſian army paſſed the Oder, and on the 25th joined the Auſtrian army under General Laudohn, when it was reſolved to attack the king in his camp between Schweidnitz and Zobtenberg, ſo ſtrong by nature, and ſo fortified by art, that he could not be attacked with any view of ſucceſs: nay he truſted ſo much to his poſition, that he ſent a detachment under General Platen into Poland, and this body of troops marched with ſuch ſecrecy, that they had burnt three of the Ruſſian magazines in that country, before either Ruſſians or Auſtrians had heard of their march.

This alarmed the Ruſſians, as their chief magazine at Poſen might have been brought into danger, and as they found they could not prevent it but by an immediate attack upon the king of Pruſſia, they reſolved to march back into Poland. Accordingly, on the 9th of September Marſhal Butterlin, their general in chief, with the greateſt part of their army, ſeparated from the Auſtrians, ſoon after paſſed the Oder, and marched back into Poland; but left a choice body of their troops under General Czernicheff to remain united with the Auſtrians. And the king of Pruſſia having removed from his ſtrong camp near Schweidnitz, before the end of September, and having left but a ſmall Garriſon in it, General Laudohn took that opportunity to form a ſcheme for making himſelf maſter of that fortreſs by a *Coup de main*, which he carried into execution the 1ſt of October, as the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 563.

This, I may ſay, put an end to the campaign on this ſide, for nothing of any great importance afterwards happened in or upon the frontiers of Sileſia; but I muſt now obſerve, that when the grand army of Ruſſians began to march towards Sileſia, a conſiderable body of Ruſſian regular troops under General Romanzoff, commander in chief, attended by a large body of their irregulars then under General Tottleben, began to march towards Pomerania, with a deſign, if poſſible, to make themſelves maſters of the important city of Colberg; and General Platen, after deſtroying the Ruſſian Magazines in Poland, having marched

from

from thence into Pomerania, he was followed by Marſhal Butterlin with the greateſt part of the grand Ruſſian army, in order to ſupport General Romanzoff. This made it impoſſible for General Platen to raiſe the Seige of that fortreſs, ſo that the Ruſſians at laſt ſucceeded in their deſign, of which the reader may ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 54.

I have before taken notice, that beſide the grand army which the king of Pruſſia aſſembled under his own command in Sileſia, he had ordered another to aſſemble in Saxony under the command of his own brother Prince Henry, with orders as afterwards appeared, to act only upon the defenſive, he ſhould find an opportunity to attack with evident advantage, accordingly the prince poſſeſſed himſelf of ſuch a ſtrong camp that the cautious Marſhal Daun could never think of attacking him, till he ſhould be joined by the army of the empire, and this Prince Henry, made it his buſineſs to prevent; for a part of that part of that army having approached near to Leipſick, the Prince, on the 2d of September, detached General Seydlitz with 6 or 7000 men, who next day came up with that part of the imperial army, attacked and entirely defeated them, whereupon the whole thought proper to retreat, and to continue afterwards at a convenient diſtance from danger.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

I AM informed (but will not venture to affirm how true) that the ſeveral companies of this metropolis have unanimouſly agreed to ſend preſents according to their ſeveral profeſſions, to the many Noble and Ignoble perſonages, who have hitherto made themſelves conſpicuous during the Scottiſh a——n, in the following manner, viz.

Grocers, A fig for—the Scotch.
Jewellers, A George—the King.
Ironmongers, An axe—Lord B—.
Shoemakers, A boot—P——D—.
Cutlers, A ſword—D. of Cumberland.
Fiſhmongers, A place—Duke of Newcaſtle.
Phyſicians, Advice—Duke of Devonſhire.
Cooks, Peace-ſoup—Duke of Bedford.
Builders, A plan for the temple of virtue—Lord Temple.
Tinmen, A ſave-all—Lord Talbot.
Dyers, Logwood—Ld. Sandwich, Ld. Halifax.
Goldſmiths, A box—Mr. Pitt.
Cap-makers, A cap of liberty—Mr. Wilkes.
Mathematical inſtrument makers, a weather-glaſs—C—T—d, Eſq.
Diſtillers, a puncheon of rum—Wm. Beckford, Eſq.
Cyder-makers, A buſhel of apples—George Grenville, Eſq.
Brewers A hogſhead of porter—Marquis of Granby.
Bookſellers, Life of Judge Jefferies—M—.
Statuaries, Himſelf in gold—Ld. chief Juſtice Pratt.
Lockſmith, A Key—P. C. W. Eſq.
Ropemakers, A halter—Curry.
Fortune-tellers, Good-luck—Club at Wildman's.
Butcher, A calf's head—ditto at the Cocoa Tree.
Schoolmaſters, a rod—Maſter Elliot.
Armourers, A target—Mr. Martin.
Huntſmen, A pair of horns—B. of—.
Stationers, A rheam of gilt paper—Mr. C. Churchill.
Houſe painters, A bruſh—Mr. Hogarth.
Barber ſurgeons, Shaving and bleeding—Mr. Dun.
Fruiterers, An open a-ſe—Rev. Mr. Kidgell.
Apothecaries, A clyſter—Mr. B. Allen.

Your's, &c. F.

Deſcription of SUTHERLANDSHIRE, *with a correct* MAP *thereof.*

THIS is one of the moſt northerly ſhires of Scotland, and includes Strathnavern and Iſlynt, and affords much more paſture than corn. It abounds in hills of white marble: The black cattle of this ſhire are famous, though ſmall, for making the fineſt beef in Scotland; a Sutherland cow's fleſh being greatly eſteemed both there and in the north of England, for its delicacy and flavour, ſeveral thouſands of them being driven into thoſe parts yearly. Moſt of the heritors of this ſhire, hold of the earls, who have, for ſometime aſſumed their ancient name of Sutherland. The ſhire is fifty five miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, and twenty-two miles broad, from north to ſouth. Dornoch is the principal town of the county and a royal burgh. There are many pretty ſeats in this ſhire.

The

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, *being the third ſeſſion of the twelfth Parliament of* Great Britain, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 342.

THUS ended the conſideration of his majeſty's meſſage delivered to the houſe, as I have beforementioned, the firſt day of the ſeſſion; and now I ſhall obſerve, that the final iſſue of this affair was greatly facilitated by Mr. Wilkes's own conduct; for after he had ſet up the trade of being an antiminiſterial writer or author: I call it a trade, becauſe it may properly be called ſo, when it proceeds either from avarice or ambition, and not from principle: Which of theſe three were his motive, or whether it proceeded merely from reſentment and revenge, which is the worſt of all motives, though generally the moſt violent, I ſhall not pretend to determine; but whatever was his motive, in order to carry on his buſineſs with the greater eaſe, he had ſet up a printing-preſs at his own houſe in Great George ſtreet, Weſtminſter, where, among other things, he was accuſed of cauſing to be printed an obſcene and blaſphemous piece, intitled, *An Eſſay on Woman, with Notes or Remarks*, ſome of which were therein ſaid to be by a reverend and learned prelate of our church. This piece was not, it ſeems, publiſhed for ſale, but ſeveral copies of it were given about among Mr. Wilkes's friends, which, in the eye of the law, was an actual publication, and one copy, ſome way or other, fell into the hands of our miniſters, who, as in duty bound, thought themſelves obliged to take notice of it; therefore, on the 19th of January, the earl of Sandwich carried it to the houſe of lords, and after having, as far as decency would permit, opened the contents of it to that houſe, his lordſhip, in a moſt pathetic ſpeech, repreſented the high inſult thereby put upon the Chriſtian religion in general, to the diſgrace of the whole nation, and upon one of the reverend and learned bench, in breach of the privileges of that houſe; whereupon one Mr. Kidgel, a clergyman, was ordered to be ſummoned to attend that houſe on the 24th, in order to prove its having been printed at Mr. Wilkes's houſe. An account of this new charge was preſently carried to the houſe of commons, and long before night flew over the whole of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, which gave new vigour to thoſe who were enemies to his perſon, as well as his cauſe, and made many of thoſe who were friends to his cauſe, throw up all regard for his perſon.

As this affair occaſioned ſeveral long debates within doors, ſo it occaſioned a multitude of diſputes without doors; but I ſhall take notice of none of them, ſave that relating to privilege, which I ſhall give ſome account of, becauſe I found that the matter of privilege was very little underſtood by ſome of thoſe who talked upon the ſubject. In all queſtions upon this ſubject we ought to diſtinguiſh carefully between the privilege of peerage and the privilege of parliament, becauſe the former never ceaſes, whereas the latter ceaſes as ſoon as the parliament is diſſolved, or is prorogued for above fourſcore days, as is commonly ſuppoſed, and yet the latter, while it does continue, is every way more extenſive than the former. Though there were no parliament in being, yet every lord of parliament, together with his ſervants, is by the privilege of peerage ſo far protected, that neither he nor they can be taken into cuſtody or impriſoned, unleſs they be legally accuſed, or juſtly ſuſpected, of treaſon or felony, or, in general, unleſs the caſe be ſuch as requires the immediate interpoſition of the magiſtrate, for preventing, or putting a ſtop to, ſome ſignal miſchief, for example, that of preventing the eſcape of a traitor or felon, that of obliging a peer, when neceſſary, to give ſecurity for the peace, that of paying obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus*, &c.

When there is no privilege of par-

liament in being, you may, indeed, bring an action at law, or a bill in equity, againſt any peer of the realm, and if he appears, you may proceed through all the mazes of the law to the obtaining a judgment or decree; but then you cannot compel him to appear, by taking him into cuſtody upon any mean proceſs, as you may a commoner, not intitled to privilege of parliament, nor can you oblige him to ſatisfy the judgment or decree by any ſuch method: For either of theſe purpoſes you can proceed no way but by attachment, diſtreſs, or ſequeſtration, againſt his eſtate or effects, and if he has no viſible or diſcoverable eſtate or effects, which may be the caſe even of a noble lord, where are you, after all your trouble and expence? You may even get a bill of indictment found by a grand jury of freeholders againſt a peer of the realm; but if for a leſs criminal matter than treaſon or felony, you cannot have him taken into cuſtody for obliging him to appear, and if he does appear, and is convicted, he may be fined, but cannot I believe be impriſoned. And the reaſon for this privilege ſeems to be, becauſe the peers of the realm are the hereditary counſellors of our ſovereign, and originally were with him the ſupreme court of judicature in this nation, even in the firſt inſtance, with regard to all cauſes that could not be heard and determined in the inferior courts, and in all appeals from the judgment or decree of any inferior court, then ſubſiſting; for which purpoſe the king held three ſeſſions every year, at Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide, which were called the king's courts *de more*, that is to ſay, according to cuſtom, and were of a different nature from our parliaments, as they had no legiſlative, but only a juriſdictive power; tho' their reſolutions, or decrees, were always of great weight in every future caſe of a like nature.

Whilſt theſe courts *de more* ſubſiſted, it is probable that no action or proſecution could be brought againſt a peer of the realm in any other court; but when the holding of thoſe courts run into diſuetude, and the courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, were eſtabliſhed, then for the eaſe and relief of the ſubject it was allowed, that peers might be ſued in thoſe courts, or in the court of chancery, yet ſtill with the reſervation of thoſe privileges I have already mentioned, which are now called the privilege of peerage, as our peers are ſtill the hereditary counſellors of our ſovereign, and conſequently obliged to attend him as often as he thinks it neceſſary to aſk their advice in parliament, or upon any particular occaſion; and when they are ſummoned to attend him in parliament, then the privilege of parliament begins to take place, which makes ſome addition to the privilege of peerage; for during the continuance of that privilege no action or ſuit can be commenced, nor can any one that has been commenced be proceeded in, nor can the judgment or decree of any court be carried into execution againſt a peer, without the conſent of the houſe of peers. In ſhort, his perſon, his poſſeſſions, and his character, are ſacred: An attack, either legal or illegal, upon any of them, without the leave of the houſe, may be complained of in, and will be puniſhed by, the houſe, as a breach of privilege, except always, as I have ſaid before, in caſes where the immediate interpoſition of the magiſtrate is neceſſary, for preventing or putting a ſtop to ſome ſignal miſchief. This I take to be the principle upon which the order of the houſe of lords in 1757, relating to that of paying obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus* was founded; for that order did not make a new law, it only declared what was law before, and was made to prevent any magiſtrate's being intimidated from doing his duty, by ſuppoſing that privilege took place in a caſe where it never did.

In all other caſes the perſon, the poſſeſſions, and the character of a peer, are, by the privilege of parliament, protected even againſt the law itſelf: You cannot, whilſt that privilege ſubſiſts, commence a legal attack upon any of theſe, or proceed in any ſuch attack before commenced, without the leave of the houſe, and if any violent or illegal attack be made upon any one of theſe, whilſt this privilege ſubſiſts, a complaint may be made of it to the houſe, as ſoon as it meets, and the houſe may declare it a breach of privilege, and may inflict what puniſh-

ment

ment they pleaſe, not extending to life or limb, upon the aggreſſor: Nay, in ſuch a caſe I do not know whether an ear would be reckoned a limb; as I am not ſo much maſter of the journals as to determine, whether the houſe might not make the loſs of ears a part of the puniſhment. Thus the privilege of parliament extends much farther than the privilege of peerage; for by the latter neither his poſſeſſion nor his character is protected againſt a legal attack, and if either, or even his perſon, ſhould be violently and illegally attacked, when there is no privilege of parliament ſubſiſting, he muſt ſeek redreſs by due courſe of law: He could not, I believe, obtain redreſs by a complaint for a breach of privilege; becauſe, if he could, there would never have been any occaſion for introducing that old writ called *ſcandalum magnatum*.

This privilege of parliament as well as the privilege of peerage were introduced long before we had a ſeparate and diſtinct houſe of commons; and the chief reaſon for introducing it was, becauſe, by our old law, neither plaintiff nor defendant could appear in court by attorney without the leave of the court, and this leave was never granted without ſhewing a juſt cauſe, or an expreſs order from the king, and as the parliament was often held in one place, and the court wherein the ſuit or action was brought ſate in another place, at a great diſtance, ſo that it was impoſſible for a man to attend both, therefore the introducing this privilege became neceſſary; at laſt a law was made for allowing ſuitors to appear by attornies, but as every man who has a ſuit depending would chuſe to be in or near the place where it is carrying on, in order to ſee that his attorney does him juſtice; and as the parliament was often held at a place far diſtant, therefore this privilege was continued, and is to this day continued, though with reſpect to law ſuits it is not now ſo neceſſary as it was formerly, becauſe all law-ſuits of any conſequence are now carried on to a final concluſion, or at leaſt till iſſue joined, here in Weſtminſter, where our parliaments have for many years been always held, and will probably be always held in time to come; and becauſe the perſonal freedom of a peer is ſecured by his privilege of peerage; but with reſpect to the houſe of commons the continuance of this privilege is a little more neceſſary, which leads me to conſider the privilege of parliament, with reſpect to the members of that houſe.

As the houſe of commons is now come to be of ſo much weight in the ſcale of government, the freedom and independency of its members ought to be as carefully guarded as that of the members of the other houſe: The preſervation of our conſtitution depends upon it, and, accordingly, whilſt the privilege of parliament continues, they now claim, and are juſtly allowed to enjoy, all the privileges which the members of the other houſe are intitled to by virtue of what is properly called the privilege of parliament. Conſequently in all caſes where the immediate interpoſition of the magiſtrate is not abſolutely neceſſary, for preventing or putting a ſtop to ſome ſignal miſchief, the perſon, the poſſeſſions, and the character of every member of that houſe, are by this privilege, whilſt it continues, protected againſt any attack, either by law or by violence. But with reſpect to them, this privilege was originally far from being ſo extenſive. On the contrary, it ſeems that for ages they owed their privileges to the royal grace and favour; for it is probable, that their ſpeaker, as ſoon as choſen and approved by the ſovereign, made the ſame requeſts or ſomething like the ſame requeſts, which were made to Queen Elizabeth by the ſpeaker of her parliament in the 35th of her reign, which were, "Firſt, That the liberty of ſpeech and the ancient cuſtom of parliament be granted to your majeſty's ſubjects. 2dly, That we may have acceſs to your royal perſon. 3dly, That your majeſty will give us your royal aſſent to the things that are agreed upon*.

And to theſe requeſts the Queen's anſwer is ſo remarkable that I ſhall give it at full length, as follows: "To this ſpeech, ſays the ſame hiſtorian, the lord keeper, having received new inſtructions from the queen, replied by her majeſty's order.

Firſt he commended the ſpeaker for his ſpeech, then added ſome examples out of hiſtory for the king's ſupremacy

* *The Hiſtory of Parliament by Mr. Gardon, p.* 398.

in the time of Henry 2d, and the kings before the conqueſt *.

As to the praiſes given to her majeſty for delivering the nation from the attempts of enemies, ſhe would have the praiſe attributed to God; and as to her wiſe and juſt adminiſtration, ſhe ſaid, they might have a wiſer prince, but never ſhould they have one that more affectionately regarded them, or would carry a more even hand without diſtinction of perſons, and ſuch a prince ſhe wiſhed they might always have.

To your three demands the queen anſwereth, That liberty of ſpeech is granted you; but how far? This is to be thought on: There be two things of moſt neceſſity, and theſe two do moſt harm, which are wit and ſpeech, the one exerciſed in invention, the other in uttering things invented: Privilege of ſpeech is granted, but you muſt know what privilege you have, not to ſpeak every one what he liſteth, or what comes into his brain, to utter that; but your privilege is for ſuch ſpeech as ſhall be uſed with judgment and ſobriety. Wherefore, Mr. Speaker, her majeſty's pleaſure is, that if you perceive any idle heads, which will not ſtick to hazard their own eſtates, which will meddle with reforming the church, and transforming the commonwealth, and exhibit any bills to ſuch purpoſe, that you receive them not, till they be ſhewed and conſidered by thoſe, whom it is fitter ſhould conſider of ſuch things, and can better judge of them.

To your perſons all privileges are granted, with this caveat, that under colour of this privilege, no man's ill-doings, or not performing of duties, be covered and protected.

To the laſt, free acceſs to her majeſty's perſon is granted, ſo that it be upon urgent and weighty cauſes, and at times convenient, and when her majeſty may be at leiſure from other important cauſes of the realm."

Thus we ſee her majeſty made no anſwer to the third requeſt, and, indeed, it ought not to have been aſked, nor could it be anſwered, till after her majeſty had known and conſidered the things they had agreed upon. And I muſt obſerve, that one of the branches of the ancient cuſtom of parliament now aſked in general terms, was a freedom from arreſts, which had uſually in moſt former reigns been particularly and expreſsly aſked and granted. This freedom from arreſts in all caſes of a civil nature has always been allowed to be a privilege of parliament, and ever ſince the reign of Henry the 8th it has been allowed, that no action or ſuit can be begun, or proceeded in, againſt a member of the houſe of commons, during the continuance of that privilege, unleſs, with the leave of the houſe, he waves his privilege; but this laſt branch of privilege is not of ſuch an old ſtanding, for, before that reign, the judges had ſeveral times given it as their opinion, that a member, or his ſervant, though exempted from arreſts, might nevertheleſs be impleaded, ſued, and attached, by lands and goods, even during the continuance of privilege.

But in caſes of a criminal nature, even though not ſo heinous as treaſon or felony, it has been doubted whether a member may not be proſecuted, notwithſtanding his privilege, becauſe the public intereſt requires, that even petty crimes ſhould be puniſhed as ſoon as poſſible, and if a member be ſuſpected, the only way by which he can vindicate his character is by ſubmitting to a fair trial. Therefore it has been ſaid, that tho' a member of the houſe of commons be, by his privilege, whilſt it continues, exempted from any civil action or ſuit; yet if he has been guilty of any petty crime, or ill-doing, as Queen Elizabeth calls it, he may be indicted; and, if he does not appear and take his trial, he may be attached by his lands and goods; which ſeems to be confirmed by this anſwer of Queen Elizabeth to the ſpeaker: Nay, from thence it may even be ſuppoſed, that if he does not give bail for his appearance, he may be impriſoned and compelled to plead. But if he be ready to give bail for his appearance, he can neither be impriſoned, nor can any attachment be iſſued againſt his lands and goods; for by the privileges of the great charter of our liberties, no Britiſh ſubject can legally be impriſoned, who is ready to give unexceptionable bail for his appearance, unleſs he be charged, or juſtly ſuſpected of a crime which in its nature is capital, or ſuch a one as has been made unbailable by ſtatute. He may, upon a juſt ſuſpicion be taken into cuſtody, and

* *The ſpeaker had gone as far back as Henry III.*

and detained for a day or two, (I wiſh the time were peremptorily determined by law) until an inquiry be made, whether the offence he is charged with be bailable or no, but he cannot legally be longer detained, if he be ready to give bail for his appearance in the proper court.

Having now ſhewn the difference between the privilege of peerage and the privilege of parliament; and having, from the beſt authorities I could come at, explained the nature and the effect of each, I ſhall inquire into the continuance of that which is called the privilege of parliament, for as to the privilege of peerage it always ſubſiſts, and belongs to every peer and peereſs of Great Britain; but as to the privilege of parliament it entirely ceaſes at the end of forty days after the diſſolution of parliament, and never revives until the writs be iſſued for calling a new parliament. From the teſte or date of theſe writs the privilege of parliament commences as to all the peers, and as to the clerks and ſervants of both houſes; but as to the members of the houſe of commons, this privilege commences only with the return of each reſpective member, that is to ſay, from the day he is elected and returned by the returning officer, and continues till the end of forty days after the diſſolution, or prorogation of that parliament. If that parliament be after one ſeſſion diſſolved, this privilege, after it ceaſes, does not revive, as I have ſaid, until writs be iſſued for calling a new parliament, which writs muſt always bear date, and be iſſued, at leaſt forty days, before the time therein appointed for the parliament's aſſembling at the place therein likewiſe to be appointed; but if the parliament be only prorogued the privilege never ceaſes, unleſs the prorogation be at once for above eighty days; for as the privilege continues for forty days after the prorogation, that the members may have time to return to their reſpective homes, and commences forty days before the time appointed for the next meeting of parliament, that the members may have time to return and attend; theſe two times run ſo into one another as to prevent the privilege's ever ceaſing, unleſs, as I have ſaid, the parliament be at once prorogued for above eighty days; and as this never was the caſe for ſeveral years after the revolution, there was a total ſurceaſe of juſtice, at leaſt in all cauſes of a civil nature, againſt any member of either houſe, or any of their ſervants, or any clerk or ſervant of either houſe of parliament.

This included ſuch a number of perſons, againſt whom no action or ſuit could be commenced or carried on, without their own conſent, that it ſoon came to be generally felt, and was at laſt complained of as an inſufferable grievance, therefore in the 12th year of the reign of King William, there was an act paſſed: intitled, *An act for preventing any inconveniences that may happen by privilege of parliament*, by which the time of the continuance of this privilege is very much curtailed, I ſhould think, as to all the effects it formerly had, except that of freedom from arreſts; for by that act the effect of this privilege, except as to freedom from arreſts, is to ceaſe, immediately after diſſolution or prorogation, until a new parliament, or the ſame is reaſſembled, and immediately after adjournment of both houſes for above fourteen days, until reaſſumed. That that this is the caſe as to all cauſes of a civil nature is evident from the words of the act, and if it is not the caſe as to every other effect, the act does not, I am ſure, deſerve the title it bears; therefore I muſt ſuppoſe, that by the general word, *actions*, the parliament then meant to include indictments and informations, as well as ſuits, or that it was then thought, that privilege of parliament did not protect a member from being indicted, tried, and puniſhed for any crime, or ill-doing, he might be guilty of: Whilſt the houſe is ſitting, decency, and a reſpect to the houſe, might require an application to the houſe for their leave to proceed; but if a crime ſhould be committed by a member or his ſervant, preſently after the receſs, muſt the proſecution be delayed till the houſe meets again to give their leave to proſecute? This would be giving to each houſe, and to every particular member with regard to his ſervants, a power which the crown itſelf is by our great charter deprived of, for

for it is there ſaid, *nulli negabimus, aut differemus juſtitiam.* If the ſervant of a member ſhould, preſently after the receſs, aſſault a young woman with intent to raviſh her, and ſhould for that purpoſe uſe her very ill: If he ſhould ſucceed, I know it would be felony: He would be not only indicted but hanged without a neceſſity of having leave from his maſter; as it was never pretended, I think, that treaſon, or felony could be a moment protected by any privilege. But if he did not ſucceed, he could be indicted for nothing but an aſſault; and muſt he be left at liberty for ſix months to make an aſſault of the ſame kind upon every young woman he found alone in a by-place? Yet this would be the caſe if his maſter ſhould reſolve to protect him, and the houſe did not meet till ſix months after the crime committed. Such a number of bad conſequences would follow from allowing privilege of parliament, as it now ſtands, to be a protection againſt proſecutions for petty crimes, that I am perſuaded the thing was never allowed, or was intended to be remedied by the law I have mentioned. But,

Suppoſing it granted, that no ſuch thing was ever allowed, or ever ought to be allowed, the liberty of no member of either houſe could be thereby endangered; for even upon an indictment for a petty crime, the perſon indicted is not arreſted, or taken into cuſtody, if he has any eſtate or effects that may be diſtrained; and if a man is not to be taken into cuſtody after the indictment, ſurely there can be no good reaſon for holding him in cuſtody, or obliging him to give bail, before the bill of indictment is found. But ſuppoſing the crime to be of ſuch a nature as makes it neceſſary for the magiſtrate to require bail for appearance, or to commit to priſon, can we ſuppoſe any member of the houſe of commons ſo mean in his circumſtances as not to be able to find bail for his appearance? Eſpecially, as we know that every member of that houſe muſt be in poſſeſſion of at leaſt 300l. a year above all repriſes; and as to the members of the other houſe, no magiſtrate, or court, can commit to priſon any one of them for any ſuch crime, ſhould he refuſe either to give bail or appear. In order to compel him to appear the proceedings muſt be againſt his eſtate not againſt his perſon; but this freedom as to his perſon he owes not to the privilege of parliament but to the privilege of peerage, as the peers have a right to this freedom, even when there is no parliament ſubſiſting.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

The Abuſe of Criticiſm in Religion. Continued from p. 279.

XII. *continued.* WILL any one ſay, the idea of God exiſts in infants, without being developed? But what are ideas which the ſoul poſſeſſes without knowing them, or the things which it knows without thought, and yet is obliged to learn afterwards, as much as if it had never known them? A ſpiritual being, ſome may ſay, muſt neceſſarily have ideas from the moment it exiſts. It is eaſy to anſwer, that this being, in the firſt moments of its exiſtence, may be confined to ſenſation; that a capacity of thinking is ſufficient to conſtitute it immaterial, ſince that power, by the confeſſion of all divines, belongs only to a ſpiritual ſubſtance. But further, to decide in what ſpirituality conſiſts, and whether it be the nature of a ſpiritual being to think, or even to perceive always, what diſtinct idea have we of the nature of the ſoul? Let us aſk Malebranche, who will not be ſuſpected of confounding mind with matter. In fine, it is by our ſenſes that we have the knowledge of corporeal ſubſtance: It is therefore through their means, that we have been taught to regard it as incapable of will and ſenſation, and conſequently of thought: From thence reſult two conſequences; the firſt, that we owe to our ſenſations and reflections the knowledge we have of the immateriality of the ſoul; in the ſecond place, that the idea we have of ſpirituality is negative, which teaches what a ſpiritual being is not, without informing us what it is; it would be preſumption to think otherwiſe, and weakneſs to believe we muſt think otherwiſe to be orthodox.

The ſoul is neither matter nor extenſion, and yet it is ſomething; though groſs prejudice, fortified by habitude, leads us to judge, that what is not matter is nothing. See where philoſophy conducts us, and where it leaves us!

XIII. That ſtrange madneſs, of

willing

wiſhing to convert into doctrines the moſt groundleſs opinions concerning the ſoul, is not peculiar to our age. We will relate only a ſingle example. Hincmar, archbiſhop of Rheims, who got Gotheſcale ſo well ſcourged at the council of Quercy, while it was proving that Gotheſcale was blameable, procured the condemnation of one John Scot Erigones, who, among many real errors, maintained that the ſoul was not in the body. It is difficult to conceive in what this pretended hereſy could conſiſt; for it is the property of the body only to be in one place rather than in another; and, if they had been as vigilant againſt materialiſm in the 9th century as at preſent, John Scot would have had a good chance for accuſing his adverſary. The ſoul is united to the body in a manner altogether unknown to us, and inexplicable by all the dark metaphyſics of the ſchools; but in the time of Hincmar, they were too ignorant to know how to doubt.

XIV. If the philoſopher, always obliged to expreſs himſelf clearly, ought not to allow himſelf any improper expreſſions on ſo delicate a ſubject, he ought not to condemn too lightly, and without explication, equivocal expreſſions on a ſubject which is likewiſe ſo obſcure, and which gives us ſuch little hold to reaſoning and to language: For example, an author, who ſhould ſay now-a-days, that the ſoul "is eſſentially the ſubſtantial form of the human body," would at leaſt be ſuſpected of materialiſm. Nevertheleſs, whoever ſhould advance ſuch a propoſition, would only repeat the firſt canon of the general council of Vienna. The truth is, the word *form* is a vague term, to which the fathers of the council undoubtedly applied a catholic ſenſe, and conſequently, we may be permitted to uſe it, if we fix the ſame ſenſe to it.

In a modern work this canon is mentioned and explained, to prevent the abuſe the materialiſts of our days might make of it. This apologiſt might repent him of his zeal, if a good action ſhould be repented of; for, notwithſtanding the ſerious and ſimple tone of his defence, he has been fooliſhly accuſed of an intention to turn into ridicule the doctrine of the œcumenic council.

XV. This is not the only example of equivocal expreſſions uſed differently in the ſchools, or even adopted now-a-days by whole ſects of philoſophers. Malebranche, and his diſciples, called God, the Univerſal Being. The Spinoziſts would not expreſs themſelves otherwiſe. The Scotiſts allow God to be extended, eternal, immenſe, immoveable, indiviſible; and it is only by involving themſelves in an obſcure jargon, that they defend their making him corporeal, or at leaſt extended: Nevertheleſs, it would be unjuſt to accuſe Malebranche of Spinoziſm, or the Scotiſts of confounding God with ſpace. Why ſhould not the ſame indulgence be ſhewn to men as little inclined to deceive as they? And it is the more equitable, as there is no ſubject where an intention to injure finds more plauſible pretences of exerting itſelf, than religion. Expreſſions that are innocent in themſelves, or in the ſenſe affixed to them by their author, are often made ſuſceptible of an erroneous or dangerous ſenſe, eſpecially when ſeparated from that which goes before, and that which follows. To convince us of this, it is ſufficient to caſt our eyes upon the innumerable abuſes, which error has made of ſcripture expreſſions.

XVI. The metaphyſical opinions of the philoſophers have not been the object of a thouſand declamations only, their ſyſtems too, concerning the formation and arrangement of the univerſe, have met with the ſame fate. Matter is not eternal; it muſt have begun therefore to exiſt; here is a point where we may differ: Has God ranged in order the different particles of matter from the time that he created them, or was it a greater or leſſer time that chaos continued, before the ſeparation of the particles? here philoſophers may be divided. Indeed, if there be nothing in body but figure and motion, as ſound philoſophy intimates, what difficulty is there in ſuppoſing, that the Supreme Being, after creating matter, and forming it inſtantly into a ſingle, homogeneous maſs, apparently ſhapeleſs, ſhould impreſs upon its different particles that movement, which is neceſſary to ſeparate, or bring them to one another, and produce by this means different bodies; and that light, ſtars, animals,

and plants, ſpring from this great operation, the work of the eternal Geometrician, in that ſucceſſion and time the creator preſcribed? This grand and noble idea, ſo far from being a contradiction to divine power and goodneſs, ſerves to diſplay them before our eyes. Beſides the exiſtence of chaos, before the ſeparation of its particles, is an hypotheſis neceſſary to the phyſical explanation of the formation of the terreſtrial globe.

The Supreme Being had power, at the ſame inſtant, to create and arrange the world, without having forbid the philoſopher from inquiring, in what manner he might have produced it in a longer time, and by virtue of laws of motion eſtabliſhed by the author of nature, The ſyſtem of this philoſopher may be more or leſs conſiſtent with phenomena, but the naturaliſt, not the theologian, muſt judge him. Thus the Newtonians, to explain the figure of the earth, ſuppoſed that it was originally a fluid. Thus Deſcartes thought it once a ſun, obſcured by a thick cruſt which covered it; an hypotheſis which has occaſioned as much pitiable chicanery among divines, as ſolid objections among philoſophers.

XVII. No natural philoſopher now-a-days doubts, that the ſea has covered a great part of the earth. It appears impoſſible to attribute ſolely to the deluge all the veſtiges which remain of ſo antient an inundation; this opinion has been attacked, as contrary to ſcripture: We need only open the book of Geneſis, to ſee how unjuſt ſuch an imputation is, "on the third day God ſaid, let the waters aſſemble together in one place; and there was dry land." Has this paſſage any need of a commentary? Perhaps we might find, in the ſame chapter, proofs of the exiſtence of chaos before the formation of the world, if we had not already obſerved it is of no conſequence to religion, provided that we do not maintain the eternity of chaos. But we cannot omit, without cenſure, on this occaſion, the bad judgment of a modern critic. The illuſtrious hiſtorian of the academy of ſciences, in one of his extracts, ſaid, that fiſh were the firſt inhabitants of our globe: The cenſor inveighs with all his might againſt the impiety, not believing that he had ſcripture for his voucher. Conſult Geneſis, and we find, that he either wants honeſty or memory, for we there read that fiſh were in reality the firſt animals that were created.

XVIII. No perſon is ignorant, that the paſſage in the book of Joſhua, which has been both injudiciouſly attacked and defended, was the cauſe of Galileo's misfortunes. "Wherefore, ſay your quick geniuſes, did Joſhua order the ſun to ſtand ſtill, inſtead of commanding the earth? What difficulty could there be for an author, who pretends to be inſpired, to deſcribe things as they really are? Why ſhould the holy ſpirit, which dictated the ſcriptures, lead us into a phyſical error, while it clears up our duty?" "You ought to believe, anſwer the inquiſitors on the other hand, that the ſun turns round the earth; the Holy Spirit, which ought to know, aſſures you of it, and it cannot deceive you." One might reply to them both, that, in indifferent matters, the ſcripture makes uſe of the language of the people. But this anſwer is not ſufficient; it ſeems to me, that, in order to confound the impiety of one ſide, and the weakneſs of the other, we ſhould add, that the ſcripture muſt ſpeak the language of the people, in order to be underſtood; that a miſſionary, preaching among ſavages in this manner, "I announce to you, that God, who makes the earth we inhabit roll round the ſun," would engage no attention to his diſcourſe. It is neceſſary for us to hold another kind of language to induce them to hear us; we muſt imitate, in ſome meaſure, the example of him, who had recourſe to a fable to diſpoſe the Athenians to liſten to him. In a word, we ſhould firſt of all make them Chriſtians; and afterwards, if we pleaſe, or, if we can, make them aſtronomers. When they are ſuch, they will not ſeek for ſyſtems of the world in ill-underſtood paſſages of ſcripture; and, in forming their opinions they will prefer the obſervatory to the holy office, they will be like the king of Spain, who, as Paſcal informs us, choſe rather to believe the Antipodes on the authority of Columbus, who came from thence, than reject them, on account of pope Zechariah, who never had been there. Let us reſpect ſcripture ſo as never to uſe it profanely; and let us leave madam Dacier to juſ-

tify

tify the talking of Achilles's horſes in Homer, by the diſcourſe of Balaam's aſs.

XIX. Opinions purely metaphyſical, and ſyſtems concerning the formation of the world, have not furniſhed the only pretences for arraigning philoſophers; calumny has neglected nothing that might conduce to the ſame purpoſe. Can one refrain from ſentiments of pity or indignation, to ſee one of our moſt celebrated writers accuſed of impiety by journaliſts, for having ſaid, that Jordan is but a ſmall river, that Paleſtine was, at the time of the cruſades, what it is now, one of the moſt barren countries of Aſia?

Critics accumulate paſſages of ſcripture to prove, that it was very fertile in Joſhua's days: But what do all theſe paſſages prove of this place in the time of Saladin, or of its preſent ſtate? Why may not God have avenged the death of Chriſt, by turning its riches and abundance into ſterility? Or rather, (for the ſimpleſt explanations are always the beſt) why may not a country, enſlaved and unpeopled, become barren by that very depopulation? But, when they are determined to make a writer ſuſpected, every thing is impiety in his lips; his proofs of the being of God are treated as ſophiſms, his arguments in favour of religion, as pleaſantries levelled againſt it. Let him write againſt ſuperſtition and fanaticiſm, it is Chriſtianity he aims at: Does he plead for the civil toleration of every religion, it is only to ſhew his indifference to all.

XX. Give me, ſaid Fontenelle, in his hiſtory of oracles, but half a dozen men who are capable of being perſuaded, that it is not the ſun which makes the day, and I will not deſpair of bringing all nations, by their means, into the ſame belief. If any thing in the world is inconteſtable, it is aſſuredly this propoſition, of which the abſurd religions of Aſia and Africa furniſh but too melancholy and ſtriking a proof. What have the cenſors of the hiſtory of oracles made of this? "Why it only wanted half a dozen more, ſay they, to make it an impious aſſertion." The impiety, however, is intirely their own; for, if half a dozen were capable of ſeducing mankind into error, does it follow, that twelve different perſons could not lead them into truth? In what reſpects can the many juſt and ſolid obſervations, which have been made in modern times, upon prejudice, credulity, falſe prophecies, and falſe miracles, affect thoſe invincible arguments by which true religion is ſupported?

XXI. The fathers of the church, the firſt defenders of Chriſtianity, did not diſtruſt in this manner the goodneſs of their cauſe. They were not afraid of objections, nor open day; they were ignorant of falſe attacks, and puſillanimous precautions. Many writers of our days, worthy to follow them in ſo noble a career, have imitated their example; but if the reſpectable cauſe of the goſpel has had its Paſcals and Boſſuets, it has likewiſe had its Chamieux and its Garaſſes.

XXII. The abuſe of criticiſm in religious matters is pernicious to religion itſelf on many accounts;—for the diſingenuity and trifling with which a good cauſe is ſometimes defended;—for the conſequences drawn by the multitude from the vague charge of irreligion brought againſt the philoſophers;—for the motives which have induced men, pretendedly good, to declare war againſt reaſon;—in ſhort, from the little union, and reciprocal animoſity, of its adverſaries; each of theſe objects merits a ſeparate article, and we will devote a few moments to them.

XXIII. The Encyclopedia will furniſh us with the ſubject of the firſt article. Under ſubſtantial forms we mentioned the argument of the Carteſians againſt the ſouls of beaſts, drawn from this principle of St. Auſtin, that, "under a juſt God, no creature could ſuffer, who had not deſerved it;" an argument well known in the ſchools, which Malebranche has availed himſelf of with much force; and which ſenſible philoſophers and divines have always looked upon as very difficult to confute. In explaining this argument, it was remarked at the ſame time, that this was at moſt an objection, which ought not to hurt thoſe proofs, that are of the ſpirituality of the ſoul, of its immortality, and of divine juſtice and providence.

What has one of the adverſaries of the Encyclopedia made of this? He has pretended, that the only deſign of this article was to ridicule this principle of St. Auſtin; and to prove it,

they have concluded from the principle, that he looked upon brutes as machines, an opinion very far from the good doctor's thoughts, and the honour of which ſolely belongs to his pretended apologiſt. Thus it is not the Encyclopedia, but its ridiculous adverſary, who accuſes one of the moſt reſpectable fathers of the church of abſurdities and falſe concluſions, and in this manner it is that religion is defended. According to this new apoſtle, it is not poſſible to be Chriſtians without believing brutes to be machines. Thus from St. Peter, to Deſcartes, there have been no Chriſtians. But this writer aſtoniſhes us with equal abſurdities, when he pretends, that moral duties are not known by reaſon, and that the exiſtence of the body is a truth of revelation, and maintains, in ſhort, againſt unbelievers, that the ſoul is of its own nature immortal; a propoſition which is blaſphemous, ſince it robs the Supreme Intelligence of one of his moſt eſſential attributes. The uncreated Being alone is of his eſſence immortal. Our ſoul exiſts only by the will of this Being, who thinks proper to give it an eternal exiſtence, which it receives every inſtant by a continual creation. It is not by the diſſolution of the parts that the ſoul ceaſes to be as the body does; it is in relapſing into that non-entity, from whence the author of nature drew it, and to which it is liable every inſtant to return. Theſe are the firſt elements of Chriſtian metaphyſics, which the author ought to have been inſtructed in before he wrote. It muſt be a ſad and humbling circumſtance to be obliged to learn this doctrine of thoſe very perſons whom he taxes with denying them.

XXIV. Thoſe who exerciſe their critical talents with moſt violence, and conſequently with indiſcretion, aſſume ſometimes the air of moderation, when they are ſure of attacking with advantage. I know not by what fatality the champions of Chriſtianity have acted otherwiſe, and ſupported the intereſt of God with injurious malignity. They have this diſadvantage, that they prejudice the reader againſt the advocates of religion, they exaſperate, and conſequently alienate thoſe minds which would be reconciled by moderation; in ſhort, they hinder the critic from beſtowing upon the arguments all the regard and attention that is due to them. When they content themſelves, for example, as enthuſiaſts ſometimes do, with ſaying of atheiſts, that they are not honeſt, and that atheiſm has its ſource only in libertiniſm, this undoubtedly may be true in general; but have they any reaſon to expect to make proſelytes by theſe means? Although the intereſt we have in denying a truth may render our unbelief ſuſpected, this intereſt is not a ſufficient reaſon for being condemned, when better proofs may be offered. The more a wiſe man examines the evidence of God's exiſtence, the more intelligence will he derive from thence, and the more ought he to be in a diſpoſition to offer him a reaſonable worſhip, the only one which truly honours him, and which is one of the firſt of his precepts.

The beſt method of maintaining that atheiſts cannot be honeſt, is to prove, with the greateſt clearneſs, the truth they oppoſe. Let us not imitate a modern writer, who began with advancing that there were no infidels, and ended with refuting them; beſides, of what ſignification to truth are the motives of thoſe who deny it? What does it contribute towards conviction to diſallow our adverſaries probity and good faith? This is imitating the ſchoolmaſter in the fable, who ſcolded the boy for drowning himſelf, and made an harangue before he would ſave him. Can it be denied, in ſhort, that many philoſophers, ancient and modern, accuſed of atheiſm or ſcepticiſm, have been, in appearance at leaſt, irreproachable in their conduct, and ſhewn themſelves as regular in their manners, as blind and inconcluſive in their opinions? "Strike, but hear," ſaid Themiſtocles to Eurebiades; one might ſay to theſe pretended champions of religion, "ſtrike, but reaſon." Alas! it is to be feared ſuch wiſe and prudent advice as this might be repeated a long while without effect. Exceſs in every thing is the element of man; his nature is to be paſſionate upon all ſubjects which engage him; moderation is to him a ſtate of violence; it is only through conſtraint or reflexion that he ſubmits,

ſubmits, and when the importance of the cauſe he defends, ſerves for a pretext to his animoſity, he abandons himſelf to it without decency or remorſe. Has falſe zeal then forgot that the Goſpel has two precepts equally indiſpenſable, the love of God, and our neighbour? and does it imagine that the beſt way of keeping the firſt is by violating the ſecond?

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

HAPPENING to ſpend ſome vacant hours in Sheffield one day this week, I was drawn by ſome acquaintances to hear an occaſional ſermon in one of the conventicles. I complied with their inclinations the more readily, as there are few things more acceptable to me, even in the way of entertainment, than a good diſcourſe delivered in a proper manner. As a ſpeaker, the young gentleman who mounted the pulpit, acquitted himſelf much to my ſatisfaction: nature had given him a clear, melodious voice, capable of all the requiſite variations; nor had he been inattentive to the due management of it, or to the other oratorial accompliſhments attitude and action. The only defect I obſerved here was this, the preacher ſeemed to act his diſcourſe rather more than he ſeemed to feel it. He had forgot the advice, "That to profit by art we muſt conceal it."

I had by no means an equal ſatisfaction from what he delivered; the ſubject of which was taken from Rev. ii. ver. 8. How he was led to it, or how it happened to enter his head, I cannot tell; but his introduction conſiſted in a fanciful parallel between Job and Jeſus Chriſt. Their original greatneſs, their ſubſequent adverſity, their being alike tempted by the devil, their patience and fortitude: But I was ſtruck moſt with that part of the compariſon, where he obſerved they were both of them unhappy in their wives. In the name of wonder, ſaid I, what does the man mean? Job's wife we have heard of, but for the other—The preacher ſoon inſtructed us: It was the nation of the Jews. Of this marriage, I profeſs, I had never heard before, and could the compariſon admit of it, I would adviſe the preacher inſtead of wife, to read ſweetheart; for all the blandiſhments, if I may ſo ſpeak, even of a celeſtial lover, could draw but very few of them to a nearer relation. Of theſe laſt, however, I never heard any complaint, unleſs that they were a little too zealous for their old uſages, as married women are ſometimes ſaid to be. This ingenious introduction being over, we were treated with, firſt, ſecond, third, &c. according to ancient and laudable practice.

Our orator's firſt attempt was, to prove Chriſt's abſolute divinity, from his aſſertion of being firſt and laſt. This, indeed, is no place for diſcuſſing the controverſy: Let me, however, juſt obſerve, that the words in queſtion prove no ſuch matter; for in ſuch caſe, even according to the preacher's own creed, they could not be true. The father is undoubtedly the firſt according to every hypotheſis, in the order of nature, at leaſt if not in time; this therefore, cannot be the ſenſe in which the term *firſt* is applied to Chriſt. The preacher, indeed, mentioned another, which is probably the true one, could he have been ſatisfied with it: Jeſus Chriſt is unqueſtionably the moſt eminent mediator; the only one between God and man. I muſt do him, however, the juſtice to obſerve, that he did not leave the proof of Chriſt's equal divinity to his text alone: He produced many others for the ſame purpoſe, and moſt of them, I muſt add, with equal juſtice. One of them, the perſonification of wiſdom, in the book of Proverbs, is indeed a proof quite admirable; for what would have become of this worthy critic, had our tranſlators rather choſen to uſe the word *underſtanding?* With this and ſuch like evidence, drawn moſtly from the old teſtament, he ſeemed ſo perfectly ſatisfied, as to pronounce every other opinion abſurd and impious: It is on this account, I venture to recommend to his peruſal, two little books, which, perhaps, he has never ſeen; Dr. Whitby's laſt thoughts, and An appeal to the common-ſenſe, &c. By theſe, it will perhaps appear, that people may differ from him without any ſcandal to their underſtanding or their piety. Mean-while, what were the apoſtle's ſentiments, on whom he

fathers his doctrine, may appear from his Goſpel, ch. xiv. ver. 28, For my father is greater than I.—Than Chriſt's human nature you will ſay?—Ay, ſurely: For was it ever a ſecret, ſince the beginning of the world, that God is greater than man? To make a ſolemn declaration of this kind, therefore, would be nonſenſe. Neither could the diſciples derive any conſolation from ſuch an aſſurance, unleſs they thought that God was greater in every reſpect. I will venture to add, that the diſciples were utterly ignorant of a divine and human nature in Chriſt, or that he was perfect God and perfect man.

The next thing that ſtruck me was the manner, in which this orthodox preacher ſpake of Chriſt's ſuffering, viz. "That the eternal God literally came down from Heaven, that he was crucified, —that he was pierced with nails." Theſe were his words, or ſtrictly to this effect, I well remember, for my whole frame was convulſed with the ſound. Does the abſolute immenſity of God then admit change of place? Much more I aſk: Can the omnipotent and immenſe be faſtened to a tree? Can nails of iron pierce and afflict a purely ſpiritual ſubſtance? Can the Almighty, who is impaſſive, ſuffer pain and anguiſh? ſhew me any thing equal to this in the legends of Fo or Mahomet, ſuch morſels are too groſs even for the appetite of a Hottentot.

But abſurd and monſtrous as theſe things, are, the preacher went on to pronounce damnation againſt every unbeliever. For this purpoſe he cited Matth. x. 33. and Mark xvi. 16. But let me aſk this forward judge, *are all ſuch deniers of Chriſt unbelievers*, who acknowledge not his abſolute divinity with all the circumſtances above-mentioned? This ſurely, he ought to have proved to be Chriſt's doctrine before he preſumed to give ſentence; and what ſhall be thought of that man who dares do otherwiſe?

But for the comfort of thoſe who diſregard all other creeds but the ſcriptures, I will venture to aſſure them, on ſcripture evidence, that they are out of danger: The confeſſion required in order to baptiſm was but this, "That Jeſus Chriſt is the ſon of God." Acts viii. 37. And even afterwards the apoſtles required no more. "Every ſpirit that confeſſeth that Jeſus Chriſt is come in the fleſh, is of God." 1 John iv. 2. and v. 15. "Whoſoever ſhall confeſs that Jeſus is the ſon of God, God dwelleth in him, and he in God." Though ſuch puny believers, therefore, may be excluded from moſt of thoſe that call themſelves the churches of Chriſt on earth, if they live as Chriſtians, they may aſſure themſelves of the divine favour hereafter.

To ſuch offenders, however, the preacher could afford no compaſſion: Thoſe of every other name he treated with remarkable tenderneſs; for what reaſon I know not, except it might be perſonal; for he complaiſantly reckoned himſelf of their number. He would not therefore, nay, he could not, pronounce the ſentence. Nothing leſs than abſolute neceſſity forced him to ſay, they were in the road to damnaton. It is the peculiar fate of reputed heretics to periſh without pity! In the preſence of this, all other crimes vaniſh.

I ſhould not have made ſo free with this young zealot's performance, had it not been a probationary one, which, I am told, is firſt ſeen and approved of, by the elder miniſters, and conſequently conformable to the belief of the whole body. Let me therefore aſk you, gentlemen, can ſuch ſentiments recommend Chriſtianity to men of ſenſe? Or muſt not the avowal of them, ſubject both you and it to the loweſt contempt? Are ſuch bold and mercileſs cenſures, on thoſe who differ from you, conſiſtent with the Chriſtian temper or practice? What effect ſuch preaching may have, regarding your authority, influence, and intereſt, among your ſtated hearers, I cannot tell; ſure I am it befriends not the intereſt, nor can it enlarge the real kingdom of Chriſt. For once permit a diſintereſted perſon's advice. Read St. Paul's ſentiments 1 Cor. xiii. and 2 Cor. iv. 2. And as they inculcate a temper and practice perfectly ſimilar, read alſo a few lines of our admired poet,

For modes of faith, let graceleſs zealots fight,
His can't be wrong, whoſe life is in the right;

In

In faith and hope, the world will
diſagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity.
ESSAY ON MAN.

Let not my weak and erring hand,
Preſume thy bolts to throw;
Nor deal damnation round the land,
On each I judge thy foe.
UNIV. PRAYER.

To the young preacher let me add, by a careful, honeſt, and thorough enquiry:—Let it be your firſt concern thus to aſſure yourſelf, that truth alone is the miſtreſs of your affections; for otherwiſe (as in other attachments to which youth is peculiarly liable) your greater eagerneſs will be proportionably more miſchievous to yourſelf and others. Remember alſo, that even truth itſelf ought not to be ſupported or propagated by any but juſtifiable methods.

I am, your humble ſervant,
June 21, 1764. CANDID.
[*Lond. Chron.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AFTER the ſtone in the laſt month's Magazine (p. 348.) ſucceeds the yellow jaundice, as being ſomething ſimilar thereto, as well in its cauſe and ſymptoms, as method of cure.

The cauſe generally is a ſmall ſtone, or viſcid bile, obſtructing the biliary ducts, or paſſages, that ſhould freely convey the gall from the glands of the liver, as ſoon as ſecreted from the blood, into the upper part of the duodenum, or firſt inteſtine, to mix with the food, as paſſing down from the pylorus, out of the ſtomach, whereby for want of its uſual vent thither, and ſtagnating in the porus biliarius, or excretory ducts, it is ſucked up by the bibilous, or abſorbent veſſels, of which the body is every where full, and mixing with the general maſs of blood in the veins, is carried about therewith, in its common courſe of circulation all over the body; when it is ſeen to tinge, from its exceeding whiteneſs, the tranſparent membrane of the eye firſt, and ſoon after the ſurface of the whole body; nay, even the pia mater, or thin film, that immediately covers the brain, as at private diſſections I have ſeen.

Now the jaundice proceeds not, as ſome have thought, from the obſtruction of the glands of the liver themſelves, for as much as many have died of a very ſcirrhous liver, who had no jaundice in their life-time at all. This is plainly proved too, in an article of the late Medical Muſeum, whither I refer you; but from a mere ſtoppage in the ſaid ductus biliarius, or gall pipe, and its back branches, whereby the mixture of that fluid with the aliment in the inteſtines is utterly prevented, the only reaſon of their fæces being always white. That this is the true ſtate of the caſe I will produce a plain proof, not to interrupt the diſcourſe at the concluſion.

The moſt common ſymptoms, or ſigns, of this diſeaſe, beſides the former, are laſſitude, indolence, itching, anxiety, a tightneſs near the ſtomach on the right ſide; paleneſs, low pulſe, irregular acerberations of the fever, difficulty of breathing, dryneſs, and roughneſs of the ſkin, coſtiveneſs, blackiſh urine, tinging pale bodies like ſaffron; bitterneſs in the mouth, and ſometimes the hiccough, and cholerick vomitings; all objects appearing yellow, as paſſing through a yellow medium; with acute pain moleſting the right hypocondrium, as being the region where the liver lies; ſometimes it is the effect of a violent fit of the cholick, cauſed from a ſudden conſtriction of the mouth of the *ductus communis choledochus*, through the pain thereof, which mutually excite each other, till the overflowing obſtructed gall in the liver being abſorbed into the blood, and the bilious excretory ducts thereby a little relaxed, the painful contraction of the inteſtines ceaſing, it reſumes its uſual vent into the firſt gut, and all things come into order again.

The cure is, as the caſe, ſomewhat like that of the ſtone, both proceeding from a ſimilar obſtruction of the excretory duct of their reſpective bowel, from ſome firm, foreign, and reſiſting extraneous ſubſtance, or body, and ſo they both alike indicate almoſt the very ſame intentions of cure: viz. 1ſt. To widen the paſſage. 2dly, To give eaſe. 3dly, To diſſolve. And, laſtly, To expel the cauſe: But this by the by, only when it can be affected; for phyſicians do not pretend to perform

perform impoſſibilities, or work miracles; to whoſe art, as to the ſea, there are certain bounds ſet, beyond which it cannot extend: yet when God appoints life, he alſo appoints means, therefore they are not to be neglected.

Nevertheleſs, "Honour a phyſician with the honour due unto him, for the uſes you may have of him: For the Lord hath created him: For of the moſt high cometh healing, and he ſhall receive honour of the king. The ſkill of the phyſician ſhall lift up his head, and in the ſight of great men he ſhall be in admiration. The Lord hath created medicines out of the earth, and he that is wiſe will not abhor them. Then give place to the phyſician, for the Lord hath created him, let him not go from thee, for thou haſt need of him." But to return to our main point.

One grain, or two at moſt, of ſolid opium, or xxx or xl drops of liquid laudanum, will effectually anſwer the firſt and ſecond intentions, by eaſing pain, and relaxing the paſſage; penetrating and detergent drugs will produce the third, and purgatives and emetics will procure the fourth and laſt purpoſe.

Among the many ſpecificks for this diſeaſe are: Saffron, rhubarb, millepedes, or church-bugs, Alicant, and Venice ſoap, powder of turmeric root, ſouthernwood, ſheeps dung infuſed in beer, or that of fowls in wine, as alſo celandine roots boiled in wine, tartar vitriolated, ens veneris, earth worms, cream of tartar, ſweet ſpirits of ſalt, columbine ſeeds, juice of horehound, leſſer centaury, and elecampane; the juice of dodder is reckoned excellent, as alſo leaves of black, or Dutch currants; flowers of broom, wormwood, madder, ſilverweed, juice of groundivy, ſtrawberry leaves, the five opening roots, ſuccory, endive, agrimony, flowers of St. John's wort, the inner bark of the barberry buſh. The ſtone found in a bull's gall bladder, dried, and powdered, a dram at a time, in a gill of white wine, the dung of all fowls and animals. The white portion ofbirds dung is ſeen ſwimming in their urine, and makes the cruſty ſhell of their egg; the reſt is painted white with it. Thus white portion of gooſe dung, eſpecially, diligently ſcraped off the dry fæces, or otherwiſe ſeperated from the moiſt, and dried, is a great ſecret with ſome for the cure of the jaundice. Æthiops mineral is a moſt powerful remedy in this caſe, as is alſo, when no high fever attends it, tinctura ſacra.

I mention here ſo many ſeveral ſorts of drugs, as well for food as medicine, to pick and chooſe out of, as that where ſome of them cannot be had, others may.

A warm bath, neck high, made of any emollient herbs, it matters not which; ſuch as formerly mentioned for the ſtone is proper here alſo, eſpecially when the diſtemper has continued long, by which time it often degenerates into the black jaundice, and from which it does not eſſentially differ, but is the very ſame diſeaſe in its higheſt degree; when it muſt be treated as a ſcirrhous liver, with which it is generally attended. If circumſtances cannot allow of the apparatus for bathing, fomentations on the right ſide may be uſed in its room. Cordials are convenient for the great lowneſs of ſpirits generally attending this diſtemper.

Great ſorrow will ſometimes cauſe the jaundice; as alſo the bite of the viper, when it is dangerous. If it proceeds from ſtones in the gall duct, it is generally incurable, if it be violent and very long neglected; as alſo if it attends wounds, unleſs from their dreſſings laid on over hot, it is reckoned fatal.

After all this account, it remains only now to annex a few tried, and well-approved, recipes, and conclude with an extraordinary caſe.

My noſtrum, which never yet failed me, is this: Take of the powder of turmeric root, two drams; oil of anniſeed, thirty drops; of Alicant, or of Venice ſoap, one ounce; with ſyrup of ſaffron; beat all into a maſs for pills. Take five three times a day, drinking a glaſs of church-bug-wine, or a gill of decoction of pipperidge bark, or celandine roots, or of any of the aboveſaid drugs, after them every time. Thoſe, who cannot ſwallow pills may make boluſſes of the maſs, of the bigneſs of a ſmall nut-meg, and diſſolve them in any proper vehicle above preſcribed; or if their ſtomach cannot bear ſuch, in warm milk, if milk does not naturally diſagree with them.

The millepede wine is made by infuſing

ſing two or three ounces of live church bugs in a quart of rheniſh wine, or white Liſbon; ſhake the bottle now and than, but looſen the cork firſt, or the glaſs may chance to burſt; after a few days infuſing, ſtrain off the wine by ſqueezing the bugs quite dry; keep it ready by you for uſe.

This excellent medicine abounds much with a fine volatile attenuating animal ſalt, that it is able to penetrate ſafely the moſt inward receſſes of our fineſt veſſels, and is ſo connatural with our conſtitution, that it may be taken at any time very ſafely, and has this uncommon property too, that it is good in all chronical diſeaſes whatever.

The decoction is made by boiling a handful or two of either, or both, in a quart of blackſmith's forge water, with a pint of white wine mixed, till about a pint is waſted; when cool, ſtrain off the liquor hard, then bottle it up for uſe.

Or, Take of columbine ſeeds in powder, ſix drams; of ſaffron, one dram; of tartar vitriolated, or ens veneris, half a dram; make a powder for ſeven doſes, to be taken twice or thrice a day in rheniſh wine.

Or, Take of the pulps of raiſins, half a pound; beſt rhubarb, three drams; tartar vitriolated, two drams; with ſyrup of ſaffron make an electuary: To be taken, the bigneſs of a nutmeg, three times a day, drinking a doſe of the above ſaid medicated wine, or of the decoction, after it every time.

Or, Take of gum ammoniac, half an ounce, rub it well firſt in a ſtone mortar, then by pouring thereon by degrees a pint of water, reduce it into a ſmooth emulſion; ſtrain it through a piece of gauſe, or muſlin; then add to it a gill of white wine. Take three or four ſpoonfuls three times a day; or it may be taken in pills if ſo preferred.

For purgatives uſe powder of rhubarb, which is always beſt taken in ſubſtance, two ſcruples, or a dram, or one ounce, or two of plain ſyrup of buckthorn early; or if no inflammation in the caſe, to be known by a ſtrong quick pulſe, take two ounces of tinctura ſacra at bed time: Repeat theſe once, or twice a week.

For emetics uſe ſafe powder of Ipecacuanha, a ſcruple, more or leſs. This is the beſt and mildeſt vomit to pump forward the obſtructing cauſe with; to reſtore the wonted courſe of the gall again; though, upon occaſion, it may be quickened by adding a grain or two of tartar emetic. Repeat it once a week, and after its having worked once of itſelf, and not before, carry it off by drinking lukewarm carduus or camomile tea. Dr. Dover ſeems fond of turpeth mineral, but I think it too rough for moſt patients without the preſence of the phyſician. Uſe decoction of raiſins, or ſtrawberry leaves, either alone or mixed, for ordinary drink.

Thus I think I have mentioned, as briefly as I could, every thing material in this diſorder, but muſt here beg leave to obſerve by the bye, how happpy it would be for the patient, and much eaſier for the learner, did phyſical writers obſerve, after the commendable example of our learned college of phyſicians in compiling their laſt diſpenſatory, ſuch ſimplicity in their preſcriptions, and a like conciſeneſs in their deſcriptions; whereas we meet with the very reverſe, and wonderful it is to behold, how moſt medical authors are ſo far from being brief and inſtructive to the young ſtudent, that they are enough to puzzle and confound even an old practitioner; they over abounding with ſuch a huddle of preſcriptions, and thoſe conſiſting of ſuch a farrago of ingredients, that for my part I ſhould be afraid to take them. Beſides how very irkſome alſo is that tediouſneſs often attending their long harangues, a little like old women's chat, who ever love to hear themſelves talk; or as if they greatly feared their medical art would otherwiſe become too plain and eaſy, and ſo loſe in time, much of its ancient obſcurity, and venerable myſtery. It is a ſaying of the divine old Hippocrates: That life is ſhort but art is long: therefore we ought to endeavour to render art ſhorter, in order to make life the longer.

An extraordinary Caſe to our Purpoſe.

JOHN COTT, an huſbandman in this place, applied to me ſome time ago for a great ſhortneſs of breath, like an aſthma, and a hard ſwelling in the region of his ſtomach. Finding him incura-

ble,

able, I informed him of what he muſt expect, and aſked leave, before witneſſes to open only his belly after his diſeaſe, as I imagined ſomething uncommon would preſent itſelf, which might prove of publick utility: My requeſt was granted: Soon after, he took to his bed and died.

As ſoon as I made an inciſion on the abdomen, out bolted a large hard ſubſtance as tough as buff; what ſhould this be at laſt but a ſcirrhous liver, as big as four or five common ones. I afterwards wiſhed I had weighed it to find the difference. In ſhort it filled up the whole region of the ſtomach from ſide to ſide, and ſqueezed that bowel into a very little compaſs, and forced up into a by corner under the left ribs, no bigger than my fiſt; the reaſon I then ſaw, why no emetics I ordered him would move once upwards, but all purged off directly.

The ſwelled liver was ſo very large that it puſhed the inteſtines downwards, and the midriff upwards, thereby confining the lungs very much, and preventing their expanſion in inſpiration, the cauſe of his ſhortneſs of breath, and not being able to ſtoop forwards. After ſhewing all this to my ſon, I left him to ſew up the inciſion for decent burial; when his wife coming home, who had been abſent, ſhe threatened me with law, hoping to extort money, but ſhe ſunk in her ſorrow, and I heard no more of it. But what is very remarkable in this caſe, and for which I produce it, was, that the patient had no ſigns of the jaundice, neither before, nor after his diſeaſe.

Let me tell you, moreover, that on the night he died, about twelve, as he lay with his mind confuſed, all of a ſudden, and unexpectedly, he jumped out of bed, ran directly to the fire-place, where his nurſe was ſtooping her head in the chimney, preparing ſome liquor for him, and clapping his arms round her waiſt, he lifted her from the floor, and danced round the room with her in his arms, naked as he was, and ſinging all the time; ſhe thought ſhe ſhould have died away with the fright, having never been ſo ſcared in all her life before, as ſhe told me next morning: For it was to no purpoſe to cry out for help, as it was in the dead time of the night, and in a loneſome upper chamber, remote from any neighbours; however he ſoon ſat her down again, ran to his bed, and laying himſelf all along, kept ſinging, that he was going to heaven, and died directly.

This laſt occurrence, it is true, is foreign to the affair in hand, but for its oddity only, I here venture to add it.

I am your humble ſervant,

JOHN COOK, M. D.

Leigh, in Eſſex, July 28, 1764.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE clergy are without doubt, a very reſpectable body of men, and are eſteemed, by all perſons of ſenſe and candour. It muſt give great compunction, therefore, to a good man, to ſee any of them act out of character. But what is more inconſiſtent and unnatural than their behaviour to their inferior brethren? What examples of oppreſſion will almoſt every dioceſe produce, in reſpect to curates! men, who work conſtantly in the lord's vineyard, who toil night and day (as the accidental duty of many places may be termed) and who earn their bread by the ſweat of their brows; but bread alas! not for their own ſupport, but to ſupport, in fact, the pride and luxury of their ſuperiors: As for themſelves, they have ſcarce the gleanings of the vintage; if they have enough to ſupport nature, they have not enough to ſupport credit and reputation.

As this is a fact too notorious and too general to dwell on, why ſhould ſuperior clergy complain, if they are not always paid the reſpect they think due to their cloth, when they ſhew ſo little regard for their own brethren! or how can they be angry, if the uprightneſs of their hearts is called in queſtion, when they ſo frequently leave their flocks, throw all their care on curates, retire to ſome pleaſant part of the world, take their pleaſure, pay their pariſhioners a viſit, at a particular ſeaſon of the year, to receive of them every ſhilling more than they deſerve, and to reward their more worthy hirelings with an inadequate, and, I will ſay, unjuſt pittance!

The hard caſe of the inferior clergy has been long real cauſe of complaint, and, from the appearances of things, there is little hope of redreſs. This melancholy

melancholy caſe, however has touched the heart of the preſent Biſhop of E—r; and to the honour of that noble prelate be it ſpoken, it is a fact known to thouſands, that he has made it a principal concern, ſince his conſecration, to inſpect into the condition of the inferior clergy of his dioceſe, and has actually advanced the ſalaries of ſeveral curates, where he found ſuch ſalaries inadequate to the duty, and value of the livings. God grant that his example may be prevalent. After his lordſhip has finiſhed ſo juſt ſo ſalutary a work in D—n, I ſhall not be ſorry to hear that he is tranſlated: I fear, however, his lordſhip will find his work increaſe as he moves more eaſtward; for an old ſchool-fellow, who has been curate for many years, lately informed me of a method by which the clergy in his neighbourhood get their churches ſerved in a very reaſonable, or, if you will, unreaſonable manner, which, I believe is not practiſed by the clergy of D—n. As he is a humorous fellow, I have ſent you part of his letter, which may be an amuſement to your readers, and will ſerve to juſtify me in my cenſure.

"Churches, in my neighbourhood, are ſerved by lots: I ſuppoſe, dear Sam, you don't underſtand my figurative way of expreſſion: I underſtand it full well, God knows my heart, and can truly ſay I ſpeak by no figure, unleſs by the figure of 3, as I will explain to you. When the rectors and vicars hereabouts find their lungs begin to founder or have any other more ſubſtantial reaſon for quitting the plough and looking backward or forward, it matters not which, to diſcover ſome pleaſant retirement from duty, two or ſometimes three of them meet, ſmoke their pipes, and agree for the good of ſome brother of the cloth, to lump their churches all together. The next thing to be done is to procure a curate: They accordingly advertiſe, that a gentleman, in prieſt's orders, is wanted to ſerve a cure, in ſuch a part of the kingdom, ſalary 40l. *per annum*, the ſurplice fees. An advertiſement of this ſort I met with, and being out of buſineſs, immediately applied as directed, and the returning poſt brought me for anſwer the cure was at my ſervice. The word gentleman in the advertiſement, operated not a little with me; I concluded I was going into ſome polite place, where the ſurplice fees were conſiderable: I accepted therefore without heſitation, and without any enquiry into particulars, the cure; and, at the fixed time, packed up my divinity, and in two days reached my elyſium: But judge, my friend, how great was the periſtaltic motion of my inteſtines, when I was informed I was to ſerve three churches every Sunday, (ſermon at each) to reſide in a fourth pariſh, to read prayers ſuch and ſuch days in the year, and, in ſhort, to do the accidental duty of all four. You think, perhaps, the ſurplice fees atone for all this;—not they truly: they will not amount to three pounds *per annum*, if I receive every poor woman's ſix-pence for returning God thanks, after childbirth.

Sam, it would make thy heart ake to ſee thy old-ſchool-fellow, with whom thou haſt been whipped ſo often, ſcampering through thick and thin, on a ſunday, from this church to that, whiſk to a third, weather beaten and frequently wet to the ſkin, and all for 40l. *per annum*—Such an immenſe ſum, that my friend may have a curioſity to know how I can poſſibly ſpend it. —The following, *communibus annis*, is a true account:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To lodging and diet	17	0	0
To waſhing and mending	3	0	0
To keeping a horſe, ſhoeing, &c.	10	0	0
To cloaths, including every thing, about	7	0	0
To ſacrament gifts, and to briefs, in order to ſet a good example to my congregations	1	0	0
To the poor of my pariſhes, at different times, that I may preach, with a good grace, ſix ſermons which I have by me, on charity	0	10	0
To viſitation expences, the pariſhes allowing me nothing for attending	0	10	0
To paper and ink for writing out ſermons of my own compoſition	0	0	0
To ſervants of the ſquire, and head-farmers of the pariſhes, who often aſk me to dinner	0	10	0
To the ſervants of one of my			

my rectors, who lives but a few miles from me	0	0	0
Expences	39	10	0
To lay up to keep the devil out of my pocket Savings	0	10	0
	40	0	0

As for ſurplice fees, they come and go the Lord knows how: So that you ſee, dear Sam, I ſave ten ſhillings *per annum*; being the principal and intereſt of about a thouſand pounds that my father expended on my education; but then he has a ſon a clergyman, and maſter of all arts too (except that of getting money) and that is the greateſt comfort to the old-gentleman, and all, in ſhort, he can ſay or boaſt of. If I write more on this ſubject, I ſhall grow melancholy, ſo let me aſſure my friend that if he ever comes this way, and will pay me a viſit, I will ſink two years ſavings to treat ſuch an old acquaintance: Other acquaintance muſt expect only, as I live contented with,

Inſtead of pompous courſe, a one-diſh-meal,
Inſtead of rare quadrimum, home-brew'd-ale.

I am, with the greateſt ſincerity, &c.

P. S. I forgot to mention, that I dine on ſundays like an old Grecian, quite in high taſte. I carry my dinner in my pocket, and while Sternhold and Hopkins's band are making ſeraphic harmony, I ſay a ſhort grace and fall to, in my pulpit. I muſt take this opportunity, or am obliged to dine galloping, which I find by no means ſo comfortable a way as the former."

Notwithſtanding, ſir, my old-ſchool-fellow ſeems to be happy and eaſy in his condition, every conſiderate perſon muſt allow that his ſalary is very inadequate to the duty; and that this ſcheme of uniting ſeveral churches, belonging to different rectors, with a view of getting them ſerved by one curate, (which I know, and, if called on, will prove to be fact) is ſcandalous and oppreſſive, and highly demands the attention and inſpection of the right reverend and worthy the biſhops. I am, ſir,

Devon, July 27, 1764. Your conſtant reader, THE PILGRIM.

Some Account of the going of Mr. Harriſon's *Longitude Time-Keeper.*

SOME imperfect accounts having already appeared in the news-papers of the reſult of the trials of Mr. Harriſon's longitude time-keeper, in a late voyage to Barbadoes, and it being probable that others may follow; it has been thought proper, by way of ſatisfying, in ſome meaſure, the importunities of his friends, till a board of longitude ſhall be held, and the matter decided upon by the honourable commiſſioners, to give the following authentic and plain narrative of ſome experiments, which, though they will not any of them fall under the notice of the commiſſioners, as they were not enjoined to be made by them, may yet ſerve as collateral proofs of the going of the time-piece, and how far it is likely to ſucceed in the ſolution of the grand problem of the longitude.

In December, 1763, Mr. John Harriſon, by a written circular invitation, prevailed on twelve noblemen and gentlemen. of unqueſtionable abilities and integrity, to meet daily at his houſe in Red Lion ſquare, to examine and witneſs to the going of his time-keeper (ſoon to be ſent to America on trial for the longitude) in ſuch manner as they ſhall deem moſt ſatisfactory among themſelves. Accordingly they agreed to compare it every day with a regulator, fixed in the ſame houſe, which, for thirty years together, had ſeldom been known to vary from the rate of mean ſolar-time more than about one ſecond in a month; and that the going of the ſaid regulator itſelf ſhould likewiſe be aſcertained by means of an accurate inſtrument, alſo in the houſe, for obſerving the ſun's tranſit over the meridian, as often as the weather ſhould permit.

The time-keeper was thus compared with the regulator for eight ſucceſſive days, and immediately after each compariſon was wound up, and then ſealed up in a box, with as many of the company's ſeals, as they choſe to affix; the regulator being alſo ſealed up in like manner.

The reſult of all theſe compariſons was, that the time-piece gained upon the regulator, for the moſt part, about one ſecond a day, ſometimes a ſmall

matter

matter more; it having, upon the laſt compariſon, been found to have gained nine ſeconds and ſix tenths of a ſecond in the whole eight days.

After theſe trials, Mr. Harriſon took his time-keeper aſunder, in order to perfect farther that part of it, which was concerned in counter-balancing and regulating thoſe ſmall inequalities which may ariſe from the various temperature of the air, in reſpect of heat and cold: But he had not time to execute his purpoſe before a ſhip was appointed to take the machine on board, and proceed for the iſland of Barbadoes, upon the ultimate trial for the longitude.

Mr. William Harriſon, the ſon, being ordered along with the time-keeper, on board the Tartar man of war, then lying in Long Reach, and commanded by Sir John Lindſay, did, at the requeſt of Mr. James Short F. R. S. on the 13th of February, come to the ſaid Mr. Short's houſe, in Surry-ſtreet in the Strand, and there compared the time-keeper with Mr. Short's regulator, made by the late Mr. Graham, which was that day adjuſted to the mean ſolar time, by a nice tranſit-inſtrument; when the time-piece was found two ſeconds and a half ſlower than the mean time. Immediately after Mr. Harriſon ſet off in a boat from Surry ſtairs, with the time-piece, for Long Reach.

The ſhip, according to order, proceeded to Portſmouth, whence, after ſome ſtay, Mr. Harriſon ſent to Mr. Short, and others of his friends, a written declaration, importing, that he had found, by experiments, that when Fahrenheit's thermometer ſtands at 42, the time-keeper gains three ſeconds in 24 hours: when at 52, it gains two ſeconds; when at 62, one ſecond; when at 72, it neither gains nor loſes; when at 82, it loſes one ſecond a day: That nevertheleſs he would not be underſtood that future time-keepers will be liable to the like difficulties in being brought to perfection, ſince it is no difficult matter to keep a track once marked out.

The ſhip ſailed from Spithead, March 28, and met with hard and contrary gales, eſpecially in the bay of Biſcay. April 18, they made the iſland of Porto Santo, North Eaſt of Madeira, as ſet forth in the following certificate of the captain.

Madeira, April 19, 1764.

"I do hereby certify, that yeſterday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. William Harriſon took two altitudes of the ſun, to aſcertain the difference of longitude, given by the time-keeper, from Portſmouth; according to which obſervations, he declared to me, we were, at that time, forty-three miles to the eaſtward of Porto Santo. I then ſteered a direct courſe for it, and at one o'clock this morning we ſaw the iſland which exactly agreed with the diſtance mentioned above.

Given under my hand, on board his majeſty's ſhip the Tartar.

JOHN LINDSAY."

They arrived at Barbadoes, May 13. Mr. Harriſon all along, in the voyage, declared how far they were diſtant from that iſland, according to the beſt-ſettled longitude he could procure before he left England. The day before they made it, he declared the diſtances and, in conſequence of this declaration, Sir John ſailed till eleven at night, when it proving dark, he thought proper to lay by, Mr. Harriſon then declaring they were no more than eight or nine miles from the land; which accordingly, at day break, they ſaw from that diſtance.

June the 4th, Mr. Harriſon ſailed from Barbadoes, with the time-keeper, on board the New Elizabeth, Capt. Robert Manley, bound for London. July the 12th, Mr. Harriſon declared they were fifty leagues to the weſtward of the Lizard: Preſently after which they ſpoke with an outward-bound brig, which proved to be ſent from Liverpool, and had yeſterday taken her departure from the Scillies (always allowed to be twenty leagues to the weſtward of the Lizard.) The New Elizabeth, by the log, found the run fifty-three leagues; whereupon Capt. Manley averred, that the time-keeper had found the Lizard much more exactly than the brig's reckoning, though ſhe had ſeen the Scillies but the evening before.

Captain Manley now made directly for the Thames, and he and Mr. Harriſon arrived in a boat at Surry ſtairs, July the 18th, about half paſt three in the afternoon, when it was

found, upon comparing the time-keeper with Mr. Short's clock, examined that day by the tranſit inſtrument, that allowing for the variations of the thermometer, as ſpecified in Mr. Harriſon's journal, the time-keeper differed from the mean ſolar-time fifteen ſeconds ſlow; but that without allowing for ſuch variations, and abiding by his declaration of the uniform gain of one ſecond a day, it had then gained 54 ſeconds, from its departure from Surry-ſtreet, till its arrival there again, after 156 days, or 22 weeks and two days. (See p. 10. *& ſeq.* and p. 316.)

A Method practiſed in Berkſhire, *of draining upland Grounds, which abound with Springs.*

THE trenches made for draining theſe grounds, are dug two feet deep at leaſt, one foot wide at top, and only nine inches wide at bottom, with a ſharp deſcent to a ditch running along the bottom of the grounds, and made of a proper width and depth to receive the water, and convey it off the premiſes.

Within theſe trenches is formed a channel, the ſides whereof are compoſed of pieces of chalk * cut nearly into the ſize of a brick, which they cap with other pieces of the ſame material, and the crevices are ſtopt with ſome of its chippings. But the mouth of the channel, from whence the water falls into the ditch, is made with other materials, either bricks or flints, becauſe chalk will not bear the froſt, which if put at the mouth of the channel, it would be expoſed to.

Upon the top of the channel is laid a thin coat of wheat-ſtraw †. The paſſage for the water is ſomewhat more than three inches. The price of digging the trenches, laying the chalk, and finiſhing the drains, is eight pence *per pole*.

Permit me to obſerve, that in digging the trenches the workmen always lay the beſt earth on one ſide by itſelf, in order that it may be put uppermoſt when the trenches are filled up again.

None of the drains ſo made in this pariſh have ever yet failed, though ſome of them have been made many years, and we may almoſt venture to ſay, that, if they are carefully executed, and attended to afterwards, they never will fail.

This method of draining ſpringy grounds ſeems to me well worthy the attention of the public; and to ſee that you concur with me in the ſame opinion, by inſerting it in your uſeful and entertaining collection, will be a great ſatisfaction to. Your, &c. T. S.

B—d, Berks, July 10, 1764.

[*Muſ. Ruſt.*]

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

ALTHOUGH for near forty years paſt the Engliſh have been jealous of Scotch intereſt, yet that did not hinder mutual friendſhip between the two nations; it did not hinder our commanders from giving all juſt praiſes to their brave actions, whenſoever and whereſoever performed. Nay, ſo great a deſire there ſeemed to be in the Engliſh to give them their real merits, and ſo great was our propenſity to forget and forgive; that even after the laſt rebellion, which, but for the valour and moſt prudent conduct of his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, might have had fatal conſequences. Yet, for all this, I ſay, a highlander was careſſed in England; and in the two laſt wars, not a porter, nor drayman, &c. but would have gladly ſhared his pot with him. You might then have ſeen an Engliſhman walking arm in arm with a Highlander, and the women and children running to the doors with joy, to behold thoſe who had aſſiſted in the defence of their country. But now, alas! how are the times changed; they are looked upon as they paſs, with fear and complete jealouſy; and regarded rather as enemies and intruders, than as neighbouring ſubjects of

* *The chalk uſed for this purpoſe, is the hard, white chalk, not the brown, fat, ſoapy chalk.*

† *Perhaps it might be found better, in point of duration at leaſt, if, in the ſtead of wheat-ſtraw, the ſmall twigs, cut from the ends of ſpray faggots, were uſed, or, in fact, almoſt any other ſmall bruſh wood, or even brambles, any of which would, we apprehend, be leſs liable to be damaged by wet, or froſt, than wheat-ſtraw.*

the

the ſame prince. If we aſk why is all this? To what is this change to be attributed? We are anſwered, becauſe they are no longer content to join in the ſervice of their country, but will command; and that they wanted to take the lead, even in government: Thinking the high favour they ſtood in with the people, would have made ſuch an attempt to be not regarded. But they were miſtaken, they made ſuch haſty ſtrides, that Scotch intereſt, and the native Scotch haughtineſs, was diſcovered in ſuch a glaring manner, and upon ſuch important occaſions, that the Engliſh were ſtaggered, and began to ſee it was high time to endeavour to ſtop their career.

All the evils which have happened, or may happen to this nation; all the civil diſſentions, heart-burnings, feuds, and animoſities, which now divide this ill-fated country; owe their firſt riſe to Scottiſh influence, and take their date from that hour in which a Scottiſh nobleman accepted of the firſt civil poſt under the king; and owe alſo their continuance to that influence, which it is ſuſpected ſtill remains.

The gentlemen of Scotland miſtake greatly, when they think the oppoſition to a Scotch miniſtry, ſprings from a ſpirit of rivalry, or a deteſtation of them. No; we ſhould be content to uſe them as countrymen, and to draw equally in the yoke with them; to ſhare with them ſuch places and poſts as they may have deſerved. But if they aſk their own hearts, they will anſwer them, that they never did (while Scotland was a kingdom) ſuffer an Engliſh miniſter to govern them, and give a very unequal ſhare of truſt and profit to his followers and countrymen: That, their well known national partiality would never permit; and therefore they may be aſſured, that the Engliſh never will be governed by Scottiſh power, Scottiſh maxims, nor Scottiſh intereſt, without its being productive of conſequences which may be fatal to the promoters of ſuch influence. The moſt ſenſible of that country ſee with grief, ſuch ſteps taken, as tend to make them odious in the ſight of the many, who are too apt to curſe all, for the faults of ſome; and ſuch at preſent is the ſpirit of the Engliſh, that nothing but a *real* and *continued*, not *a pretended*, ſhort abſence from the court, of the firſt cauſe of our diviſions, will reſtore that calm, that unanimity in the nation which is but too much wanted to promote the public good. And ſurely the preſence of one man, however good, however great, however beloved, cannot, nor ought, to be put in competition with the quiet of a whole nation.

Your's,

A SOUTH BRITON.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

Sat. Aug. 4, 1764.

Nullius addictus jurare in verba miniſtri.

IT was, ſir, on the peruſal of a letter, inſerted in your paper of this day and ſigned "A SOUTH BRITON" that this anſwer was extorted from me by a moſt reſpectful and moſt ſincere zeal for this country; a zeal, which I hope will never be ridiculed though it were but in the meaneſt member of the community.

But eſpecially allow me to premiſe that I enter on this taſk without the leaſt ſpirit of party, or taint of ſelf-intereſt: If I hold in the utmoſt deteſtation the falſe policy of having been moſt unneceſſarily plunged into that abyſs of a continental war, it is not with leſs contempt that I have beheld the meaſures of the ſucceeding miniſtry; meaſures, one would imagine, expreſly calculated to give honour to the preceeding one, in the points too in which it leaſt deſerved honour. If as to the manner of crudely plaiſtering up a peace intrinſically neceſſary; if as to the rotten prop employed for the ſake of making that peace go down; if as to the unpopular extenſion of the exciſe; if as to the pitiful procedure againſt Mr. W—— and a parcel of harmleſs publiſhers and printers; if as to the mean and yet alarming diſmiſſion of a general officer for the reaſon on earth that ought to have been the laſt ſo much as ſuſpected, not to mention other points of equal wiſdom. I ſay, if, as to all theſe, the perſon called the Scotch miniſter, or his adherents, or ſucceſſors, had adopted a plan formed by their moſt inveterate enemies, they could hardly have conducted themſelves worſe. To ſay but the truth, it is almoſt cowardly to write againſt men,

who

who ſeem never weary of acting againſt themſelves.

But to the point. The letter-writer imputes the general ill impreſſion, which he ſuppoſes, with, I am afraid, too much reaſon, in the people of South-Britain againſt the Scotch, to the reſentment, in the former, of the royal choice of a North-Britiſh miniſter.

But ſurely nothing can be imagined more indefenſible, either in point of juſtice or policy, than the excitation of this ſpirit of animoſity in one part of the nation againſt the other, upon ſo weak, ſo groundleſs, ſo falſe a pretext.

It is worthy of remark that it was the *true genuine whigs*, and particularly a Somers and a Godolphin, ever-reſpectable names, that accompliſhed an union of which the great objects were to compact into one great and firm body of dominion, thoſe territories which nature had made one iſland, and which all ſound policy muſt of courſe wiſh to be under one government; and eſpecially to deprive France of that reſource ſo pernicious to this part of the iſland, in ſetting the Scotch againſt it, a poor, brave, hardy people, againſt whom there was ſo much to loſe, and ſo little to gain. This is ſo exactly true, that one of the greateſt blows that France received in the courſe of Queen Anne's reign was univerſally allowed to be its loſs of this reſource, by the union. A reſource in attention to which Scotland has been cemented to France by innumerable treaties, by ſome marriages, and eſpecially by a general naturalization of the Scotch, which ſome here are ſo fond of treating as worſe than aliens among us. And what was the baſis of all this French kindneſs to them, but the miſchief that irkſome neighbourhood was in paſs to do us, on the moſt critical occaſions; of which the northern provinces of England had too often experienced the violence?

But as this union was notoriouſly, through the ſuperior abilities of the then whig-miniſtry, brought about, againſt the grain of the people of Scotland in general, it could not, in nature be expected that all ferments would immediately ſubſide, or all prejudices be extirpated, eſpecially from minds ſo tenacious of them, as thoſe of the Scotch almoſt characteriſtically are. So that ſome ſubſequent commotions, riſings, or rebellions, were more properly the objects of the pity due to wrong heads, than of the deteſtation due to bad hearts. But allowing even the faults of the ſmaller number to be faults that deſerved puniſhment, ought not the fidelity, the loyalty of that ſuperior number who joined ſo effectually to cruſh the revolts of their countrymen, in all juſtice, to paſs rather for the rational ſpirit than the deluſions or madneſs of a few?

But to come down to times that moſt immediately affect us; could it ever have been imagined that the ſenſible, the brave, the frank-hearted Engliſh would have ſuffered themſelves to receive ſuch cruel, ſuch ungenerous, ſuch even ungrateful impreſſions, as the letter-writer imputes to them, againſt their own countrymen and faithful fellow-ſubjects? And at what a time too! At the cloſe of a war in which they had with heart and hand co-operated to the advancement of the honour and welfare of their now common mother-country. And all this virulence without the leaſt ſhadow of a cauſe or provocation. For, ſurely, to give for a cauſe, that a miniſter was choſen out of that nation, is full as abſurd, as to aver that one of that nation had a right to be miniſter becauſe he was a Scotchman. Would any man, in his ſenſes, deny to a whole people, who in their reliance on the inviolable ſacredneſs of the public faith, ſuffered the reduction of their kingdom into the ſtate of a province, that privilege of having occaſionally, a miniſter choſen out of it, which could not be legally denied, to the moſt inconſiderable province, nay to the meaneſt borough or village in the whole Britiſh dominions, Ireland, North-America, or the Weſt-Indies included?

If a doctrine ſo replete with flagrant injuſtice was to be admitted, the Scotch muſt be loſt to all ſenſe of honour, or love of country, if, to free themſelves from the horrors of ſuch an unheard of condition as that of being neither a ſtate nor a province, they did not exert all the power that is left them. At leaſt their blood could not be worſe ſpilt than in the ſervice of an ungrateful

ungrateful country, that abſolves them from their allegiance that moment that it diſowns them for its children, on a foot of equality with the reſt of its ſubjects. In ſuch a caſe the guilt of rebellion would not be theirs but of thoſe whoſe provocation would make of rebellion even a virtue. But, thank God! that doctrine is not yet eſtabliſhed by law, whatever footing it may have unfortunately gained by vulgar prejudice. A prejudice, for the vileſt ends, firſt raiſed, propagated, and cultivated by that German faction, which, in the late reigns, unmercifully ſubjected the true permanent intereſts of this country to the madneſs of thoſe continental meaſures which were ſo abſurd and deſtructive, that even the man himſelf who firſt fulminated againſt them, then adopted them, was forced to ſet the example of ſacrificing, in his negociations for a peace, acquiſitions of the Britiſh arms to thoſe *unbritiſh* politics, which was all that he could juſtly brag of *guiding*, for as to any ſucceſſes of the war, nothing can be demonſtrated more clearly than that all his ſhare in them, was his having poiſoned the fruit of them, even himſelf the judge, if you will believe his *acts* before his *words*. However, in this reign, that German faction, not contented with having in the precedent one, robbed us of every ally on the continent, except juſt the one whom not to have had would have been the gain, they have, without remorſe or compunction, ſought to deprive this part of the nation of the natural affection and cordial aſſiſtance of the other part: And in that endeavour are they not exactly playing the game into the hands of the French? Can any thing be more favourable to them than the ſowing ſuch ſeeds of diviſion?

Can you imagine that that alert nation will not do their utmoſt to foment this unnatural jealouſy? Is it even improbable, that they may have, in all ſhapes and maſks, ſpies, agents, or ſecret emiſſaries to pour oil into the flames? Who knows, but that even ſome of theſe incendiary writings may come from them? In the number of which, however, nothing is farther from my meaning than the including the letter I am now anſwering. On the contrary, I rely ſo much on the writer's good intentions that I flatter myſelf he will rather be pleaſed at my pointing out to him the ſervice ſuch opinions are of to our common enemies the French. In that ſpirit I offer here to his conſideration an extract from a letter of monſieur de St. Foix, one in a conſiderable employ in the French miniſtry, to M. d'Eon, dated the 16th of April, 1763, faithfully rendered into Engliſh.

"In truth, my dear friend, your people of England are of a ſtrange turn, and your Scotch muſt be tame ideots indeed that abound in good nature. If it had pleaſed God that I had been born in Scotland, I ſhould have looked on the Engliſh as my cruelleſt enemies, that all the time they were pretending brotherly equality, would uſe me as a ſlave, and make me feel the moſt opprobrious contempt."

Theſe are doubtleſs the ſentiments France muſt wiſh to inſtil into our fellow-ſubjects of North Britain, in which the German faction has ſo faithfully ſerved her; and with what impolicy too, even as to the ends propoſed by the leaders of it! For to ſay nothing of the advantage needleſly furniſhed to the Scotch miniſter, by giving him a whole nation for his ſupport, that without the circumſtance of his being abuſed purely for his being of it, had not the leaſt care or concern about him, is there an aphoriſm more trite or more true, than that in the attack of a perſon, where the principal ſtreſs is laid on a point of palpable innocence by way of charge againſt him, he and his friends, or adherents, have a plauſible right to urge, that it is for want of real faults that he is accuſed of what is no fault at all? I do not ſay, however, that this defence is quite admiſſible, but ſurely nothing on earth can be more juſt than to aver that it is for errors of adminiſtration that that miniſter is ſtrictly accountable, and not for an accident of birth; which is neither to be imputed to him as a fault, nor mentioned as a merit, being in all truth, a matter of the moſt perfect indifference.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

[*Gazetteer.*] A BRITON.

[Though we have declined inſerting any of the illiberal inſults upon our fellow

fellow ſubjects of the North hitherto, yet as the controverſy about them here, ſeems managed with candour and decency, we ſhall, in our next, give a paper or two more on the ſubject from the ſame writers.]

Deſcription of the African ALOE, *with a fine Engraving thereof.*

ALOE, *Tourn. Inſt. R. H.* 366. *Tab.* 191. *Raii Method.* 117. *Boerh. Ind. Plant. Par.* 2. 128. *Lin. Gen. Plant.* 389.

ALOES.

THIS genus of plants is by Dr. Tournefort ranged in the ſecond ſection of his ninth claſs, intitled, "Herbs with a lilly flower of one leaf, cut into ſix ſegments, whoſe empalement turns to a fruit, having three cells, which are filled with ſeed." Mr. Ray places it in his twenty-third claſs of plants, which is intitled, "Herbs with graſs leaves, bearing flowers, and a three-cornered ſeed-veſſel." Dr. Linnæus places it in his ſixth claſs, titled, Hexandria Monogynia, i. e. plants whoſe flowers have ſix ſtamina, and one germen. Dr. Boerhaave ranges it under his claſs of plants which ariſe from ſeeds with a ſingle leaf.

Dr. Linnæus has divided the plants, which have always been included in this genus, into two different genera: To one he continues the title of Aloe; and the other he calls the Agave. Under the firſt he ranges all thoſe whoſe flowers are tubulous, and the ſtamina are no longer than the tube of the flower: And thoſe with a funnel-ſhaped flower, whoſe ſtamina are ſtretched out beyond the petals, he placed under the title Agave *; ſo that the common great Aloe, and all thoſe other ſorts, whoſe center leaves are cloſely folded over each other; and flower but once, come under this genus.

The ſpecies here repreſented is,

ALOE *Africana foliis planis latioribus conjugatis, carinatis, flore rubro*, i. e. African Aloe with broad plain fleſhy leaves joined cloſely together, and a red flower, commonly called the broadeſt leaved Tongued Aloe.

This ſort was raiſed from ſeeds, which came from the Cape of Good Hope ſeveral years ago; but I have not found it mentioned in any of the catalogues of plants yet printed. I have twice raiſed the plants from ſeeds, which have always proved to be the ſame. Dr. Linnæus, in his enumeration of the ſpecies of plants, ſuppoſes but nine ſorts of Aloe, which are ſpecifically diſtinct; ſo has joined five or ſix plants as varieties under the ſame ſpecific title, many of which are as different in their habit as can poſſibly be imagined; ſome of them growing with tall ſtems, which reſemble trees, while others are very humble plants, rarely riſing with ſtems above three or four inches high. The leaves of ſome of the ſorts are very long, narrow, and greatly ſawed on their edges; others have broad thick ſucculent leaves, with ſcarce any ſerratures on their edges. Some have ſpines on both ſides their leaves; others have no ſpines; ſo that there can be no doubt of their being diſtinct ſpecies; for all thoſe ſorts which have produced ſeeds in England, which have been ſown, have conſtantly produced plants nearly in ſhape to their parent plants, having only differed in the ſize or thickneſs of their leaves; and never varied ſo much in their form of growth, as to render it difficult to know their parent plants.

The doctor has joined the American Aloe, from which the Horſe Aloe is procured, with the Succotrine Aloe, making them only varieties of the ſame ſpecies; to which he has added fifteen other ſorts all differing greatly in form, ſize, and make of their leaves, as alſo in their flowering; ſo that whoever conſiders theſe plants with any degree of accuracy, muſt allow them to be ſo many ſpecies.

The two ſorts of Aloe, from whence the ſhop Aloes is extracted, are, 1. *Aloe Succotrina, anguſtifolia, ſpinoſa, flore purpureo. Com. Hort.* 1. p. 91. the narrow prickly-leaved Aloe of Zuccotra, with a purple flower. From this plant the beſt ſort of Aloes is extracted; which is done by cutting off the leaves near the ſtem, and ſuſpending them by threads, with the part which is cut downwards, placing an earthen veſſel under them, to receive the juice as it falls from the leaves, which is of a yellowiſh colour when it drops out firſt; but, as it dries and hardens, becomes much darker. This juice which drops without expreſſion is the pureſt kind of Aloes. After this they preſs the leaves,

* *See our laſt, p.* 368.

leaves, and get out a great quantity of juice, which is generally mixed with the pulp of the plant, ſo produces a very coarſe ſort of Aloes, which is known in the ſhops by the name of Aloe Caballina. This ſort is ſeldom uſed in medicine, but is given to horſes: as is alſo that which is extracted from the other ſort of Aloe, called Vulgaris by Caſpar Bauhin. This is a native of the Weſt-Indies, from whence the Aloes is brought, which is generally known in the ſhops by the title of Barbadoes Aloes, though it is common in moſt of the other iſlands.

Letter of M. Brady, *Phyſician to Prince* Charles *of* Lorrain, *concerning an extraordinary Sleeper.*

A Woman named Elizabeth Arten of a healthful ſtrong conſtitution, who had long been ſervant to the curate of St. Guilain, near the town of Mons; about the beginning of 1738, when ſhe was thirty ſix years of age, grew extremely reſtleſs and melancholy. In the month of Auguſt in the ſame year, ſhe fell into a ſleep which held four days, notwithſtanding all poſſible endeavours to awake her. At length ſhe awaked naturally, but became more reſtleſs and uneaſy than before. For ſix or ſeven days, however ſhe reſumed her uſual employments until ſhe fell aſleep again, which continued eighteen hours. From that time to the year 1753, which is fifteen years, ſhe fell aſleep daily about three o'clock in the morning, without waking until about eight or nine at night. In 1745, indeed, her ſleep returned to the natural periods for four months: and in 1748, a tertian ague prevented her ſleeping for three weeks. On February 20, 1755, M. Brady, with a ſurgeon, went to ſee her; about five o'clock in the evening they found her pulſe extremely regular; on taking hold of her arm it was ſo rigid, that it was not bent without much trouble. They then attempted to lift up her head, but her neck and back were as ſtiff as her arms. He hollowed in her ear as loud as his voice could reach, he thruſt a needle into her fleſh up to the bone, he put a piece of rag to her noſe flaming with ſpirit of wine, and let it burn ſome time; all theſe without being able to diſturb her in the leaſt. At length in about ſix hours and a half, her limbs began to relax, in eight hours ſhe turned herſelf in the bed, and then ſuddenly raiſed herſelf up, ſat her down by the fire, eat heartily, and began to ſpin. It muſt be obſerved here, that before the coming of M. Brady, a ſurgeon had given this unfortunate woman a vomit, which would certainly have killed her had ſhe then waked; at other times they whipped her till the blood came; they rubbed her back with honey, and then expoſed it to the ſtings of the bees; they thruſt nails under her finger nails; and what will ſcarcely be credited, theſe barbarous triers of experiments conſulted more the gratifying their own curioſity at the expence of the unhappy ſubject, than the recovery of the malady.

Anecdote of Sir William Gooch, *ſometime Governor of* Virginia.

NOTHING is unworthy of publication, which may convey a uſeful leſſon to mankind. Sir William Gooch being in converſation with a gentleman in a ſtreet of the city of Williamſburgh, returned the ſalute of a negro, who was paſſing by about his maſter's buſineſs. Sir, ſaid the gentleman, does your honour deſcend ſo far as to ſalute a ſlave? Why (replied the governor) Yes: I cannot ſuffer a man of his condition to exceed me in good manners.

Perhaps never reprimand was more delicate.

How different an impreſſion the following incident gives us of another governor of Virginia:

The laws of that country were formerly oppreſſive to the Quakers. Lord Howard of Eſſingham, having an averſion to thoſe ſectaries, put them rigidly in execution; in conſequence of which they ſuffered many vexations. A deputation of them at length waited upon him at Turkey-Iſland, requeſting, with a buckram kind of humility, a mitigation of his ſeverity. On his abſolute refuſal.——Well (replied their chief) the Lord's will then be done! Yes, by G—d, anſwered the governor, and the lord's * will ſhall be done, I give you my word.

VARIGNANO.

* *Meaning himſelf.*

Deſcription of an uncommon Spider hitherto unobſerved by the Naturaliſts. From the Hiſtory of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

THE Abbe Sauvages, gives it the appellation of the maſon-ſpider, on accouut of its very ſingular method of conſtructing its habitation. This inſect, it ſeems, making choice of a ſmooth ſpot of ground on an inclined plane, burrows a hole perpendicularly into the earth, to the depth of a foot or two, all the way of equal diameter, and large enough to admit of its paſſing up and down with eaſe. This hole it lines all round with a thick web, as well to prevent the earth from tumbling in, as it paſſes up and down the ſides, as to give it notice of what is doing at the mouth of its cave; the entrance of which is cloſed by a door or trap, of very ſingular contrivance. It conſiſts of different ſtrata of earth, diluted and faſtened together with a multiplicity of threads, apparently to prevent its cracking, and to keep its parts together. Its ſhape is perfectly round, and ſo exactly fitted to the top of the hole, that not the leaſt mark of the joining is to be ſeen: The external ſurface, which is even with that of the earth, is flat and rough; but the inſide is convex and ſmooth. Add to this, that it is covered alſo with a downy web, whoſe texture is very cloſe and ſtrong; and, being extended on one ſide to the edge of the door, is faſtened to the ſide of the hole; forming a kind of joint or hinge, by means of which the door opens and ſhuts. It is admirable that this joint is always faſtened to the higher ſide of the hole, ſo that the door falls down of its own weight: A circumſtance that ſeems to indicate in this inſect a knowledge of the force of gravity. To the pains which this little animal takes to cloſe the entrance of its habitation, may be added, as equally ſingular, the care it takes to conceal itſelf; there being no external appearance when the door is ſhut, of any ſuch ſubterraneous retreat. The addreſs of this inſect to prevent the opening of the door, when diſcovered, is farther amazing. Is was with great difficulty the Abbe Sauvages, got it half open with a point of a pin, the force exerted to keep it cloſe being aſtoniſhing in ſo ſmall an inſect. Having got it ſo far open, however, as to look in, he ſaw the ſpider lying on its back, faſtened by its legs to one ſide of the hole, and alſo to the inſide of the door; in which attitude it exerted all its force to keep the door ſhut; ſo that while the abbe pulled one way and the ſpider the other, it opened and ſhut alternately for a conſiderable while; the gallant ſpider being determined not to give up the point till the laſt extremity. When M. Sauvages ſuddenly jerked up the trap, however, with a force it could no longer reſiſt, it precipitated ſuddenly to the bottom of its cave. This experiment he frequently repeated, and as conſtantly obſerved the ſpider haſten up to defend the entrance of his caſtle. At the ſame time it is remarkable that this inſect took no notice, and appeared totally inſenſible of the preparations making to take away its whole habitation, by diging up the adjacent earth; the abbe conſtantly finding them faſtened behind their door, without taking any precautions to eſcape. But notwithſtanding this inſect diſplays ſo much ſtrength and dexterity in the defence of its manſion, it is no ſooner introduced into the open air, than it appears languid, heavy, and inſenſible; a circumſtance which gives our naturaliſt reaſon to think, it is a nocturnal inſect, and that the light is deſtructive to its organs of ſenſation.

Reflections on the Condition of the common People in Poland. *By King* Staniſlaus.

THE inſolence with which the patricians behaved to the plebeians of Rome, before the latter had recourſe to violence, and by the authority of their tribunes had counterpoiſed the weight of the nobility, may give a juſt idea of that ſeverity with which we treat the common people in Poland.

Indeed, the latter are ſtill more oppreſſed than were the commons of Rome; who enjoyed ſome kind of freedom, even during thoſe times when they were under their greateſt ſubjection to the higher order of the republic. It may be truly ſaid, that the common people in Poland are in a ſtate of extreme ſervitude; although it is certain, they ought to be regarded as the principal ſupport of the nation;

and

The ALOE

FEB

and I am firmly perſuaded, that the low eſtimation in which they are held, will be attended with very dangerous conſequences. Who, in fact, produce riches and plenty to a kingdom? Who pay taxes, and ſupport the expences of government? Who furniſh our armies with recruits, cultivate our fields, and gather in our harveſt? Who ſupply our wants, indulge our indolence and luxury, and are in ſome degree, the ſource of all our pleaſures? Are they not the very populace, whom we treat with ſo much rigour and diſdain? And were it not for them, ſhould we not be ourſelves obliged to work, and diſcharge all thoſe menial and laborious offices, to which the meanneſs of their birth, and their poverty, ſubject them? Doubtleſs, perſons ſo neceſſary to the ſtate, ought to be held in ſome conſideration; and yet we hardly diſtinguiſh them from the beaſts which they keep to till the ſoil: nay, we are often leſs ſparing of their labour than that of animals, and too frequently transfer them, by a ſcandalous traffic, to maſters equally cruel, who ſoon oblige them, by exceſſive labour, to earn the price of their new ſervitude.

It is not without horror I reflect on the law which impoſes only a fine of fifteen franks on a gentleman for killing a peaſant. At ſuch a price is it, that in Poland the rigour of that juſtice is abſurdly mitigated, which in every other country, agreeably to the law of God, condemns to death every perſon, without diſtinction, who murders another. It is in Poland alone, where the common people appear to be deprived of all the rights of humanity. In the mean time we ſee our neighbouring nations, juſtly ſolicitous to cheriſh this part of their reſpective ſtates. The populace are almoſt every where free; in England, Sweden, Holland, Switzerland, and many other republics, the people make a part of the government: We alone look upon the lower order of men as creatures of another ſpecies, and would almoſt refuſe them the privilege of breathing the ſame air with ourſelves.

It is true, that from the nature of our conſtitution we have no need of their councils, nor are obliged to admit them into our diets: Their aſſiſtance is, nevertheleſs, neceſſary to us, and for that reaſon we ought not to treat them with ſo much cruelty. There is, indeed, no law in nature or reaſon, that will authorize the terrible yoke we have impoſed on them. God, in creating man, gave him liberty: By what right then can he be deprived of it, unleſs by the law of arms, the authority which juſtice aſſumes to puniſh criminals, and the fatal neceſſity of preventing the dreadful effects of exceſſive lunacy? Is it becauſe certain individuals have the misfortune to be born our ſubjects, that we are diſpenſed from obſerving towards them that firſt and fundamental rule of all juſtice and ſociety, *ſuum cuique?* Doth the prerogatives of a paramount or ſovereign, authorize him to lay upon them greater burthens than they can bear; and afterwards to ſtrip them and their families of the little ſubſtance their induſtry may have found means to ſcrape together, in ſpite of his avarice and injuſtice?

But, beſides the objections that may be made in point of conſcience, to the cruelty of oppreſſing ſo many unhappy objects, it is, in my opinion, inconſiſtent with true policy, and may be productive of conſiderable evils to the ſtate. It is, in the firſt place, very natural for thoſe who are oppreſſed with a galling and heavy burthen, to eaſe themſelves of it as ſoon as poſſible: Is it not therefore likely, that our people will make ſome ſuch effort to deliver themſelves from our tyranny? This is certainly the point to which their murmurs and complaints, ſooner or later muſt tend. Hitherto accuſtomed to their chains, they have no thoughts of breaking them; but ſhould any one of thoſe unhappy people, of a bold and enterprizing diſpoſition, lay the plan, and foment the ſpirit, of a revolt, what mound can be oppoſed of ſufficient ſtrength to withſtand the impetuoſity of the torrent? Will it not force its paſſage through many terrible breaches and overwhelm the republic? We have a recent example of what may be dreaded in this particular, by the late rebellion in the Ukraine; which was occaſioned only by the oppreſſion of thoſe among us, who have acquired domains in that diſtrict. We deſpiſe the courage of the wretched inhabitants of that country, but they find reſources in their

deſpair; now is there any thing more terrible than the deſpair of cowards? In the ſecond place, let us take a review of the ſtate to which the people of our kingdom are reduced. Rendered brutal by their extreme poverty, they ſpend their days in a ſtupid indolence, which is frequently taken for inſenſibility. They apply themſelves to no art, nor pique themſelves on any kind of induſtry; working only juſt ſo much as they are compelled to, by the fear of puniſhment. Convinced that they cannot reap the fruits of their ingenuity, they check their natural talents and do not even make attempts to diſplay them. Hence ariſes that frequent dearth of which we ourſelves are generally the cauſe: and would it be ſurprizing that we ſhould want even the common neceſſaries of life, if thoſe who are to furniſh them, cannot hope to reap the profit of the labour and pains they take in ſo doing? It is among freemen only that we ſee emulation; ſlaves will exert themſelves no farther than is abſolutely neceſſary for ſelf-preſervation. Providence ſeems to have diſtributed its various gifts in ſuch a manner, as to have eſtabliſhed a kind of equality in the different conditions of mankind. To ſome it hath given riches and power; to others an happy capacity, or uſeful talents to indemnify them for thoſe other diſtinctions it hath denied them. The former would be too vain if they poſſeſſed both genius and wealth at the ſame time; and the latter too unhappy if their mental qualifications did not raiſe them above the meanneſs of their birth. Thus the great and the mean live in a reciprocal dependence on each other; the gentleman being neceſſitated to have recourſe to the induſtry of the artizan, and the artizan, in his turn, having no other means of ſubſiſtence than by ſupplying the wants of the gentleman. We ought, therefore, to hold the merit of the artizan, in the ſame eſtimation as he doth the advantages we procure him in return. Without a reciprocal intercourſe of intereſt and good offices, between the higher and lower ranks of people, every ſtate muſt neceſſarily fall to decay, and become as defective as that of Poland, in the arts of invention or commerce, and, indeed, of all thoſe neceſſary ſupplies which tend either to the ornament or uſe of ſociety.

A Poliſh nobleman, frequently condemns his ſubjects to death, without any trial or formal proceſs; or if he has recourſe to a juſticiary tribunal, of what is it compoſed? Will not ſuch a tribunal, inſtituted by himſelf, conſiſt of pliant judges, who will conſult the gratification of his paſſions and inclinations, rather than tenaciouſly perſevere, at their own hazard, to act agreeable to the dictates of honour and conſcience."

"Experience every day informs us, that the ſlavery of our ſubjects depopulates our country. I will ſuppoſe, that a peaſant born my ſubject, ſhould ſettle himſelf in the diſtrict of a neighbouring lord, in hopes of milder treatment from his new maſter; I diſcover it, and reclaim him. In this caſe, however, I do an injury to his new ſovereign, who would not have received his homage, had he no uſe for him, and I ruin my ſubject, in taking him from an happier ſituation, to plunge him into his former indigence. Again, I will ſuppoſe, that a gentleman ſhould poſſeſs a town or village, ſo populous, that the lands depending on it ſhould not be ſufficient to ſupply the inhabitants with neceſſary ſubſiſtence, and that his neighbour, on the other hand, ſhould poſſeſs more land than he had hands to cultivate; what would be the neceſſary conſequence of this inequality? A number of ſubjects, without a ſufficient quantity of land to afford them ſubſiſtence, are as uſeleſs to a ſtate, as a quantity of land without ſubjects to cultivate it. Hence it is, that ſo many diſtricts lie uncultivated, and almoſt uninhabited in Poland. The republic, in general, is a ſufferer by it, and the proprietors of thoſe diſtricts, in particular, much more. The latter want ſubjects, and yet dare not ſeduce thoſe of other nobles, who will demand them back, from a falſe notion of honour, even in caſes where ſubjects are a burthen to them.

It is almoſt inconceivable, that a country ſo abundantly fertile by nature as ours, ſhould, in proportion to its vaſt extent, contain ſo ſmall a number of inhabitants; inſomuch, that a fourth part of the kingdom lies totally waſte. Add to this, that we have no manufactures, no traffic, no commerce; while the navigable rivers that traverſe

the country, and even our vicinity to the ſea, preſent us, in vain, with the means of carrying on a foreign trade, which we give up to other nations.

Hence ariſes that aſtoniſhing ſcarcity of money, which univerſally prevails, and the difficulty of raiſing the ſubſidies of the kingdom; hence the penurious method of living, and ſordid appearance of almoſt all the houſes of our nobles: but if each of them, diſburthened of the care of maintaining their ſubjects, ſhould allow them to reap the fruits of their own labour, the ſtate would ſoon put on a new face. The ſlave, whoſe mind is depreſſed from the weight of the yoke he hath borne from his infancy, however dull and ſlow of conception, will ſoon diſcover the ſecret of earning a livelihood, and even the means of acquiring riches. We ſhould ſoon ſee Poland become a kind of public mart, for all its neighbouring nations; theſe would preſently ſupply us with every thing we might want, and we ſhould gladly in return give up to them our uſeleſs ſuperfluities. We ſhould no longer ſee the graſs grow in the ſtreets of our towns and villages; which would, probably ſoon require to be enlarged, for a riſing generation of inhabitants, who, ſo far from confining themſelves to the narrow views of their forefathers, would indulge in the enjoyment of that plenty which firſt contributed to their exiſtence. We ſhould no longer bluſh to ſee our public edifices falling to ruins; we ſhould no longer be aſhamed of the poverty of our citizens, the ignorance and incapacity of our artizans, or any of thoſe diſorders which are now the effect of our bad police; but might, in time, ſee one of our vaſſals negociating more conſiderable ſums than the whole amount of the preſent revenues of the ſtate." [*Monthly Review.*]

POETICAL ESSAYS.

THE CONTEST.

THE tongue and eye, in conteſt met,
Try'd which could beſt diſcover,
How much, in Love's ſoft ſilken net,
Entangled was the lover.

The tongue, with all its art eſſay'd,
To tell its inclination;
The eye, of its own glance afraid,
Betray'd the warmeſt paſſion.

The ſtricken deer in ſilence moans
The rankling wound's ſad ſmart;
And piteous eyes, inſtead of groans,
Declare a wounded heart.

So, deareſt Polly, would you know
With how much warmth I love,
'Tis not in words full power to ſhew
What looks alone can prove.

PROLOGUE *to the* LYAR.

WHAT various revolutions in our art,
Since Theſpis firſt ſung ballads in a cart!
By nature fram'd the witty war to wage,
And lay the deep foundations of the ſtage,
From his own ſoil that bard his pictures drew:
The gaping crowd the mimic features knew,
And the broad jeſt with fire electric flew.
Succeeding times, more poliſh'd and refin'd,
To rigid rules the comic muſe confin'd:
Robb'd of the nat'ral freedom of her ſong,
In artful meaſures now ſhe flouts along;
No ſprightly ſallies rouſe the ſlumb'ring pit;
Thalia, grown mere architect in wit,
To doors and ladders has confin'd her cares,
Convenient cloſets, and a ſnug back-ſtairs;
'Twixt her and ſatire has diſſolv'd the league,
And jilted humour to enjoy intrigue.
To gain the ſuff'rage of this poliſh'd age,
We bring to-night a ſtranger on the ſtage:
His ſire de Vega; we confeſs this truth,
Leſt you miſtake him for a Britiſh youth.
Severe the cenſure on my feeble pen;
Neglecting manners, that ſhe copies men:
Thus if I hum or ha, or name report,
'Tis ſerjeant Splitcauſe from the inns of court:
If, at the age that ladies ceaſe to dance,
To romp at Ranelagh, or read romance,
I draw a dowager inclin'd to man,
Or paint her rage for China or Japan,
The true original is quickly known,
And lady Squab proclaim'd throughout the town.
But in the following group let no man dare
To claim a limb, nay, not a ſingle hair:
What gallant Briton can be ſuch a ſot,
To own the child a Spaniard has begot?

EPILOGUE *to the Same.*

Between Miſs Grantham *and* Old Wilding.

By a Man of Faſhion.

M. Gr. HOLD, Sir,
Our plot concluding, and ſtrict juſtice done,
Let me be heard as counſel for your Son.

Acquit

Acquit I can't; I mean to mitigate:
Proſcribe all lying! what would be the fate
Of this and every other earthly ſtate?
Conſider, ſir, if once you cry it down,
You'll ſhut up ev'ry coffee-houſe in town:
The tribe of politicians will want food;
Ev'n now half-famiſh'd—for the public good.
All Grub-ſtreet murderers of men and ſenſe,
And every office of intelligence,
And would be bankrupts, the whole lying race,
And no Gazette to publiſh their diſgrace.

O. Wild. Too mild a ſentence! muſt the good and great
Patriots be wrong'd, that bookſellers may eat?

M. Gr. your patience ſir; yet hear another word.
Turn to that hall were juſtice wields her ſword:
Think in what narrow limits you would draw,
By this preſcription, all the the ſons of law:
For 'tis the fix'd, determin'd rule of courts,
(Vyner will tell you, nay, even Coke's reports)
All pleaders may when difficulties riſe,
To gain one truth, expend a hundred lyes.

O. Wild. To curb this practice, I am ſomewhat loath;
A lawyer has no credit but on oath.

M. Gr. Then to the ſofter ſex ſome favour ſhew:
Leave no poſſeſſion of our modeſt no!

O. Wild. Oh, freely, Ma'am, we'll that allowance give,
So that two no's be held affirmative:
Provided ever, that your piſh and fie,
On all occaſions, ſhould be deem'd a lye.

M. Gr. Hard terms!
Oh this rejoinder then I reſt my cauſe:
Should all pay homage to truth's ſacred laws,
Let us examine what would be the caſe:
Why, many a great man would be out of place.

O. Wild. 'Twould many a virtuous character reſtore;

M. Gr. But take a character from many more.

O. Wild. Strong are your reaſons; yet, ere I ſubmit
I mean to take the voices of the Pit.
Is it your pleaſures that we make a rule,
That ev'ry lyar be proclaim'd a fool,
Fit ſubjects for our author's ridicule?

EXTRACTS *from* GOTHAM, *part* 3.

By Mr. Churchill.

"HOW much do they miſtake, how little know
Of kings of kingdoms, and the pains which flow
From royalty, who fancy that a crown,
Becauſe it gliſtens, muſt be lin'd with down.
With outſide ſhow, and vain appearance caught,
They look no farther, and by Folly taught,
Prize high the toys of thrones, but never find
One of the many cares which lurk behind.
The gem they worſhip, which a crown adorns,
Nor once ſuſpect that crown is lin'd with thorns.
O might reflection folly's place ſupply,
Would we one moment uſe her piercing eye,
Then ſhould we learn what woe from grandeur ſprings,
And learn to pity, not to envy kings.
The villager, born humbly and bred hard,
Content his wealth, and poverty his guard
In action ſimply juſt, in conſcience clear,
By guilt untainted, undiſturb'd by fear.
His means but ſcanty, and his wants but few,
Labour his buſineſs and his pleaſure too,
Enjoys more comforts in a ſingle hour,
Than ages give the wretch condemn'd to pow'r.
Not ſo the king—with anxious cares oppreſs'd,
His boſom labours and admits not reſt.
A glorious wretch, he ſweats beneath the weight
Of majeſty, and gives up eaſe for ſtate."
"Weak is that throne, and in itſelf unſound
Which takes not ſolid virtue for its ground.
All envy pow'r in others, and complain
Of that which they would periſh to obtain.
Nor can thoſe ſpirits turbulent and bold,
Not to be aw'd by threats, nor bought with gold,
Be huſh'd to peace, but when fair legal ſway,
Makes it their real int'reſt to obey,
When kings, and none but fools can then rebel,
Not leſs in virtue, than in pow'r excel,"
"The wicked ſtateſman, whoſe falſe heart purſues
A train of guilt, who acts with double views,
And wears a double face, whoſe baſe deſigns
Strike at his monarch's throne, who undermines,
E'en whilſt he ſeems his wiſhes to ſupport,
Who ſeizes all departments, packs a court,
Maintains an agent on the Judgment ſeat
To ſcreen his crimes, and make his frauds complete;
New models armies and around the throne
Will ſuffer none but creatures of his own,
Conſcious of ſuch his baſeneſs, well may try,
Againſt the light to ſhut his maſter's eye,
To keep him coop'd, and far remov'd from thoſe,
Who, brave, and honeſt, dare his crimes diſcloſe,
Nor ever let him in one place appear,
Where truth, unwelcome truth, may wound his ear."

THE VACATION.

WHEN late impatient of delay,
Each youthful ſtudent hail'd the day;
The day ordain'd to ſet him free,
The glorious day of liberty;
When ſcience now, due vigils kept,
(For not an idle wink he'd ſlept;
You need not ſneer, but view his bed
Awful, with Homer at its head,

And ſure no ſcholar can refuſe
To nod awhile with epic muſe)
Gracious had given him a diſmiſſion
From all the toils of erudition;
Fearing, leſt too much reading might
Diſturb his brain, or hurt his ſight:
With haſty motion, eager looks,
See him prepar'd to ſhut his books;
See the fierce duns around him ſtand,
Fire in each eye, bills in each hand.
Portmanteaus, boxes, ſtrew'd around,
Extended o'er the ſpacious ground;
Whilſt buſy footmen ſtrive to pleaſe,
And carriers chuckle o'er their fees.
Now fancy paints the ſilvan ſcene,
And cheats each eye with things unſeen:
The youth with cracking whip expreſs
Their perfect ſenſe of happineſs.
Curs'd be my deſp'rate lot, I cry'd,
Theſe heart-elating joys deny'd.
To college chain'd in evil hour,
By the relentleſs hand of pow'r;
Left by my friends, whom pleaſure calls
Far from theſe loan'ome widow'd walls,
To mingle in the rural train,
Where peace, good-humour ever reign;
Where ſport and mirth their joys diſpenſe,
Joys rais'd, refin'd by innocence;
Where Health, Contentment at her ſide,
In all her bloom, loves to reſide.
Whilſt I, whom fickle Fortune fools,
A victim made to college rules,
Forlorn muſt (thus her godſhip chooſes)
Stay here forſooth to guard the muſes.
Prolonging ſtill the murm'ring tone,
Apollo pluck'd me by the gown:
His graceful mein, and courteous nod,
Struck me with awe, and ſpoke the god.
Ceaſe, ceaſe, my ſon, theſe vain complaints,
Nor cheriſh thoughts, which chagrin paints
On thy diſtemper'd brain. Her throne
Again let reaſon take, and own
That bliſs to no one ſpot confin'd,
Ariſes from, and centres in the mind.
What though companions hence are flown,
Make time thy friend, call him thy own:
Time, which, "if rightly underſtood,
Is the moſt precious earthly Good."
'Tis thine theſe vacant hours t'improve,
For ſolitude the muſes love,
Through ancient and through modern lore,
The ſteps of ſcience to explore,
What wiſdom's proper end to ſcan,
What proves, what dignifies the man;
Philoſophy's exalted ſeat
To climb, and dare be truly great.

To a young Lady on her Birth Day, from her Mother.

TO you, dear maid, my tribute now is due,
So lov'd thy graces, and thy virtues too:
Bleſt be the day that gave my Charlotte birth,
Which thus we hail with innocence and mirth!
Let me, bright nymph, to you my thoughts unbend,
Thou beſt of daughters and thou tendereſt friend:
Soft blooming charms through all thy form appear,
The roſe and lilly fade when thou art near:
Modeſt and good, ſincere and without art,
Thy blameleſs conduct ſhews thy ſpotleſs heart.

To a YOUNG LADY *fond of* FLOWERS.

SERENE and charming is the bluſhing morn,
When you, bright nymph, theſe verdant paths adorn:
The ſpring, to pleaſe thee, beauteous is attir'd,
Each opening flow'r now ſwells with envy fir'd;
Yet ſtrive to pleaſe the fair ſo much admir'd.
At ſight of thee the rip'ning buds expand,
And op'ning roſes ſeem to court thy hand:
The lark diſtends for thee his warbling throat,
And ſhakes the welkin with melodious note:
Seems to bleſt Sh—d's ſhades to chaunt thy praiſe,
Where thy lov'd preſence every care allays.

The WAY *to be* WISE:

Imitated from La Fontaine.

POOR Jenny, am'rous, young, and gay,
Having by man been led aſtray,
To nunn'ry dark retir'd;
There-liv'd, and look'd ſo like a maid,
So ſeldom eat, ſo often pray'd,
She was by all admir'd.

The lady abbeſs oft would cry,
If any ſiſter trod awry,
Or prov'd an idle ſlattern:
"See wiſe and pious Mrs. Jane;
A life ſo ſtrict, ſo grave a mien,
Is ſure a worthy pattern."

A pert young ſlut at length replies,
"Experience, madam, makes folks wiſe,
"'Tis that has made her ſuch;
"And we, poor ſouls, no doubt, ſhould be
"As pious and as wiſe as ſhe,
"If we had ſeen as much."

THE MORNING.

I.

BRIGHT on her golden car Aurora rides,
The lark, high ſoaring, hails the dappled morn!
* Itchin's blue ſtream in ſmoaking currents glides,
† Cathrin's glad brow the ſparkling dews adorn.

II.

Through yonder field, now gilded by the ray,
The whiſtling ſhepherd to his crowded pens
Plods with uneven gait; while watchful Tray,
With ſtudious eyes, his maſter's flock attends.

SONG.

* *A river near Winchester.* † *A hill, near Winchester, belonging to the college.*

SONG.

Dulcè ridentem Lalagen.

SWEET as th'enamell'd meads appear,
When Flora crowns the purpled year
With every pleaſing hue:
So ſweet, nay ſweeter e'en than thoſe
That veſt the lily and the roſe
The ſmiles of lovely Sue.

Bleſt fair! in whom we ſee combin'd
Such matchleſs beauties with a mind
Confeſſedly akin!
In heaven ſuch angels are, no doubt:
Their clothing glorious all without,
All purity within.

Characters of the laſt two Biſhops of London. *Being the Subſtance of a late Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of* Colcheſter, *by Dr.* Moſs.

AFTER calling to their attention the ſingular fate of the dioceſe of London, which has been deprived of three of it's ſpiritual heads in leſs than three years, and two of them in leſs than one (not by way of making any ſuperſtitious deductions from theſe events, ſo ſingular as to be without example in the hiſtory of the ſee, from its firſt eſtabliſhment to the preſent time) the doctor proceeds in the following manner.

"The worthy prelate *, who has juſt reſigned his breath, came to this high ſtation at an advanced age; and did not fill it long enough to be well known to his clergy, eſpecially in the more remote parts of his dioceſe. But, had his lot been caſt among us, in the earlier part of his life, or had providence permitted him to continue his rule over us; the experience of a few years would, I doubt not, have convinced us, that a general knowledge of the world, and of buſineſs, a gentlemanly addreſs and deportment, a juſt ſenſe of his own dignity, and a becoming zeal for the intereſts of religion, are valuable qualities in a chriſtian biſhop, and would have made a worthy governor of a chriſtian church.

The perſon †, who filled the epiſcopal chair immediately before him, came to it at a time, when his powers, both of body and mind, were in their vigour; but he had no opportunity of diſplaying them: His period was ſhort indeed.

Oſtendunt terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra
Eſſe ſinunt.

But his abilities were ſuch that, had it been the will of heaven to indulge him with a longer date, it is not to be doubted but he would have done honour to the weighty charge, with which his majeſty was pleaſed to intruſt him.

His accompliſhments as a ſcholar, and his talents for buſineſs, were well known to thoſe who lived in friendſhip with him, and had the beſt knowledge of letters and of the world; and, though the high ſtation he filled in the church for many years, and the honourable part he once had in the education of our preſent moſt gracious ſovereign, engaged him in a large acquaintance with perſons of the firſt conſequence and a conſtant intercourſe of buſineſs with the great world, yet his hours of retirement were employed in ſtudy, and the converſation of thoſe who were moſt eminent for their parts and learning.

The apoſtle reckons it an eſſential property in a chriſtian biſhop, to be given to hoſpitality; and no man ſtood higher than our worthy prelate in this part of the epiſcopal character: his doors were open, and his table acceſſible to all men of diſtinguiſhed knowledge in every branch of ſcience, and the liberal arts; and he had a pleaſure in contributing to the extenſion of ſociety and friendſhip amongſt perſons of worth and merit, and to the more free circulation and improvement of uſeful learning. His own knowledge of books and of the world, and more eſpecially an excellent taſte of the *belles lettres*, enabled him to appear with great advantage in ſuch a circle of literary friends; and on theſe, as on all other occaſions, he was peculiarly happy in leading the converſation, by an eaſy and familiar habit of varying the ſubject, of ſupplying freſh matter, when it ſeemed to be exhauſted, and ſupporting it with a ſpirit and vivacity that were natural to him, and ſerved to render even trivial ſubjects intereſting.

Whilſt he was engaged in the important work of forming the mind and principles of our preſent excellent monarch, he ſtood foremoſt in the road of promotion of any man of his rank and order. But the charge he ſuſtained was delicate as it was weighty; and, though he had all the talents that were neceſſary to conduct it, with honour to himſelf, and advantage to his royal pupil, yet he fell on a ſudden under the reſentment and frowns of the court, in a degree that men of his profeſſion and order have ſeldom experienced; and what was worſt of all, the circumſtances of his caſe were ſuch, as threatened to perpetuate his diſgrace; and yet, after all, he had the peculiar felicity to be reſtored, in a few years, to the favour of his royal maſter, and left the world at a time when he had juſt received the ſtrongeſt proof of it. And though the favour of courts is precarious, and extraordinary turns of fortune will always depend on particular times and conjunctures, yet ſuch a change and exaltation, after ſuch a diſgrace, could not be the work of fortune, without ſuperior merit to give weight and force to it.

He took upon him the burthen of this great ſee, with a juſt ſenſe of the weight and importance of it. He conſidered the patronage

* *Dr. Oſbaldiſton.*

† *Dr. Hayter.*

patronage annexed to it, as a ſacred truſt put into his hands, for the benefit of learning and religion, and I have often been told, by thoſe who were moſt in his confidence and counſels, that it was the firm purpoſe of his mind, to acquit himſelf of that truſt in ſtrict conformity to the nature of it; and to fill the dignities and other great offices of his church and dioceſe, with men who were moſt diſtinguiſhed for their learning, their zeal for religion, and for our happy eſtabliſhment in church and ſtate. This plan of conduct, and theſe diſpoſitions of mind, joined to a liberal and munificent heart, afforded a fair preſumption, that, had it been the will of providence to lengthen his life, every thing might have been expected from him that was becoming the dignity of a great prelate, at the head of the moſt important juriſdiction in this proteſtant kingdom.

I am glad of this opportunity of giving a public teſtimony of my reſpect for the memory of biſhop Hayter; who was truly worthy of the high rank he bore in the church, and was indeed one of the moſt reſpectable perſons of his order.

[*The Doctor's encomium of Biſhop* Sherlock, *is much to the ſame effect, as the character ſubjoined to his Life, which we gave our readers in our volume for*, 1762.]

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, *in* Nova-Scotia, April 26.

A few days ago a veſſel arrived here from New York which brought diſpatches for Major Hamilton, from his excellency Major General Gage; and on Monday the 23d of April, the garriſon, conſiſting of a company of the royal artillery, and the 40th regiment, were under arms on their reſpective parades; when the articles of war were read, and his majeſty's orders, concerning the ſtoppages for proviſions were intimated to the troops, who dutifully acquieſced, and behaved with great decency on the occaſion. And upon Major Hamilton's telling them, that they knew their duty, and that the king's order muſt be immediately carried into execution; the ſoldiers of Armiger's regiment made no reply but required their ſerjeant major to deliver the following paper for them, as it contained the opinion and intention of them all:

'We the ſoldiers preſently ſerving in the 40th regiment, conſcious of having at all times faithfully diſcharged our duty to his majeſty, and conſidering ourſelves after the war in a ſtate of baniſhment, when we hoped to return home, the regiment having ſerved upwards of forty years abroad, do acknowledge that we thought it hard to pay for proviſions in a country where they had always been allowed, and where neceſſaries are ſo dear; and we were ſorry to be under a neceſſity of declining the ſtoppages till his majeſty's pleaſure was further known, which indulgence the general at firſt promiſed us. But having this day received his majeſty's final orders for the ſtoppages, with his moſt gracious promiſe of relief by rotation, we think it our indiſpenſible duty, moſt humbly to obey; and beg you would be pleaſed to acquaint the general, and his majeſty's ſecretary at war, with our intentions.

(Signed per order)

Halifax, April 23, 1764. WILLIAM ROSE, Serjeant-major 40th regt.

To Major Otho Hamilton, of the 40th regiment commanding his majeſty's troops in Nova Scotia. (See our laſt Vol. p.)

Extract of a Letter from Rookeley-Park *in* Jamaica May 20, 176 .

WE have had the ſharpeſt drought here, ever known in this part of the iſland; the Pimento crop will be very ſmall, and the damage done to this is immenſe; grain alſo muſt be much dearer, the ſun is ſo ſcorching, that it has burnt the leaves in ſuch a manner that they drop off the trees, and others of them are dying; the ſugar and rum crops for the moſt part are as large as ever was known, and as good in quality, which muſt make that commodity ſtill cheaper with you; the reaſon of its being ſo good is, that moſt of them had finiſhed cutting the canes before the drought was ſo ſevere, but the next crop you will find ſmall enough, as it has burnt the young canes, ſo that they muſt be all ſtocked up and new ones planted, when it pleaſes the almighty to ſend rains. Our ground proviſion, which is all our bread kind, the great ſubſiſtence of ourſelves and negroes, is all burnt up ſo that we muſt ſoon ſee the negroes ſtarve for want of food. Our graſs too is all burnt up, and the cattle run bleating about for want of fodder. What will become of our negroes and ſtock, as well as ourſelves, unleſs ſome rain falls ſhortly, we cannot tell, as here is nothing but deſtruction and deſolation to be ſeen: all the cry

I hear among the negroes is *hungry, hungry, kills me.*"

Our Account of Mr. Allen's *bequeſts, p.* 381 *being ſomewhat erroneous, we think it proper to give the following correct Account.*

TO his widow 500l. in caſh, and an annuity of 1300l. a year, payable quarterly, and charged all his eſtates to pay it.

To the biſhop of Glouceſter his Library of books.

To Mrs. Allen, his widow, one thouſand pounds to diſpoſe of in charity.

To his brother Philip, — — 2000l.
To Mrs. Warburton, — — — 500l.
To his nephew Philip Allen, — 1000l.
To his nephew Ralph Allen, — 5000l.
To Miſs Mary Allen, his niece, — 10000l.
To Capt. William Tucker, — 10000l.
To his ſiſter Gertrude Elliot. — — 3000l.
To his nephew Philip Elliot, — 1000l.
To Capt. William Tucker, after Mrs. Allen's deceaſe, an additional ſum of — — — — 500l.
To Miſs Mary Allen, an additional Sum of — — — — — 5000l.
To the Rev. Mr. James Sparrow, 500l.
And to his ſon. — — — — 100l.
To Mrs. Anne Bennet. — — — 100l.

To his great nephew, Ralph Allen, a forty-pound life annuity.

To Dr. Oliver, Jerry Peirce. John Knipe, Rev. Mr. Hurd, Ald. Chapman, William Hoare, Lewis Clutterbuck, Joſeph Lobb, and Ralph Mould, 100l. each.

To three children of the late Henry Fielding, Eq; 100l. each.

To Mrs. Fielding, 100l.

To William Ward, and Iſaac Dodſley, 100l. each.

To his ſervant Samuel Shellard, 50l.

To Richard Jones, and each of his menial Servants, except William Ward, Samuel Prynn, Iſaac Dodſley, and Samuel Shellard, one year's wages above what ſhall be due eo them.

To Samuel Prynn, 400l. and his Wife 100l.

He gives the overplus of the income of his eſtate, after paying Mrs. Allen's annuity of 1400l. and an annuiiy to his brother Philip, to Mrs. Warburton; and. after his widow's deceaſe, entalls his eſtate on Mrs. Warburton and her iſſue; which failing, to her brother, Capt. Tucker; which failing, to his niece, Miſs Mary Allen, and her iſſue, which failing. to the heir at law.

By a codicil, November 10, 1760. he leaves to

Mrs. Moore, — — — 200l.
Mary Poyntz, — — — 100l.
Alderman Chapman, — — 100l.
The biſhop of Glouceſter, 500l.

And then adds,

"For the laſt inſtance of my friendly and grateful regard for the beſt of friends, as well as the moſt upright and ableſt of miniſters that has adorned our country, I give to the Right Honourable William Pitt the ſum of one Thouſand pounds, to be diſpoſed of by him to any of his children that he may be pleaſed to appoint for it,"

By a ſecond Codicil, June 29, 1763, he confirms this Legacy.

In caſe Capt. Tucker ſhall come to the poſſeſſion of his eſtate, he gives his niece Miſs Allen an additional Sum of 15,000l and deſired to be buried privately in Claverton Church-Yard.

The lords commiſſionrs of the treaſury having repreſented to his majeſty in council that the endeavours they have uſed for improving his majeſty's revenue of cuſtoms and preventing the many frauds committed, eſpecially in the out-ports of this kingdom, are greatly obſtructed by the preſent ſtate of the Iſle of Man, from whence a pernicious and illicit trade is carried on to the neighbouring coaſts of Great-Britain and Ireland, in violation of the laws of this country, and to the great detriment and diminution of the public revenue; and that this evil, which has long been complained of, is of late years very much increaſed, notwithſtanding the acts made in the 7th and 12th years of the reign of king George the firſt, for putting a ſtop to ſuch illegal and deſtructive practices: His majeſty has been pleaſed, with the advice of his privy council, ſtrictly to order and command all his officers and others, whom it may concern, that they be watchful and diligent in ſeeing the ſeveral laws and ſtatutes for putting a ſtop to ſuch illegal and deſtructive practices, duly obſerved and put in execution: And his majeſty has likewiſe declared, that all perſons who ſhall be found offending or carrying on any illicit trade and practices, contrary to the ſeveral laws and ſtatutes afore-mentioned, will be proceeded againſt with the utmoſt rigour of the law. And the lords commiſſioners of the treaſury are to give ſtrict orders to all officers under their department, that they uſe their utmoſt endeavours to carry his majeſty's commands, with reſpect to the laws and ſtatutes afore-mentioned, into execution: And the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty are to ſtation a ſufficient number of ſhips and cutters under the command of diſcreet officers, in the harbours and on the coaſts of the Iſle of Man, and to give ſtrict orders to the ſaid officers, as well as to all others within their department, that they uſe their utmoſt endeavours to carry his majeſty's commands hereby ſignified into execution. And the lord lieutenant of Ireland, or in his abſence the lords juſtices of that kingdom, are to give ſuch directions for carrying his majeſty's commands herein into execution, as to them may reſpectively appertain.

SATURDAY, July 28.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when Margaret Weſton, for robbing a chil

of 3l. 12s. 8d. Archibald Nelſon, for perſonating a ſailor, and receiving his prize money, James Lacey and Thomas Edwards for a highway robbery, received ſentence of death: Forty were ſentenced to be tranſported for 7 years, two for 14 years: Four were burnt in the hand and 4 ordered to be whipped. Weſton was afterwards reſpited. [Michel Sampſon, Billet, Bevas, Brown, Wharton, Grey, Boylan, Jane Faulkner, condemned at former ſeſſions, have been pardoned, and order'd to be tranſported for life. Richard Jewis, Smith, Manning, for 14 years, and Elizabeth Oſborn for 7 years. Elizabeth Fowler received a free pardon.]

MONDAY, 30.

Two tenements and a barn were conſumed by fire, at Broad-heath, near Worceſter.

TUESDAY, 31.

The ſhip Yonk Vrow Gertruyda Adriana, was condemned to the captors by the lords of appeal. She is reckoned worth 40,000l.

FRIDAY, Auguſt 3.

The parliament, which ſtood prorogued to Auguſt. 16. was further prorogued to Tueſday, October 30.

Two gentlemen walked 6 miles, up and down the mall, in St. James's Park, for a wager of 500 Guineas. The winner, performed it in 55 minutes.

Was held a committee of the New bridge, at the committee room, Black Fryars; when "upon full conſideration of the apertures of the arches of the intended bridge, their ſituation, and that of the bridge in general: And alſo of the breadth of the river at Black Fryars (being 1119 feet) and of the nature and form of the banks on both ſides—It was reſolved. That the works carried on, appear to this committee to be conſtructed exactly agreeable to the drawings and papers laid before and approved of by us; and in the placing thereof, the greateſt regard has been had to the navigation, with all poſſible tenderneſs to the private rights of individuals."

MONDAY, 6.

A houſe was conſumed by fire, near Cuper's bridge.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

St. James's. M. Zuccato, reſident from Venice, had an audience of leave of the king de Vignola, his ſucceſſor, had his firſt private audience.

SATURDAY, 11.

A cork warehouſe was conſumed by fire, on Salt Petre bank.

TUESDAY, 14.

A houſe was conſumed by fire, and others damaged, in the Maze, Southwark.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

Lacey, Edwards and Nelſon, were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence.

St. James's. M. Michel, miniſter from Ruſſia, had an audience of leave of the king, and the next day of reſt of the royal family.

SATURDAY, 18.

St. James's. M. de Bloſſet, miniſter from France, in the abſence of count de Guerchy, had a private audience to deliver his credentials.

SATURDAY, 25.

A clockmaker's workſhop, in Roſoman's Row, was conſumed by fire; damage 700 l.

Letters from Brunſwick, dated the 15th inſtant, bring advice, that prayers had been put up in that dutchy, for the happy delivery of her royal highneſs the Princeſs Auguſta of England, conſort to the hereditary prince, who hath been declared pregnant at that court.

Advices are received that the Duke of York and Admiral Harriſon, in going from Genoa to Spezzio, were both in a dangerous ſtorm, and nothing but the courage and conduct of the Engliſh ſailors ſaved the ſhip from ſinking, having loſt her maſts.

Seven ſhips from Yarmouth are returned from the whale fiſhery, with ſeven fiſh amongſt them all. Ten are arrived in the Thames, with ſeven fiſh, and two others with four fiſh and 100 ſeal ſkins. One at Leith, with one fiſh, one at Borrowſtoneneſs, without any ſucceſs; at Aberdeen 1, with a very ſmall whale. [The fiſhery has been very bad this year, and the Dutch ſhips took only 117 fiſh; not half their uſual number.]

At the aſſizes at Maidſtone, five perſons were capitally convicted: at Wincheſter one: At Hull two, but reprieved; At Buckingham two but reprieved: At Bedford two, but reprieved: At Worceſter one, but reprieved: a Northampton three, for murder, (See p. 326.) who were executed accordingly: At Hertford two: At Saliſbury three, one of them, Jagues, for murder, (See p. 326) who has been executed: At Chelmsford 1: At York 1, for the murder of his wife, who was executed, and three others, who were reprieved. Cambridge, Dorcheſter, Oxford, and Norfolk, were maiden aſſizes.

Capt. Frederick Vincent, commander of the Oſterley, in the ſervice of the hon. Eaſt-India company, has received from the court of directors a gratuity of 600l. in conſideration of his loſſes and ſufferings laſt voyage, by his diſintereſted attention to their ſervice on the weſt coaſt of Sumatra, which had been reduced by the French; when he addreſſed them as follows:

Hon. Gentlemen.

"This very liberal teſtimony of your approbation of my conduct, I have the moſt exalted ſenſe of.

A duty which I thought incumbent, unactuated by any other motive, prompted me to the undertaking: With pain I laid before you a remonſtrance, and am with ſuch dignity relieved, that it demands my moſt grate-

ful thanks and acknowledgments, as well as my perpetual ſtudy, while I have the honour to be in your ſervice, to ſhew you this bounty has not been unworthily beſtowed."

The following gentlemen are choſen the committee for the management of African affairs for the year enſuing: viz.

Henry Douglas, Eſq;
William Bowden, Eſq; } for London;
Charles Pole, Eſq;

Peregrine Cuſt, Eſq;
Joſeph Champion, Eſq; } for Briſtol;
——Lewis, Eſq;

Tho. Smalwood, Ffq;
J. G[illegible]art, Eſq; } for Liverpool.

Many ſeizures of French ſilks, laces, &c. &c. to a very great amount, have been made by the cuſtom-houſe officers.

An addreſs on the peace, &c. has been preſented from Bermudas.

The collection at the annual feaſt of the governors of St. Luke's hoſpital, amounted to 400l.

A new eſtabliſhment, agreeable to a plan propoſed by Lord Ligonier, has been made at the Royal Academy at Woolwich.

There has been put up, in the great court room at the Eaſt-India houſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, the three following curious white marble ſtatutes, viz. in the centre over the chairman's ſeat, is placed that of Sir George Pococke, knight of the bath, and admiral of the blue; on the admiral's right hand Robert Lord Clive, baron of Plaſſey; and on the left Major General Laurence. Theſe ſtatues, which are bigger than the life, are all dreſſed in the Roman habit, and executed by Mr. Schemaker.

The right hon. Lord Romney, preſident of the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, is elected an honorary member of the ſociety of Berne; as is alſo Dr. Templeman, ſecretary to the ſociety of arts, &c. in this metropolis.

Eight houſes, and an out houſe, have been conſumed by fire, at Abbotſbury, in Dorſetſhire.

Alice Hicks has been committed, for wilfully ſetting fire to a farmer's houſe, at Lediard-Tregoze, which was entirely deſtroyed, to the damage of 400l.

The duke of York, on July 11, arrived at Turin, from Padua, where he was received with great diſtinction. On the 28th he arrived at Genoa, where he will embark for France. (See beſo e, &c. p. 3[illegible]8.)

Extract of a Letter from D. G. *Eſq; at* Venice.

"I called at Parma in my way hither, and was introduced to the duke when he dined with the duke of York: He ſpeaks Engliſh well and underſtands it better—He had read Shakeſpear, and was very deſirous to hear our manner of ſpeaking, which deſire he ſhewed with ſo much feeling and delicacy, that I, readily conſented, in preſence of the duke of York, Lord Spencer, and the firſt miniſter. He was greatly pleaſed, and the next morning ſent me a very handſome gold box, with ſome of the fineſt enamelled painting upon all the ſides of it I ever ſaw—He likewiſe ordered apartments for me, and ſent me from his court more conceited by half than I came to it."

From the Penſylvania *Gazette.*

Philadelphia, July 5.* By Captain Claxton, from Turks Iſland, we are informed, that on the firſt day of June a French ſeventy-four gun ſhip, with a ſnow, ſloop and xebeque, came there from Cape Francois, turned off our people (about 200) that where making ſalt, plundered and burnt their cabbins, and carried them, with the Engliſh veſſels (about nine ſail) to the Cape, where they were kept one night, and then ordered to go where they pleaſed, only not to return to Turks Iſland; that the French brought a number of people with them, among which were ſome tradeſmen, ſaid to be deſigned to build a fort; and that they had erected a light-houſe there. One of the veſſels, we hear, went immediately to Jamaica, to inform the admiral of what had happened. Our veſſels, as well as the people on the iſland, were robbed of ſundry things by the French.

[This news has been confirmed, to our miniſtry, by governor Lyttelton of Jamaica, and that the famous Count D'Eſtaing commanded in the expedition.]

Turks Iſland, otherwiſe called Salt Tortuga, is pretty large and uninhabited, and abounds in ſalt. It lies inlatitude ten degrees fifty-five minutes north, being about fourteen leagues diſtant from the north weſt of Margarita, and ſeventeen or eighteen from Cape Blanco on the Spaniſh main. It is reckoned among the Antilles Iſlands. The Eaſt End of Tortuga is rugged, and full of naked, broken rocks, which ſtretch out to ſome diſtance into the ſea. But at the ſouth eaſt part is a pretty good road for ſhipping, which is much frequented in peaceable times, particularly about the Months of May, June, July, and Auguſt, by veſſels that go thither to lade with ſalt. For the better accommodation of theſe veſſels that go thither to lade with ſalt. At the eaſt end is a large ſalt pond, within two hundred paces of the ſea; and near the weſt end of the iſland; on the ſouth-ſide, is a ſmall harbour with a little ſtream of freſh water. This end of the iſland is alſo full of low ſhrubby trees; but the eaſt end is deſtitute of any production of that kind, being quite rocky and barren, and yielding nothing but a coarſe ſort of graſs. There are ſome goats on the iſland though not in great numbers. But the turtle, is very plenty.

The Spaniards have made ſome unſucceſsful attempts to drive our people from the Mueſquito ſhore, but were diſappointed.

Letter from Virginia May 19, are full of the

* *This is not a juſt account we ſhall correct it in our next.*

the depredation, and cruelty of the Indians which are confirmed by others dated June 6 and 8, which say that numbers of the back inhabitants had been killed and carried into captivity. From Philadelphia they gave accounts of some success in the pursuit of these inhuman wretches; but the miseries of the poor settlers continue to be deplorable. (See p. 379.)

The hon. the Commons house of assembly, of South Carolina, has voted five hundred pounds sterling to the French protestants, lately arrived in that province, and recommended by his majesty, to be distributed according to the lieutenant governor's directions, and the necessities of those people. (See p. 379.)

The Marine society having remaining in their hands, in cash and good securities, 1622l. 2s. 9d have resolved to continue their salutary and public spirited cares, in clothing and placing out apprentices the destitute orphans of sailers, soldiers and others, in the lowest stages of human misery, to all businesses relating to the sea, being in hopes of further assistance for the promotion of their benevolent design.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

July 19. FRANCIS Moore, Esq; was married to Miss Sukey Sewell —25. Jacob Whitehead, Esq; to Miss Wheatley—30. John Longfield, Esq; to Miss Eliz. Foster—Edw. Campion, Esq; to Miss Skilbeck.

Aug. 9. Robert Lawley, Esq; to Miss Thompson—10. John Smith Budgen, Esq; to Miss Lucretia Mills—18. John Lloyde, Esq; to Miss Hibbins—Josias Morley, Esq; to Miss Whaley—25. Rt. hon. Earl of Cork to the hon. Miss Courtenay.

Lately. Job Mathew, Esq; to Miss Ede —Jacob Whitehead, Esq; to Miss Peggy Wheatly—Charles Cornwall, Esq; to Miss Jenkinson—John Giffard Esq; to Miss Hyde —John Bristow, Esq; to Miss Harbin—Capt. Gambier, to Miss Mompesson.

Aug. 1. Lady of Peregrine Bertie. Esq; was delivered of a son—5. Countess of Lauderdale, of a son—7. Dutchess of Ancaster, of a daughter—10. Lady of Robert Burton, Esq; of a son and heir—15. Countess of Northesk, of a daughter.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

BEDFORD, Rich. Vernon, Esq; re-elected on promotion.

Cambridge. Charles Hoane Cadogan, ditto

Corfe Castle. John Bead, Esq; in the room of Viscount Malpas, deceased.

Norfolk. Tho. De Grey, Esq; in the room of Lord Townshend.

Perthshire. Col. David Græma, in the room of the duke of Athol.

Yarmouth. Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; re-elected on promotion.

BILLS of Mortality from March 27, to July 17..

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males 2626	5069	Males 3225	6564
Females 2443		Females 3339	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years	2057	Within the Walls	500
Between 2 and 5	579	Witho. the walls	1440
5 and 10 —	272	Mid. and Surry	3339
10 and 20 —	277	City&Sub. West.	1284
20 and 30 —	533		6564
30 and 40 —	628		
40 and 50 —	692		
50 and 60 —	541	Weekly, Apr 5.	455
60 and 70 —	466	10,	402
70 and 80 —	302	17,	433
80 and 90 —	156	24,	405
90 and 100 —	11	May. 1,	405
	4230	8,	435
		51,	420
		22,	381
		29,	406
		June. 5,	521
		12,	415
		19,	407
		26,	398
		July. 3,	402
		10,	409
		17,	367
			65, 64

Wheaten peck loaf, wt. 17lb. 6 oz. 2s. 2½d.

B—NKR—PTS.

THO. Crispe, of Catherine Court, Merchant.
William Griffies, of Liverpool, Barber.
John Martin, of Willhwhall, in Yorkshire, Merchant.
Owen Gibbs and Charles Gibbs, of Bishopsgate street, Tobacconist.
William Deards, of Pallmall, Jeweller.
John Ellis, of Hamstwhite, in Yorkshire, Grocer.
Thomas Carder, of Rumford, Victualler.
Robert Tayler, of St. Giles's, Grocer.
Henry Coll, of Bristol, Baker.
Thomas Arownbill and Mary Syers, of Liverpoole, Brewers.
John Beavan, of Wallington, Mercer.
William Antrobus, of Northwich, Self-dealer.
James Mieres, of Loughborough, Scrivener.
Benjamen Johnsen, of Hackney, dealer.
Samual Pack, of London, Merchant.
Josiah Muspratt, of Winchester, Grocer.
Oliver Diocan, of Dudley, dealer.
William Howells, of Bristol, Watchmaker.
Thomas Cheslyn, of Coventry, Mercer.
John Flaming, of Liverpoole, Merchant.
Edward White, of Liverpoole, Merchant.
James Leyburn, of Lothbury, Merchant.
James Sims, Jun. of Whitechappel road, Merchant.
Edward Houlgrave, of Liverpool, Watchmaker.
Thomas Wigglesworth and Richard Watkinson, of Leeds, Linen drapers.
John Stanford, of Liverpoole, Wollen draper.
John Maxwell, of Pool, Haberdasher
Anthony Chapelle, of Curzon street. Bookseller.
John Stubbs, of Chester, Merchant.
Christopher Quarton, of Shadwall, Mariner.
Thomas Harrison, of London, Merchant.
William Cook, of Leigh, Dealer.
John Lassels, of Little Queen street, Coachmaker.
John Hawkins, Rotherhith, Merchant.
James Withington, of Booden Lane, in Lancashire, Dealer.
Benjamin Wright, of Birmingham, Hard-wareman.
James Rhodes, of Leeds, Leather-dresser.
Nathanal Saunders, of Bristol, Butcher
Robert Collie, of St. Martin's in the field's, Vintner

Ezra

Ezra Waite, of Wellbank ſtreet, builder and carver.
John French, of Pope's head alley, Wine Merchant.
John Pane, of Bourne, Mercer.
Harry Haſlen, of Warrington, Woolen Draper.
Jonathan Silis, of upper Moorfields, Merchant.
William Kenloch and George Biſhop, of Cow-lane, Druggiſts and partners.
John Baptiſt Durand of Great St. Helen's, Merchant
Henry Houling, Jun. of St. Catherine's Biſcuit-Baker.
Thomas Bothwell, of Bolton on the Moors, Dealer.
Francis M'Namara of Briſtol, Mariner.
Thomas Smith, of Lewes, carrier
Anthony Ten Broeke, of Duke's Court, confectioner.
Robert Carruthers, of Nortwick, Linen Draper.
Mary Cleavland of Wapping ſtreet, Ship Chandler.
Edward Corfield, of Hughly, in Shropſhire, maltſter.
Eleanor Hiſcock and Anne Still, of Devizes, ſhopkeepers.
Benjamin Robinſon, of Thames ſtreet. Slopſeller.
Thomas Hunt, of Newport ſtreet, Hoſier.
Joſeph Daltera, of Briſtol, Merchant.
Thomas Anderton, of Mancheſter, Book ſeller.
James Browne, of Meard's building, Weſtminſter, Dealer.
Thomas Cooke and Joſhua Cooke of Holborn, Cabinet makers and copartners.
Edward Miles, of Old Bethlem, ſurgeon and Apothecary.
Matthew Mather, of Wellingborough, dealer in Linen and Hair ſeller.
Nehemiah Champion, of Briſtol, Merchant.
Gabriel Bradley, of Stourbridge Ironmonger.
Richard Packſon, of London, Merchant.
William Williams, of Briſtol, hoſier.
Sturmee Maulin, of Bewdley, Cabinet Maker.
Robert Dickſon and William Forbes.
of milk Street, merchants and partners.
John Gembell, of Knuttesford, in Cheſhire, Line Draper.
Benjamen Hill of Greasbroug, in Yorkſhire, Cordwainer
John Siddall, of Bingley, in Yorkſhire, Scrivener.
William Cooper, of Eaſt cheap, Merchant.
John Tolet, of Threadneedle ſtreet, Merchant.
John David Liegel of London, Merchant.
Thomas Norton, of Wakefield, Cloth Merchant.
Iſaac Akeroyd, of Halliſax, Shalloon Maker.
William Smith, of Wyre Piddle, in Worceſterſhire, Miller.
Charles Henry Thalbitrer, of London, Merchant.
Thomas Mayne, of Whale Bone court, Lothbury, Merchant.
David Jones, of Cock hill, Ratcliffe-Croſs, Tobacconiſt.
James Lloyd Harris, of Kingſton, Herefordſhire, Scrivener.
William Morrow, of Briſtol, Linen Draper.
Richard Holmes, of St. Clement Danes, Mercer.
George Laidler, Jun. of Buſy Cottage, Northumberland, manufacturer of Iron and Steel.
Peter Nichols, of Warrington, Hoſier.
Jonathan Harriſon, of Mary-Port, Cumberland, dealer.
Robert Friend, of Tufton Street, Carpenter.
John Martin Willett, of London, Merchant.
Joſeph Atkinſon of the Strand, Goldſmith.
Lewis Bradley, ſen. of Wawen, in Warwickſhire, Dealer.
William Gordon, of Liverpoole, Merchant.
John Beck, of Newgate Street, Haberdaſher.
Mary Harry, of Truro, innkeeper.
John Gough, jun. of Leiceſter, Woolcomber.
William Milnes, of Lothbury, packer.
John Baſs, of Hinkley in Leiceſterſhire, innkeeper
Robert Holloway, of St. Andrew's Holborn, Wine Merchant.
Thomas Morrow, of Briſtol. Linen-Draper.
John Whitworth, of Shoreditch. victualler.
Abraham Abrahams, jun. of Heydon Square, Jeweller,
Edmund Peele, of Feverſham, Dealer.
Thomas Roſſiter, of Gerard ſtreet, haberdaſher.
William Buſh, of Gracechurch ſtreet, Woollen Draper.
Bridges Hervey, of Woolverhampton, Ironmonger.
John Armſtrong, of Southwark, dealer and chapman.
Thomas Scholes, London, and John Milne, of Rochdale, warehouſemen
Peter Dorning, of Winwick Lane, Tanner.
Plowden Jennett, of Brimingham linendraper
Ann Finch, of Cripplegate. Linendraper
Anthony Gaidener, of Barbern wharf, Worceſterſhire dealer, in ſalt.
James Stephenſon, of Liverpoole, druggiſt
William Noone, jun. of Long Acre, Cheeſemonger.
Rachael Embry, of Tewkesbury, Milliner and Hoſier.
Peter Spinks, of Southampton, Brewer.
Lawrence Richardſon and Thomas Richardſon, of St. Luke's, Brewers.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Warſaw, July 4. WE received the news yeſterday of a ſmart action in Lithuania, near the little town of Slonim, between prince Radzvil and the Ruſſians. It laſted five hours; when the Ruſſians being joined by a reinforcement from prince Dolgorucki, the Polanders were obliged to retire, which they did in good order, and without being followed. The letters vary in relation to the number ſlain; but a remarkable anecdote is related: The princeſs Radzivil, who is newly married, and a ſiſter of the prince, both of whom are poſſeſſed of youth and beauty, fought on horſeback in this action with ſabres, and encouraged the ſoldiery both by example and by words.

The princeſs Radzivil is ſince arrived at Breſlau, with a great retinue, where ſhe is treated with all the diſtinction due to her birth and ſex, though his Pruſſian majeſty does not approve of the meaſures purſued by her Huſband.

They write from Warſaw, that count de Keiſerling, and prince de Repnin, had lately a public audience of the primate, in the preſence of ſeveral of the Magnates; On which opportunity, an Inſtrument, wrote on parchment in the Latin and Ruſſian languages, was produced, with the ſeal of the republic affixed thereto, giving the empreſs of Ruſſia, and her ſucceſſors, the title of emperor or empreſs of all the Ruſſias; on conſideration of which, the czarina is to give it in writing, under her own hand, that ſhe nor any of her ſucceſſors, ever ſhall lay claim to any part of any provinces belonging to Poland, which may be included, comprehended, or contained under the ſaid title; but that they ſhall reciprocally keep poſſeſſion of all the provinces, as was ſtipulated in the Treaty of peace concluded between the Ruſſians and Poles in the year 1683. Theſe writings are to be interchanged, when the empreſs arrives at Mittau.

An inſtrument of the ſame ſort has been drawn up, giving the title of king of Pruſſia to that prince, he giving it under his hand in writing, that he the ſaid Monarch, ſaid, or he, or any of his Succeſſors, ever ſhall lay any pretenſions to any part of Poliſh Pruſſia which

which has been delivered to the diet by the Pruſſian ambaſſador, the prince de Carolath.

The prince primate, in the name of the ſenate and prince Czartoriſky, marſhal of the diet of Poland, have ſent congratulatory letters to the duke Erneſt John de Biron of Courland, acquainting him, that the republic had acknowledged his right to the dutchies of Courland and Semigallia.

Warſaw, July 18. Count Mercy d'Argenteau, ambaſſador from the court of Vienna, with the reſident, and alſo the reſident of Spain, left this city yeſterday, after having taken leave of the primate the day before.

Some letters from Warſaw of 28th ult, ſay, that prince Radzivil, with his forces, had paſſed the diſtrict of Mobylow, and taken the rout for Chockſim; whilſt other letters ſay, that a courier was arrived at Grodno, from the Ruſſian general prince Dolgorucki, with an account, that he had come up with the troops of prince Radzivil, between Lubies and Jenua, where he had made moſt of the waywoode's army priſoners, with 16 pieces of cannon, and 20 waggons laden with effects.

Whatever may be in this, the Antiruſſian party in Poland have not yet, it ſeems, loſt all courage; for ſeveral of the dietines, inſtead of chuſing nuncios (i. e. repreſentatives) for the diet of election, have broke up in confuſion, attended with ſome ſlaughter; and the nobles (i. e. all the freeholders) threaten, that they will appear perſonally at the diet of election as uſual; ſo that their election muſt either cauſe a great deal of bloodſhed, or they muſt ſubmit to a ſovereign put upon them by their neighbours: The common fate of all elective monarchies.

July the 8th the empreſs of Ruſſia ſet out on a progreſs as far as Riga, from whence ſhe went and paid a viſit to the duke of Courland, at Mittaw; and by many it was ſuppoſed that ſhe deſigned to have been preſent incog. at the election of a king of Poland; but a diſturbance at Peterſburgh made her return ſooner than was expected; of which we have had two very different accounts, as follow:

Hamburgh, Aug. 1. A new ſcene of horror in Ruſſia has furniſhed occaſion to many reflections, which prudence obliges me to paſs over in ſilence, until the circumſtances and cauſes of this ſtrange event are laid amply before the public. The event is reported as follows: one Mierenhoff, a lieutenant in the regiment of Smolenſko, came with a detachment of about 30 men, by night, the 15th of laſt month, to the fortreſs of Sluttelburg, where the young Prince Ivan, or John, was removed ſome time ago by order of the Empreſs, from the place of confinement that has long been allotted to his unfortunate family. This lieutenant preſented to the governor of the fortreſs, a forged order from the Empreſs, to the following purpoſe: "That her majeſty had formed the reſolution of reſigning the Imperial Crown of Ruſſia, and of putting it on the head of Prince Ivan, whom, in conſcience, ſhe was obliged to acknowledge as the lawful heir and ſovereign of Ruſſia, and that ſhe therefore commanded the governor to ſet the prince at liberty." The governor, looking upon this declaration as an impoſture, refuſed to comply with it, ſhut the gates upon Mierennoff, and ordered his men to arms. Mierenhoff, on the other hand, ſeemed to make preparations for forcing the governor to a compliance; upon which the latter entered the apartment of the young Prince, whom he murdered in his bed. The firſt blow was but ſlight, and only ſerved to awaken the unfortunate Prince, who ſtruggled ſome time for his life, and even broke the governor's ſword in the ſcuffle; but aſſiſtance was called for, and another aſſaſſin appeared, who finiſhed the horrid work. When the unhappy Ivan had expired, the governor opened the gates of the fortreſs, and expoſed the dead body, ſtabbed in above ten places, to the view of Mierennoff and his company, and ſaid, in a taunting and inſolent manner, "There is your Emperor; let him now head you; he will, undoubtedly, make a fine figure on the Imperial Throne." Mierenhoff took off his ſaſh, and gave himſelf up tamely priſoner to the Governor, ſaying, "That, ſince his maſter was dead it was in vain to make any farther reſiſtance!" This unhappy prince was about 24 years old. He was the eldeſt ſon of Anthony Ulric, ſecond brother to the reigning Duke of Brunſwick, and of Anne daughter of Charles Leopold, Duke of Mecklenbourg-Schwerin, and grand-daughter of Czar Peter the Great. He was a Prince of great ſpirit, nor had the hardſhips of a perpetual ſtate of confinement extinguiſhed that vigour of mind, and thoſe happy talents, which ſo eminently characterize the illuſtrious Houſe of Brunſwick.

In oppoſition to this the following narrative of what has lately paſſed at Peterſburgh, has been made public at the Hague.

Several gazettes, as well foreign as thoſe printed in this country, having mentioned, without proper foundation, ſome proceedings which lately happened in the neighbourhood of St. Petersburgh, and added, that there was a great ferment in the empire of Ruſſia, it is thought proper to diſabuſe the public, by relating to them the fact as it happened on the 16th of laſt month, N. S. There was in the fortreſs of Schiſſuelbourg a young officer, a man little known, but overwhelmed with debts, and who apparantly thought to make his fortune by a raſh attempt. He conceived, therefore, the project, an impracticable one, as the event has made appear, to ſet at liberty a certain priſoner, who was confined there, under the guard of two other officers of truſt, who had

had the cuſtody of him, not only for reaſons of ſtate, but becauſe his mind had been diſordered for ſome time paſt. The ſucceſs did not anſwer to the attempt of the officer; who having declared he had an order from the empreſs to ſet the priſoner at large, and demanding the aſſiſtance of his company, the troop finding by the reſiſtance made by thoſe to whom the priſoner was intruſted, that the order from the Empreſs was ſuſpected and inſtead of ſuſtaining ſo audacious an enterprize, abandoned him; and the officer was put under arreſt. By the papers which were found on him, and by other informations, it appeared that the attempt did not proceed from any conſpiracy, but ſolely from the temerity of the officer. The reſult of this whole affair hath not occaſioned the leaſt alteration at St. Peterſburgh. And a ſtrong collateral proof that little was to be dreaded from it is that, after the Empreſs had been informed of the ſtate of affairs from the report of her miniſters, ſhe continued her journey with the ſame tranquility, and a greater readineſs than ſhe did before.

Letters from Riga adviſe, that the Empreſs ſet out the 26th ult. from thence, on her return to Peterſburgh: She ordered lieutenant-General Orlow to portrait to the magiſtrates of that city, to be placed up in the Stadthouſe.

N. B. The above narrative does not tell us, the Prince Ivan is ſtill alive.

To theſe accounts we ſhall add; by ſome letters from Peterſburgh we have been informed, that ſeveral tumults and commotions have been occaſioned in that city, by the rumour of a marriage being intended between Major Orloff, of the life-guards, and a perſon of the higheſt rank in the empire. This rumour was grounded upon ſome odd appearances; but it has now given place to another which only changes the perſon, and ſuppoſes that a firm union between two northern crowns, of which one is yet vacant, will be ſoon formed by the tender bonds of wedlock. The progreſs of a ſplendid court through certain northern provinces, is ſaid to be performed with a view to this important event; that court thinks it expedient, no doubt, to ſtrengthen its intereſts on all ſides, and thus to prepare itſelf, as well as is poſſible, againſt the inſtability of human things.

Berlin, July 21. On the 18th inſtant was performed at Charlottenburg, the ceremony of betrothing between Prince Frederick William, preſumptive heir of the throne of Pruſſia, and the Princeſs Elizabeth Chriſtina Ulrica of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel, in preſence of the king and all the royal family of Pruſſia, the princes and princeſſes of Brunſwick, the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, the miniſters of ſtate, foreign miniſters, &c. After the ſolemnity, the court ſupped in public, during which the gardens of Charlottenbourg were ſuperbly illuminated, and the night terminated with a ball. The public rejoicings continued for three or four days.

Ratisbon, July 26. The catholic miniſters continue to hold their aſſemblies relative to the affairs of the biſhoprick of Oſnabrug. It is ſaid, that the regency of Hanover is not diſpoſed to conſent that a miniſter of the Romiſh communion ſhould be charged with the ſuffrage of that biſhoprick during the minority of the biſhop. In the interim, the chapter of Oſnabrug have addreſſed themſelves directly to the emperor, beſeeching him to endeavour to engage, by his good offices, the king of England to maintain the rights of the chapter, and to prevent the effects of the innovations which have been already made, and of thoſe which may ſtill take place in the ſequel.

Copenhagen, Auguſt 3. Advice is received here, that out of the five gentlemen whom the king of Denmark ſent into Egypt, Arabia, &c. to collect antique manuſcripts and other curioſities, and to make new diſcoveries, two profeſſors, the limner, and a Daniſh ſervant, died on their journey from Mocha; the phyſician Cramer, and engineer Niebuhr, were only alive, who arrived on the 10th of January laſt at Bombay in the Eaſt-Indies, from whence they deſigned to ſet out ſoon for Europe.

Naples, July 24. From the beginning of the epidemical diſtemper, to the laſt day of June, it is computed that 572,000 perſons have died in this kingdom: The number of deaths in this capital doth not now exceed 100 a day; but far from ceaſing in other cities, that diſtemper rages every hour with greater violence. However, we have had a good omen; for the body of St. James de la Marche, our protector, having been expoſed, the blood iſſued out of one of his ſides. We no longer bury any bodies in churches, becauſe of the ſtench which exhales from a too great number of dead bodies; but all who die now are interred in the church-yards and burial-grounds. The mortality is extraordinary great at Fogia: Don Louis Petroni, preſident of the tribunal of that city, among other perſons of condition, died in the flower of his age.

*** *Many ingenious pieces, in proſe and verſe, ſeveral mathematical queſtions and ſolutions, and letters recommending extracts, &c. are received and will be made a proper uſe of. The* Verſes on the arrival of the Queen, *which P. W. would have inſerted from the news-papers and magazines, was firſt publiſhed, from the original manuſcript, in the London Magazine, whence it has been pilfered, and adopted as an original ſent to themſelves!*

The LONDON MAGAZINE:

Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For SEPTEMBER, 1764.

Conciliating Arguments for the Outs and In's 435
Epitaph explained 437
Impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the late War 438
The Aphernouſli Tree deſcribed 439
The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c. &c. 441—450
Reſolutions of the Committee of Supply 441 & *ſeq.*
And of that of Ways and Means 445
When the National Debt may be diſcharged 450
Mr. Shenſtone's Remarks on Books and Writers 450—453
Account of the Remains of the Tower of Babel 454
Anecdotes of a Mountain near the Ruins of Perſepolis 455
Sir Iſaac Newton vindicated ibid.
A phyſical Caſe, for Advice 456
Addreſs of M. Papillote ibid.
Voltaire, of the Abuſe of Intolerance 468—460
Wood rendsred leſs combuſtible 461
General Method of treating drowned Perſons 460
D'Alembert of the Abuſe of Criticiſm in Religion 461—464
An aſtronomical Paradox explained 465
Cauſes and Cure of the Rheumatiſm 466
Account of the late dreadful Plague at Aleppo 470
Deſcription of uncommon Birds 472
Admonition to the younger Clergy recommended 474
Excellent Preſervative from the Sea-Scurvy 475
Inutility of the Amputat. of Limbs 476
POETICAL ESSAYS 477—479
A New Song ſet to Muſic 480
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 481
The German Emigrants relieved 482
Marriages and Births; Deaths 484
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 485
Promotions Civil and Military ibid.
Monthly Bills of Mortality ibid.
Bankrupts, Courſe of Exchange 486
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 487
Catalogue of Books 488
Stocks, Grain; Wind and Weather 434

With a curious Repreſentation of

A Branch of the APHERNOUSLI TREE, and the INDIGO PLANT;

A DIAGRAM to explain an ASTRONOMICAL PARADOX,

AND A PLATE OF FOUR UNCOMMON BIRDS,

All three elegantly engraved on Copper.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe, in Pater-noſter Row;

Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound, or ſtitched, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, *&c. in* SEPTEMBER, 1764.

	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S Ann.	3 per C. 1751	3 per C. reduced	3. p. C. consol.	3 ½ per C. 1756	3 ½ per C. 1753	4 per C consol.	4 per C. Navy	4 per C. 1763	In. Bond præm.	Exc. Bills Discount	Long Ann.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
28	113 ½	147			81 ½	80 ⅞	83 ⅜	83 ⅛	85 ½	87 ⅛	94 ⅝	93 ⅞	93 ⅞	38 0	8 0	25 ⅛	E.	fine
29	113 ½	147		82 ⅜			83 ⅜	83 ⅛		87 ½	94 ⅝	94 ⅜	94	41 0	9 0	25 ⅜	E.	fine
30	113 ½	147 ½			81 ⅜	80 ¾	83 ⅜	82 ⅞	85 ½		94 ⅝	94	94	41 0	10 0	25 ½	S. W.	fine
31	113 ½			82 ½			83 ½	83		87 ½	94 ⅝	94 ⅛	94 ⅛	39 0	10 0	25 ⅜	E. b. E.	fine
1	113 ½	146 ½			81 ⅛		83 ⅓	82 ⅞			94 ½	94	94 ⅛	39 0	10 0	15 ½	N. E.	fine
2	Sunday																N. E.	fine
3																	N. E.	fine
4	113 ½			82	81 ¼	80 ⅝	83 ⅜	82 ⅝			94 ⅝	94	94	33 0	8 0	25 ⅝	W. N. W.	fine
5		146 ½		82 ⅜	81 ⅜		83 ⅜	82 ⅝	85 ⅜	87 ⅛	94 ⅛	94	94 ⅛	36 0	9 0	25 ⅜	E. N. E.	fine
6	113		92	82 ¼	81 ¼	81	83 ⅜	82 ⅝		87 ⅛	94 ⅛	94 ⅛	94 ⅛	36 0	9 0	25 ⅜	N. E.	fine
7	113 ⅛	126 ½		82 ¼			83 ⅜	82 ¾	85 ⅜	87 ⅛	94 ⅛	94 ¼	94 ¼	39 0	10 0	25 ⅝	N. E.	fine
8	113 ⅛	146 ½		82 ¼	81 ⅜		83	82 ¾		87	94 ⅛	94 ⅛	94 ⅛	37 0	11 0	25 ⅛	N.	fine
9	Sunday																N. N. W.	fine
10				82 ⅛		80 ⅞	83	82 ⅛		87	94 ⅝	94 ⅛	94 ⅛	38 0	10 0	25 ⅜	N. W	rain
11	113 ¼	146 ½		82 ¼	81 ⅜		83 ⅛	82 ¼	84 ¾	87 ⅛	94 ⅝	94 ⅛	94 ⅛	40 0	11 0	25 ⅜	E. b. N	fine
12	113 ¼	145 ¼		82 ¼		80 ⅞	83	82		87	94	94 ⅛	94 ⅛	40 0	11 0	2	E.	fine
13	113 ¼				81 ⅜		83	82	85		94	94	94 ⅛	40 0	11 0	25	N. E.	rain
14	113 ⅛			82 ⅜			83	82		87	94	94 ⅛	94	41 0	12 0	25	E. S. E.	fine
15	113 ⅛	146			81 ½		83	82			94	94 ¼	94 ¼	41 0	11 0	25	E. S. E.	rain
16	Sunday																N.	fair
17	113 ⅛			82 ½	81 ⅜		83	83		87 ½	94 ⅞	94 ¼	94 ¼	41 0	11 0	25	E. S. E.	rain
18	113 ¼						83 ⅛	83 ⅛			95	94 ⅜	94 ⅜	39 0	11 0	25 ½	S. E.	fair
19	113 ¼				81 ⅜		83	83			95	94 ⅜	94 ⅜	39 0	11 0	25 ½	S. W.	fair
20	113 ¼	146 ½			81 ¾	80 ⅞	83 ⅛	83 ¼	85	87 ¼	95	94 ⅜	93 ⅝	39 0	11 0	25 ½	W.	fair
21	113	146 ½				81	83 ⅛	83 ¼	85	87 ½	95	94 ⅜	94 ½	39 0	11 0	25 ½	W. N. W.	fair
22							83 ⅛	83 ¼	84 ¾	87 ⅝	95	94 ½	94 ½	39 0	11 0	25 ½	N.	fair
23	Sunday																N. W.	fair
24	113	146 ¼				81	83 ½	83	84 ¾	87 ½	95	94 ½	94 ½	39 0	11 0	25 ¼	N. W.	fair
25	113	146				81	83	83	84 ¾	87 ¼	95	94	94 ½	39	11 0	25	S. W.	fair
26	113	147				81	83	82	84 ¾	87 ¼	95	94	94 ½	39	12 0	25	N. N. W.	fair
27	120	147				81	83	82	84 ¾	87	95	94	94 ½	39	11 0	25	N. W.	fair

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office keeper,
facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Blanks and Prizes are bought and sold.

Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke	Reading	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat 30s odd to 37s	52s. to 101 5s	91 to 112s load	71 0s to 81 10s.	91 0s od load	101. 15s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qu	4s 8d bushel	4s 6d bushel	Hay per load 50 to 60s.
Barley 17s to 20s 6d	081s. to 2380d	15s to 30s qr	25s to 26 6d qr	17s to 19 qr	18s to 22 qr	14s to 17	16s to 8 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 4d	Straw from 36s. to 42s.
Oats [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17s 2d to 19	15s to 16 od	19s to 24	15s to 15 6d	2s to 2s 4d	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Coals 38s. per chald.
										Hops 2l. to 2l. 6s.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1764.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHATEVER tends to enflame, and to divide, is dangerous. It is in vain to imagine that our religion, civil liberties, trade, colonies, and dominion of the ſeas, can be ſecured by the terror of our arms, unleſs we apply a remedy to cure our inteſtine miſchiefs. Innumerable inſtances convince, that a country is to be ruined by dividing among themſelves, upon which no foreign force could make any impreſſion. Extremities, mutual affronts, and perſonal injuries, beget ſuch a hatred at laſt, as is never to be reconciled: And muſt either quite ſubvert the ſtate, or produce a total change of the conſtitution.

Therefore it has been, and ever muſt be acknowledged, a laudable attempt to moderate, to appeaſe, to reconcile, when there appears a tendency towards irreconcileable factions or oppoſitions; when parties run high; and when the public good ſeems to be in danger by private animoſities.

To reſtore order in a ſtate, where all has been in confuſion; vigilance in the public, where their intereſt has been neglected, and ſuffers: integrity and probity among thoſe, who have been long accuſtomed to corruption; or to lead ſuch into the plain ways of honeſty and truth, who have ſhewn their dexterity and abilities in the planning and enforcing of wrong and bad meaſures; to ſuppreſs faction in a country, where moſt of the great men, for many years have known no other road to honour and preferments; and to reconcile parties, when both perhaps think it their intereſt to remain divided, is difficult, but not out of the reach of human wiſdom; nor without example: In which we find, that as much and more than all this has been brought about by a wiſe and virtuous prince, aſſiſted with a good and faithful council.

Henry the Fourth of France, bleſſed with a mind nobly diſpoſed, full of virtuous thoughts, and tender inclinations towards his people, reconciled two parties, which had filled his kingdom with confuſion and civil war for almoſt forty years. In whom was realized the obſervation made of princes by Machiavel. — "It is an infallible rule, ſays that grand maſter in politicks, that a prince who has no wiſdom of his own, can never be well adviſed; and that good counſels proceed rather from the wiſdom of the prince, than the prince's wiſdom from the goodneſs of his councils." And Dr, Davenant is poſitive, that this obſervation holds truer in England than perhaps in other countries. — For, "not one inſtance can be given, that things have been well adminiſtered in the realm, when the ſovereign was defective in thoſe abilities of the mind, which are requiſite for empire."

The reaſon whereof is obvious from the nature of our government and its people. A free country, and a people jealous of their liberties, can never be ſatisfied, if any one ſubject ſhould engroſs the prince. A miniſter, without aſſociate in authority, has always been unfortunate. Wolſey, perhaps, the ableſt man that ever had ſuch a ſtation, ſunk at laſt under the weight of being a ſingle miniſter.

But as many muſt here participate, by way of council, in the derivative power, it requires the greater penetration and wiſdom in the prince, to judge amidſt theſe numbers. For though all have the ſame right inten-

tions towards their country, and the ſame zeal for the ſervice of their royal maſter, there will be a variety of opinions; and it requires a good underſtanding to form the beſt judgment upon their different advice; and much more ſo, when councils ſhall be ſuggeſted by ambition, intemperate zeal, and corrupt views, cloathed with artful profeſſions of fidelity and flowing eloquence.

For princes to be ſerved by a ſet of men without faults is impoſſible: For man will be bad, unleſs he be compelled to be good by ſome neceſſity. And this neceſſity of being good muſt be impoſed upon miniſters of ſtate and counſellors, by their ſovereigns, whoſe chief object and endeavours ſhould be to promote the honour and welfare of their dominions, and to gain the affections of their people. This is in princes the higheſt, and carries along with it all the other parts of wiſdom.

Miniſters of ſtate contribute very much to root out faction, and to ſettle the minds of the people, when their own conduct is irreproachable; when it manifeſtly appears by all their actions, that they take more care of the common intereſt than to build up their own fortunes; when they are not over greedy for themſelves; when they ſhew no endeavours to engroſs the prince, or to confine the royal favour only to their own private followers and creatures; when they do not ſo much conſider who are their perſonal friends, as who beſt love, and can beſt ſerve the public; when they have diſintereſted minds, clean hands, and ſuch undaunted ſpirits, as conſtantly to purſue what is right, and to avoid what is wrong, without regarding either to pleaſe or diſpleaſe, the great or little vulgar, with a courage that riſes from true ſenſe and ſolid virtue; when they deſire to have power and intereſt rather by their proper merits and endowments, than from the ſtation they are in; and when they are of ſuch a temper, that they can, like a Pitt and a Temple, with eaſe and ſatisfaction quit thoſe poſts, wherein they cannot be of ſervice to the public, or which they can no longer hold with their own honour.—Such miniſters only can cure and prevent civil diſſentions, add ſtrength to the prince, and luſtre to the court.

Therefore it is moſt ruinous both to the king and the ſubject, and to themſelves, wherever men of mean, or no abilities for government, venture to approach the throne, and ſteer the helm of ſtate. If they have not courage to face danger, nor prudence to avert it; if they cannot bear with the heats, follies, and paſſions of mankind; if they ſhrink under perils, and are too much elated with proſperity; if their genius be low and their thoughts high; if they have neither foreſight, quick apprehenſion, nor ſolid judgment; they ought not, they ſhould not preſume to take upon them the adminiſtration of the national affairs. Becauſe without excellent endowments, they deprive the prince of the confidence and affection of his ſubjects, provoke them to wrath by bad meaſures; and alſo, it is impoſſible for themſelves long to keep their ground in a free country, where the injured people are inquiſitive and jealous. Thus they may be called fortune's bubbles blown up, and ſuddenly blown down; and frequently have periſhed under the weight, which they were not ſtrong enough to bear. On the contrary, it is impoſſible to carry on a good and wiſe government, if he who acts well is not thoroughly perſuaded, that he ſhall be juſtified; and that intrigues, falſe inſinuations, and malicious whiſpers, ſhall never be ſuffered to bear him down, whoſe integrity is perfect, and whoſe conduct is without reproach.

I ſhall therefore take my leave of you for the preſent, with this obſervation: As it is not conſiſtent with the ſafety of princes, their wiſdom, nor, indeed, their duty to God, to let their perſonal kindneſs to private men go ſo far, as to defend miniſters, who, by their unſkilfulneſs, negligence, or, perhaps by high crimes, are become obnoxious to the whole people: ſo in ſuch caſes, heretofore, reſolute, wiſe, and virtuous princes, have not regarded who were the majority, but where truth lay, and how the common welfare might be beſt conſulted.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

A Miſtake having lately crept into the papers, relative to an inſcription on a tomb-ſtone in St. Pancras church-yard, ſaid to be *O. C. per bonam famam, &c.* and to have ſome reference

ference to Oliver Cromwell, I beg leave to ſet the matter right; the real ſtate of the caſe being as follows: On the ſtone which ſtands lower than thoſe about it, and near the foot way going to the ſouth door of the church, are engraven the letters and words following, *O. W.* (the W. in the centre of the O, like a kind of cypher) *per bonam famam & per infamiam, ob Jan.* 31. *An Dom.* 1699. *ætat* 86. *i. e.* "Obadiah, through evil report and good report, died 31 January, 1699, aged 86 years." This was no leſs a perſon than the famous Obadiah Walker, forty years fellow, and at length maſter of univerſity college, and if not the author of the Whole Duty of Man, he, beyond a doubt, corrected the ſheets of the firſt edition from the preſs, then lodging in a court near St. Swithin's church, Cannon-ſtreet. He was alſo author of a well received treatiſe on Education, of an excellent book on the Latin Particles, and of many tracts in the intereſt of the church of Rome. At the revolution he left the college, came to London, and was taken into the houſe of his generous and grateful pupil, Dr. John Radcliffe, and there continued till his death. He was buried, at the doctor's expence, in Pancras church-yard, and the aforementioned tomb-ſtone erected over his aſhes.

Mr. Walker frequently made uſe of all his rhetoric, and of every artifice his fertile mind could ſuggeſt, in order to reconcile the doctor to the church of Rome. Radcliffe was far from being the moſt patient man in the world; however he bore theſe attempts at his converſion, for ſome time, with much compoſure and ſatisfaction; but one evening, over a bottle, the attack was again renewed with more than ordinary vigour; the doctor put an end to the controverſy, in the following words: "My good old maſter you are welcome to my houſe, table, chariot, any thing; but you well know how I was born at Wakefield, bred up by my parents in the principles of the church of England, was taught to perſevere in the ſame by you at Oxford, and God d—n me if ever I forſake them in London." Iam, Sir, your, &c.

ARISTARCHUS.

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the late* WAR, *continued from p.* 392.

MARSHAL Daun being thus diſappointed of any junction with the imperial army, he received, towards the end of Oct. a reinforcement from Laudohn's army, who after having poſſeſſed himſelf of Schweidnitz as before mentioned, was in no danger of being attacked by the king of Pruſſia. With the aſſiſtance of this reinforcement, the marſhal reſolved to ſtorm Prince Henry's incampment, and on the 5th of November actually made himſelf maſter of ſeveral of the outpoſts, the Pruſſians after a brave defence having been obliged to retire; but theſe being reinforced by detachments from their camp, returned to the charge and recovered moſt of their poſts; ſo that the marſhal was obliged to retreat, and give over his deſign, which made him give up all hopes of being able to do any thing this campaign; therefore he preſently after put his army into quarters of cantonment in and about Dreſden. Upon this prince Henry likewiſe put his army into quarters of cantonment, with its left at Meiſſen, and its right a Katzenhauſen; and the army of the empire about the ſame time took up their winter-quarters with their left at Naumburg, and their right at Zwickaw; but this the Pruſſians thought was too near them, therefore as ſoon as the troops ſent to Pomerania returned, that is to ſay, on the 6th of January, 1762, a large body, under the generals Platen and Wunch, marched from the Pruſſian quarters towards Naumburg, upon whoſe approach the Imperialiſts every where retreated with precipitation, but not without ſome loſs, though not purſued to any diſtance by the Pruſſians, who contented themſelves with taking and holding poſſeſſion of Naumburg, Zeitz, Altenburg, and Zwickaw, by which they paſſed the reſt of the winter with more eaſe and greater plenty in their quarters.

Now to return to the armies under the king of Pruſſia and general Laudohn, as his Pruſſian majeſty could not think of beſieging Schweidnitz at ſo late a ſeaſon of the year, eſpecially

as

as Laudohn had poſſeſſed himſelf of a ſtrong camp near it, and as he could as little think of marching into Pomerania againſt the Ruſſians, whilſt Laudohn, with his army, was in Sileſia, therefore ſoon after the beginning of November he put his army into quarters of cantonment near Breſlau, and thereupon Laudohn cantoned his army likewiſe in and about Schweidnitz; after which his Pruſſian majeſty ſet out for Breſlaw, where he arrived on the 9th, in order to make a ſtrict enquiry into a conſpiracy that had been but juſt then by mere accident diſcovered, of which conſpiracy we had the following account publiſhed in our Gazette.

Magdebourg, Dec. 15. A Sileſian gentleman of the name of Wargotſch, who has an eſtate near Strehlen, came often to the Pruſſian camp, where he was well received by the king of Pruſſia, and by his officers. He informed himſelf with great exactneſs, of every thing that paſſed in the army, and particularly of the diſpoſition made of the troops in their quarters of cantonment; and, as the country thereabout was well known to him, he formed a project of ſurprizing his Pruſſian majeſty, in the night of the firſt of December, which was to have been executed in this manner: A ſmall body of reſolute cavalry were to penetrate, in the night, into the ſuburbs of Strehlen, where his Pruſſian majeſty lodged, to which they were immediately to ſet fire; and during the confuſion that this muſt neceſſarily occaſion, endeavour to ſeize and carry off the king of Pruſſia, which Wargotſch thought was very practicable, as the quarters were, at that time, ſlightly guarded.

The whole affair is reported to have been accidentally diſcovered by one of Wargotſch's own ſervants, who had often been employed to carry letters to a popiſh prieſt in a neighbouring village. Theſe letters were directed to an Auſtrian lieutenant colonel, and the prieſt had the care of tranſmitting them. The ſervant obſerving, when his maſter gave him the laſt letter, that he was uncommonly anxious about the ſafe delivery of it, and appearing to be in great agitation of mind, began to ſuſpect that he was employed in a dangerous ſervice; however he took the letter and promiſed to deliver it as uſual; but, inſtead of that, carried it directly to Strehlen, where he put it into the hands of Monſ. de Cruſemark, the adjutant general, who immediately ſent out two ſmall parties of dragoons to ſeize Wargotſch and the prieſt, who were both made priſoners, but eſcaped afterwards. The trial of Wargotſch, who has been cited to appear, is actually carrying on before the tribunal called the Ober Ampt, in Breſlaw.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

An ingenious and uſeful Book of Agriculture intitled, Eſſays on Huſbandry, &c. *has been lately publiſhed. We ſhall from thence give our Readers the two following Extracts, as one of them may be of advantage to this Iſland, and the other to our new Conqueſts in* America.

"THE Aphernouſli, or Arkennouſli of Switzerland, Trent, Carniola, &c. might probably thrive to great advantage in our bleak, barren, rocky, mountainous tracts of land: Even near the ſea, * and in north or north-eaſterly aſpects, where ſomething of this kind is much wanted. It is a ſpecies of pine or pinaſter which grows on alps, and in alpine countries, where one would think it impoſſible that any tree could vegetate and proſper. The timber is large, and has many uſes, eſpecially within doors, or under cover. The branches reſemble thoſe of the pitch-tree, commonly called ſpruce fir: But the cones are more round in the middle, being of a purpliſh colour

* *If the arkennouſli will not thrive near the ſea, there is, in particular, a maritime pine on the coaſts of Tuſcany near Piſa, and in many parts on the ſea-coaſts of France, Spain, and along the ſhores of the Adriatic, which well deſerves to be propagated where plantations of them are wanted on the ſea coaſt, or when other plantations there ſtand in need of being guarded and protected from ſharp air and boiſterious winds.*

The timber of this tree has many uſes. The tree itſelf affords its ſhare of reſin, and grows to a conſiderable ſize. There are three known ſorts in Europe.——Fine prints of them, cut on wood, may be ſeen in Matthioli's Commentary on Dioſcorides, l. i. *c.* 74. *and in Du Hamel's* traite des Arbres & Arbuſtes qui ſe cultivent en pleine terre, 4°. *tom. II. pl.* 28. *&c. a Par.* 1755.

lour ſhaded with black *. The bark of the trunk or bole of the tree is not reddiſh like the bark of a pine, but of a whitiſh caſt, like that of the fir. The huſk, or ſort of ſhell, which in cloſes the kernels, is eaſily cracked, and the kernels are covered with a brown ſkin which peels of: They are about as large as a common pea, triangular like buck-wheat, and white and ſoft as a blanched almond, of an oily agreeable taſte, but leaving in the mouth that ſmall degree of aſperity which is peculiar to wild fruits, and not unpleaſing. Theſe kernels make a part ſometimes in a Swiſs-deſert: —They ſupply the place of muſhroom-buttons in ragouts:—And are recommended alſo in conſumptive caſes on account of their balſamic oil.—— Wainſcoting, flooring, and other joiners work made with the planks of Aphernouſli, are of a finer grain, and more beautifully variegated than deal, and the ſmell of the wood is more agreeable. From this tree is extracted a white, odoriferous reſin. †

The Aphernouſli is of an healthy vigorous nature, and will bear removing when it is young, even in dry warm weather. The wood makes excellent firing in ſtoves, ovens, and kilns, but is dangerous to be uſed on the hearth or in grates, being apt to ſplinter and fly to a conſiderable diſtance.

That I may be as diſtinct as lies in my power, with relation to this valuable European tree, ‡ (at preſent little known to my ingenious countrymen, and not to be found in ſome of the beſt books on planting and gardening) it may be juſt worth while to obſerve, that it is the *pinus Cembra* of Mathioli and Linnæus, the *pinus foliis quinis* in Haller, the *larix Semper-virens* in the German Ephemeris, the *libanus Carpathius* of ſome writers, and the *pin a cinque feueilles*, No. 29, in Du Hamel —The common people in, and near Italy, ſometimes call it *cirmoli*. [See the PLATE.]

A poetical writer, in the laſt century, who was paſſionately fond of agriculture, appears to have painted a foreſt of mountain Aphernouſli's, with as much juſtice and ſublimity, as if he had ſketched out the deſcription at the feet of the *Swiſs-Alps*:

Sublimi feriunt rorantes vertice nubes. —
——*Quantum deſpiciunt montana cacumina valles,*
Tantum illæ *ſtantes in ſummo, montibus ipſis*
Altius aſſurgunt; ſic ſtabat turba gigantum,
Sic ſuperinjecta frondoſo Pelio Oſſa.
Stabant terrores ſuperum. §

——On foreſts, foreſts riſe,
Till the top branches touch the dewy ſkies.—
As Alpine cliffs o'erſhade the vales below,
So theſe hang nodding o'er th' aerial brow
Of Alps.—Earth's giants thus provok'd the fight,
[While Pelion groan'd o'er-pil'd with Oſſa's height]
A teror to the gods!——

Since writing thus far, I learn from good authority, that the Aphernouſli grows in great abundance on the moſt mountainous and coldeſt parts of the Briançonnois, where it is called, by the natives, Alviez. It bears ſome reſemblance to the white Canada-pine, which is better known in England by the name of Weymouth-pine."

And ſome pages further, the ſame author adds as follows:

"No part of natural hiſtory is leſs, ſtudied than the diſcovery of water-colours for miniature painting, waſhing prints and maps, and, above all, uſeful tinctures for dyers. Here opens a new field for the ingenious naturaliſt and chymiſt to walk in.——The American iſles are almoſt totally exhauſted of their indigo; and ſomething may ſoon be wanted by way of ſuccedaneum—Now many plants, ſays an ingenious foreigner ‖ (that, like the anil and

* *This tree is not called ſpruce from the German word, which ſignifies Pruſſian, but becauſe the French in Canada gave it the name of la Peruſſe.——The leaves of it are put into beer.*

† *The curious reader may conſult, on this and the like occaſions, a very ſcarce piece, De Arboribus Coniferis, written about 200 years ago, by Pietro Belloni, or rather Belon; for I am inclined to think he was a Frenchman.*

‡ *There is a moſt beautiful print of the aphernouſli, cut on wood, in Du Hamel's*
§ *Couleius de plantis*, l. vi.
Traite des Arbres & Arbuſtes, &c. *tom. II. pl. xxxii.*

‖ *Reflexions ſur l'Agriculture*, 1760, 8*vo. p.* 27. [Ecrites par un gentilhomme dans le Service d'une cour de l'Allemagne.]

and * ſeveral others, contain a deep green juice) have in them likewiſe a blue tincture, if we could diſcover the means, by a proper fermentation, of diſcharging a certain yellow caſt that eclipſes the blue.

Of the prime ſort of indigo, a native of Mexico, which is held in the higheſt eſteem, I am not enabled to give the reader a true drawing; nor can I ſay that any attempts have been made to raiſe it, either in our colonies or the French ones. But there is a ſecond very uſeful ſort (and concerning this more ſhall be ſaid immediately) which, I believe, grows wild in South Carolina, as well as in Louiſiana, and ſome of the better parts of Canada.†—Now, provided the Gautimalla, or Mexican, ſort, may not happen to ſucceed in this our newly-acquired country, or in caſe it requires more care than planters are willing to beſtow, then the wild indigo (for I give it this name in contradiſtinction to the manured cultivated Guatimalla-Indigo) may be raiſed and encouraged in Canada without the leaſt fear of ill ſucceſs; which may be proved, if it were neceſſary, beyond all contradiction.

The French coloniſts of Canada (whilſt they had opportunity) were very remiſs in this reſpect; for, inſtead of beſtowing due culture on ther own native plant, they have without variation, procured ſeeds from the iſlands.

It is much to be believed, that the indigo-plants, on the continent of Louiſiana and Mexico, are of the ſame kind. My reaſon is, they are reported to agree in ſize, juicineſs, and a more lively colour in their green leaves.

We have here given a faithful repreſentation of the native indigo-plant of North America, drawn upon the ſpot by M. du Pratz. [See the PLATE.]

But however, ſetting aſide the raiſing of this ſort of Indigo which I have called wild, merely from compliance with the common manner of ſpeaking, as it has never been cultivated by juſt rules of art, it may ſufficiently reward our coloniſts, till ſuch time as ingenious cultivators from England have examined more thoroughly into the matter, to raiſe, what is more generally called, the wild indigo of the French and Britiſh iſlands.

This plant affords a colour very nearly equal to that of the other. Being of an hardy nature, no great attention is required in its culture; and, as it is a larger plant, will produce equal profit to the proprietor, with ſmall expence and leſs care.‡

I am convinced that one of the moſt advantageous methods of raiſing an indigo-plantation is to manage it as lucerne is ſometimes managed, that is to ſay, drill the ſeeds in lines, with intervals of three feet four inches, keep the field tree from weeds, and make uſe of the hoe-plough thrice a year. This will produce a larger and finer crop than by making the rows fifteen inches aſunder, which is the common practice in the Engliſh and French iſlands.

An acre of rich land well managed, will, as I am informed, afford 500lb. weight of indigo in twelve months, and ten Engliſh labourers are ſufficient to manage twenty acres, and employ themſelves occaſionally on other matters.

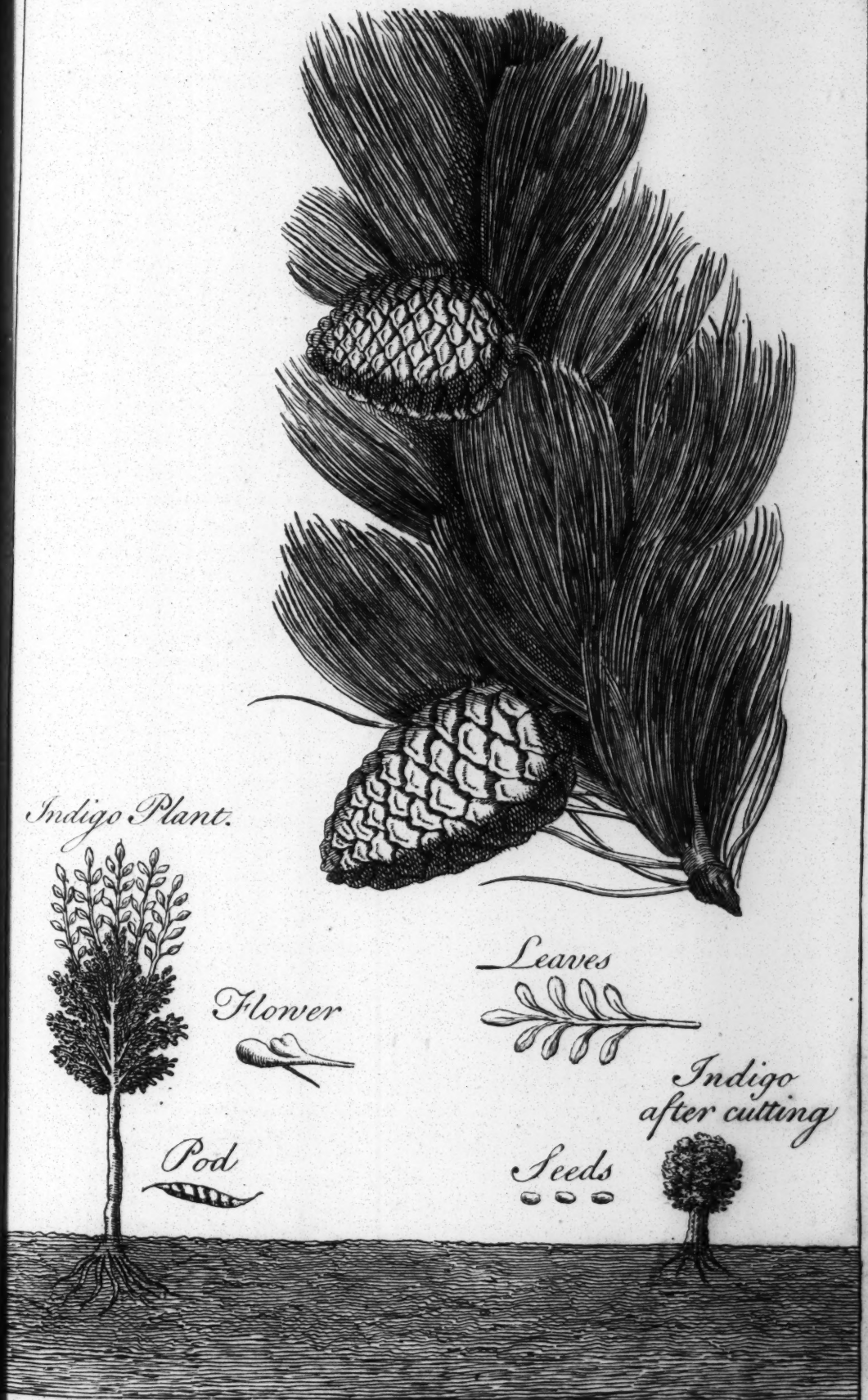
The

* *Anil is the old Engliſh name for the indigo-plant. See the index to Lovel's Herbal, printed in* 1659. *Morriſon alſo gives the ſame name to indigo in his book of plants, publiſhed at Oxford in the laſt century. Linnæus calls this plant* indigofera.

† *The writer of theſe Eſſays is ſenſible that many of the vegetables taken notice of in this article relating to Canada, are, at preſent, only natives of Louiſiana; but flatters himſelf, that he is ſo far experienced in matters of culture, as to pronounce that almoſt any vegetable which flouriſhes in Louiſiana, may, with due care and management, be cultivated ſucceſsfully in the better parts of Canada: And here, by Canada, he means all the land which the Engliſh formerly claimed under the denomination of Carolana.*

‡ *There is alſo a little ſhrub called the baſtard-indigo* (amorpha, Linnæi) *which many have thought may be raiſed in England in an open garden; more, perhaps, for curioſity and its ſingular appearance, than as any object of real advantage. Some of theſe plants in France, though expoſed to the air, ſupported the winters of* 1753 *and* 1754. *It is true, many of the branches were deſtroyed by the ſeverity of the ſeaſon, but the plants puſhed forth with vigour at ſpring, and formed an agreeable buſh. In the cold ſeaſon it may not be amiſs to ſpread ſome mulch over the roots.*

A Branch of the APHERNOUSLI-TREE



10
45
FEB

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, *being the third ſeſſion of the twelfth Parliament of* Great Britain, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 398.

THEIR title to this freedom is founded upon the common law, and conſequently is a ſtronger title than they can acquire by any order they can make: They may explain it by an order of their houſe, but it can neither be increaſed nor diminiſhed by any method but by an act of parliament, and they took care that it ſhould not be diminiſhed by the above mentioned act of the 12th of King William; therefore I was ſurprized to hear, that a proteſt was entered upon their journals againſt their agreeing to the reſolutions of the commons relating to ſeditious libels; for if an indictment ſhould be found, or an information filed, againſt a peer for writing and publiſhing a ſeditious libel, will any one ſay, that he could by that reſolution be compelled by impriſonment to appear? I am convinced, no court in the kingdom would think ſo: If he did not appear, they would proceed againſt his eſtate as uſual by ſummons and diſtreſs infinite; but would never think of attaching his perſon, as this reſolution does not in the leaſt incroach upon the privilege of peerage; but I ſhall hereafter have occaſion to conſider ſeditious or ſcandalous libels and ſuch petty crimes, for ſome new law, or ſome explanation or amendment of the ſaid act of the 12th of King William, does ſeem to be neceſſary, as privilege of parliament is now come to be perpetual.

Though this affair with regard to Mr. Wilkes himſelf was now over, yet it occaſioned ſome farther proceedings in this ſeſſion, which I ſhall take notice of after I have given an account of the two grand committees of ſupply, and of ways and means, the former of which was eſtabliſhed on the 25th of November, and was from thence continued, by ſeveral adjournments, to the 6th of April inclusive, and the reſolutions of the ſaid committee, as agreed to by the houſe, were as followeth.

DECEMBER 5.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1. That there be granted to his majeſty, for the marriage portion of her royal highneſs the Princeſs Auguſta, his majeſty's ſiſter - - -	80000	0	0
2. That 16000 men be employed for the ſea ſervice, for 1764, including 4287 marines.			
3. That a ſum not exceeding 4l. *per* man *per* month be allowed for maintaining them for thirteen months, including ordnance for ſea ſervice - -	832000	0	0
	912000	0	0

DECEMBER 6.

1. That a number of land forces, including 2739 invalids, amounting to 17532 effective men, commiſſion and non-commiſſion officers included, be employed for 1764.			
2. For defraying the charge of the ſaid number of men, for guards, garriſons, and other his majeſty's land forces in Great Britain, Guernſey and Jerſey, for 1764, *That there be granted to his majeſty a ſum not exceeding* *	617704	17	10 $\frac{7}{8}$
3. For maintaining his majeſty's forces and garriſons in the plantations, including thoſe in garriſon at Minorca and Gibraltar, and for proviſions for the garriſons of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Quebec, for 1764	372774	6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
4. For the pay of the general, and general ſtaff officers, in Great Britain, for 1764 - - -	11322	7	3

* *The words in Italics are to be repeated at the end of every reſolution, except the firſt of January 27th, and the ſecond of April 7th.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
5. Upon account, for the reduced officers of his majeſty's land forces and marines for 1764 -	30188	18	0
6. Upon account, for the reduced officers of his majeſty's landforces, reduced and diſbanded in the year 1763, and ſuch as are to be reduced and diſbanded in the year 1764	125455	13	0
7. For defraying the charge for allowances to the ſeveral officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe guards, and regiment of horſe, reduced, and to the ſuper-annuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe guards for 1764 - - - -	2605	15	0
8. To enable his majeſty to defray the charge of the ſubſidies due to the duke of Brunſwick, purſuant to treaties, for the year 1764 - -	43901	3	$7\frac{5}{11}$
9. For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to ſea and marine officers, for 1764 - -	398568	11	9
10. For carrying on the building of four houſes for the officers of the hoſpital lately erected at Plymouth -	3000	0	0
11. Upon account, to be applied by the commiſſioners or governors of Greenwich hoſpital, for the ſupport and relief of ſeamen worn out and become decrepit in the ſervice of their country, who ſhall not be provided for within the hoſpital	10000	0	0
12. For the charge of the office of ordnance, for land ſervice for 1764 - -	173080	8	6
13. For defraying the expence of ſervices performed by the ſaid office, and not provided for by parliament, in 1763	52359	8	1
	1840961	9	$6\frac{7}{11}$

JANUARY 19.

Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his majeſty's ſhips for 1764	200,000	0	0

JANUARY 27.

1. That proviſion be made for enabling his majeſty to ſatisfy all ſuch bills, payable in courſe of the navy and victualling offices, and for tranſports, made out on or before the 31ſt of December 1762, as were not converted into annuities, after the rate of 4 l. *per cent. per ann.* in purſuance of an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, amounting to	179229	6	6
2. Towards enabling the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſæum, to carry on the execution of the truſt repoſed in them by parliament - - -	2000	0	0
	181229	6	6

FEBRUARY 2.

Towards enabling the commiſſioners for putting in execution an act made in the ſecond year of his majeſty's reign, intitled, *An act for paving, &c. the ſtreets of Weſtminſter, &c.* more effectually to perform the truſts repoſed in them, one ſum, part thereof, not exceeding 5000l. to be paid to the ſaid commiſſioners, on or before the 5th of April, 1764, and another ſum, not exceeding 5000l. the other part thereof, to be paid to them, on or before the 5th of April, 1765	10000	0	0

FEBRUARY 6.

For paying off, and diſcharging the exchequer bills made out, by virtue of an act paſſed laſt ſeſſion, intitled, *An act for raiſing a certain ſum of money by loans or exchequer bills, for 1763, and for further appropriating, &c.* and charged upon the firſt aids or ſupplies to be granted in this ſeſſion	1800000	0	0

MARCH 1.

1. To replace to the ſinking fund the like ſum iſſued thereout, for the half year's payment due the 29th of Septem-			

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
ber 1763, on the annuities after the rate of 4*l. per cent. per ann.* granted in reſpect of certain navy, victualling, and tranſport bills, and ordnance debentures, delivered in and cancelled, purſuant to an act made in the laſt ſeſſion	69671	1	2
2. To replace to the ſinking fund the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency on the 5th of July, 1763, of the ſeveral rates and duties upon offices and penſions, and upon houſes, and upon windows or lights, which were made a fund by an act of the 31ſt of the reign of his late majeſty, for paying annuities to the bank of England, in reſpect of five millions borrowed towards the ſupply of 1758	41223	1	6
3. To replace to the ſinking fund the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency on the 10th of October, 1763, of the ſeveral additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry, which were made a fund, by an act of the laſt ſeſſion, for paying annuities, in reſpect of 3500000 l. borrowed towards the ſupply of 1763 - -	36699	15	4 ½
4. To make good to his majeſty the like ſum, which has been iſſued, by his majeſty's orders, in purſuance of the addreſſes of this houſe - - -	7350	0	0
5. For defraying the extraordinary expences of his majeſty's land forces, and other ſervices, incurred between the 20th of February, 1763, and the 25th of December following, and not provided for by parliament -	823876	12	2 ¾
6. (Out of the monies or ſavings remaining of the grant in laſt ſeſſion, for pay of the troops of the duke of Brunſwick, and for ſubſidies, and of the grants in ſeveral former ſeſſions, for defraying the charge of five battalions, ſerving in the late army in Germany, with a corps of artillery) towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majeſty's land forces, and other ſervices, incurred from the 20th of February, 1763, to the 25th of December following, and not provided for by parliament -	102469	19	3 9/11
7. (Out of certain ſavings of public monies, and out of monies ariſen by the ſale of his majeſty's ſtores in Germany and Portugal, which have been paid to the paymaſter general of his majeſty's land forces) towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majeſty's land forces, and other ſervices, incurred from the 20th of February, 1763, to the 25th of December following, and not provided for by parliament	61088	4	0
8. Upon account, towards defraying the charge of out-penſioners of Chelſea hoſpital, for 1764 -	103794	2	0
9. To make good a deficiency in the ſum voted laſt ſeſſion, upon account, towards defraying the charge of out-penſioners of Chelſea hoſpital for 1763 - -	18331	17	11
10. For the paying of penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers of his majeſty's land forces and marines, as died upon the eſtabliſhment of half-pay in Great-Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of December, 1716, for 1764 - - - -	1696	0	0
11. Upon account, for maintaining and ſupporting the civil eſtabliſhment of Nova Scotia, for 1764 -	5703	14	11
12. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from the 24th of June, 1763, to the 24th of June, 1764 - - -	4031	8	8
13. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of Eaſt Florida, and other incidental expences			

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
attending the ſame, from the 24th of June, 1763, to the 24th of June, 1764. - -	5700	0	0
14. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of Weſt Florida, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from the 24th of June, 1763, to the 24th of June, 1764 - - -	5700	0	0
15. Upon account, for defraying the expence attending general ſurveys of his majeſty's dominions in North America, for 1764	1818	9	0
16. To be applied towards encouraging and enabling John Blake, Eſq; further to carry into execution the plan concerted by him, for the better ſupplying the cities of London and Weſtminſter with fiſh at moderate rates - -	2500	0	0
	1291654	6	1 3/4

MARCH 13.

1. Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy	650000	0	0
2. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the ſervice of 1763 - - -	129489	0	3
	779489	0	3

MARCH 19.

For paying a bounty, for 1764, of 2s. 6d. *per* day to fifteen chaplains, and of 2s. *per* day to fifteen more chaplains, who have ſerved longeſt on board his majeſty's ſhips of war, provided it appears, by the books of the ſaid ſhips, that they have been actually borne and muſtered thereon, for the ſpace of four years, during the late war with France and Spain; and provided likewiſe, that ſuch chaplains do not enjoy the benefit of ſome eccleſiaſtical living, or preferment, from the crown, or otherwiſe, of the preſent annual value of 50l.	1231	17	6

MARCH 22.

1. To enable the commiſſioners appointed by virtue of an act made in the ſecond year of the preſent reign, intitled, *An act for veſting certain lands, &c.* to make compenſation to the ſeveral owners and proprietors of ſuch lands, &c. in the counties of Kent, Suſſex, and Southampton, as have been purchaſed for the purpoſes mentioned in the ſaid act, and for damages done to the lands adjacent -	545	15	9
2. Upon account for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, for one year, beginning the 25th of March, 1764 *e* -	80000	0	0
	80545	15	0

APRIL 2.

To make good the intereſt of the ſeveral principal ſums to be paid in purſuance of the ſaid *act for veſting certain lands, &c.* to the 24th of June 1764 - - -	103	13	9 1/2

APRIL 5.

1. Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hoſpital, to maintain and educate ſuch children, as were received into the ſaid hoſpital, on, or before the 25th of March, 1760, from the 31ſt of December, 1763 excluſive, to the 31ſt of December, 1764, inclusive; and to be iſſued and paid, for the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatſoever -	38347	10	0
2. To be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa	20000	0	0
3. To enable his majeſty to make good to Samuel Touchet of London, merchant, all the expence he has incurred in fitting out ſeveral veſſels employed in the late ſucceſsful expedition for the reduction of the French forts and ſettlements in the river Senegal, and to ſatisfy to him all claims and de-			

mands

mands whatſoever, on the commiſſioners of his majeſty's navy, or on any officer, or officers, employed in the ſaid expedition, for ſuch of the ſaid veſſels as were loſt, or taken into his majeſty's ſervice - - - -	7000	0	0
	65347	10	0
APRIL 7.			
1. Upon account, towards diſcharging ſuch unſatisfied claims and demands for expences incurred during the late war in Germany, as appear to be due by the reports of the commiſſioners appointed by his majeſty, for examining and ſtating ſuch claims and demands -	329093	17	4
2. That the ſum of 170906 l. 2 s. 8 d. ariſing from certain ſavings made upon the non-effective accounts of ſeveral regiments, and reſerved in the office of the paymaſter general, be granted to his majeſty, upon account, towards diſcharging ſuch unſatisfied claims and demands for expences, incurred during the late war in Germany, as appear to be due by the reports of the ſaid commiſſioners - -	170906	2	8
3. On account, towards aſſiſting his majeſty to grant a reaſonable ſuccour in money to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, purſuant to treaty - - -	50000	0	0
	550000	0	0
Sum total of the ſupplies granted in this ſeſſion	7712562	18	7 $\frac{2}{5}$

And now with regard to the proviſions made for raiſing theſe ſupplies I muſt obſerve, that on the 5th of December, after the houſe had agreed to the reſolutions of the committee of ſupply, which were that day reported, it was reſolved, that the houſe would, on the 7th, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of ways and means for raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty; from which time the ſaid committee was, by order, continued from time to time, to the 9th of April, and came to the following reſolutions, which were, upon the report, agreed to by the houſe, as follows:

DECEMBER 8.

1. That the duties on malt, &c. be continued to the 24th of June, 1765, 750,000 l.

2. That a land tax of 4s. in the pound be raiſed, in the uſual manner, for one year, from the 25th of March, 1764, 2037854 l. 19s. 11d.

FEB. 6.

That all perſons intereſted in, or intitled unto, ſuch of the bills payable in courſe of the navy or victualling offices, or for tranſports, made out on or before the 31ſt day of December 1762, as have not been converted into annuities, after the rate of 4 l. *per centum per annum*, in purſuance of an act of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, who ſhall, on or before the firſt day of March next, carry the ſame (after having had the intereſt, due thereupon to the 25th day of March 1763 incluſive, computed and marked upon the ſaid bills, at the navy or victualling office reſpectively) to the treaſurer of his majeſty's navy, to be marked and certified, by him or his paymaſter, to the governor and company of the bank of England, ſhall be intitled unto, and have an annuity, transferrable at the bank of England, for the principal and intereſt due on the ſaid bills, after the rate of 4 l. *per centum per annum*, commencing from the ſaid 25th day of March 1763, in lieu of all other intereſt, until redeemed by parliament, the ſaid annuities to be charged upon the ſinking fund, and the ſums which ſhall be iſſued out of the ſinking fund, for payment of the ſaid annuities, to be, from time to time, replaced out of the next aids to be granted in parliament.

FEB. 9.

That the propoſal of the bank, for advancing the ſum of one million on exchequer bills: and for paying the ſum of 110000 l. into the exchequer, upon ſuch terms and conditions as are therein mentioned, be accepted, 1,110000 l.

FEB. 21.

1. That the act 9 Geo. II. chap. 37. is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

nued. 2. That the act of 4 Geo. II. chap. 29, is near expiring, and fit to be continued. 3. That ſo much of an act of 8 Geo. I. chap. 12. as relates to the importation of wood and timber, and of the goods commonly called lumber, therein particularly enumerated, from any of his majeſty's plantations or colonies in America, free from all cuſtoms and impoſitions whatſoever, is near expiring and fit to be continued.

MARCH 10.

1. That a duty of 2l. 19s. 9d, ſterling money, *per* hundred weight, avoirdupois, be laid upon all foreign coffee, imported from any place (except from Great Britain) into the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America. 2. That a duty of ſix pence, ſterling money, *per* pound weight, avoirdupois, be laid upon all foreign indico, imported into the ſaid colonies and plantations. 3. That a duty of 7l. ſterling money, *per* ton, be laid upon all wine of the growth of the Madeiras, or of any other iſland or place, lawfully imported from the reſpective place of the growth of ſuch wine, into the ſaid colonies and plantations. 4. That a duty of 10s. ſterling money, *per* ton, be laid upon all Portugal, Spaniſh, or any other wine (except French wine) imported from Great Britain, into the ſaid colonies and plantations. 5. That a duty of 2s. ſterling money, *per* pound weight, avoirdupois, be laid upon all wrought ſilks, Bengals, and ſtuffs mixed with ſilk or Herba, of the manufacture of Perſia, China, or Eaſt-India, imported from Great-Britain, into the ſaid colonies and plantations. 6. That a duty of 2s. and ſixpence, ſterling money, *per* piece, be laid upon all callicoes, painted, dyed, printed, or ſtained, in Perſia, China or Eaſt-India, imported from Great Britain into the ſaid colonies and plantations. 7. That a duty of 3s. ſterling money, per piece, be laid upon all foreign linen cloth, called Cambrick, and upon all French lawns imported from Great Britain, into the ſaid colonies and plantations. 8. That a duty of 7s. ſterling money, *per* hundred weight averdupois, be laid upon all coffee, ſhipped in any Britiſh colony or plantation in America, being the place of the growth thereof, in order to be exported or conveyed to any other place, except to Great Britain. 9. That a duty of one half penny, ſterling money, per pound weight avoirdupois, be laid upon all pimento ſhipped in any britiſh colony or plantation in America, being the place of the growth thereof, in order to be exported or conveyed to any other place except to Great Britain. 10. That an act, made in the 6th Geo. II. chap, 13. be continued until the 30th of September 1764. 11. That the ſaid act be, with amendments, made perpetual, from the 29th day of September 1764. 12. That, from and after the ſaid 29th day of September, 1764, in lieu of the duty granted by the ſaid act upon molaſſes and ſyrups, a duty of three pence ſterling money *per* gallon, be laid upon all molaſſes and ſyrups of the growth, product, or manufacture, of any foreign American colony or plantation imported into the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America 13. That the produce of all the ſaid duties, and alſo of the duties which ſhall from and after the ſaid 29th day of September 1764 be raiſed, by virtue of the ſaid act, made in the ſixth year of the reign of his ſaid late majeſty king George the ſecond, be paid into the receipt of his majeſty's exchequer, and there reſerved, to be from time to time diſpoſed of by parliament, towards defraying the neceſſary expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring, the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America. 14. That, towards further defraying the ſaid expences, it may be proper to charge certain ſtamp duties in the ſaid colonies and plantations. 15. That there be not any drawback allowed of any part of the rate or duty commonly called the old ſubſidy upon any foreign goods (except wines) of the growth, production, or manufacture, of Europe, or the Eaſt Indies, exported from this kingdom, to the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America. 16. That there be not any drawback allowed of any part of any rate or duty upon any white callicoes, or foreign linens, exported from this kingdom, to the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America. 17. That the duties impoſed in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, by an act made in the 25th Year of the reign of king Charles the ſecond, intitled, *an act for the encouragement of the Greenland and Eaſtland trades, and for the better ſecuring the*

plantation trade, be declared to be ſterling Money. 18. That the importation of rum and ſpirits, of the produce or manufacture of any foreign American colony or plantation, into the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, be prohibited. 19. That the annuities, granted *anno* 1761, for a certain term of 99 Years, from the 5th day of January 1761, transferrable at the bank of England, be, from the 5th day of January 1764, with the conſent of the ſeveral proprietors, added to and made a joint ſtock with, the annuities which were granted *anno* 1762, for a certain term of 98 years, from the 5th day of January, 1762, transferrable at the Bank of England; and that the charges and expences thereof be charged upon, and paid out of, the ſinking fund, in the ſame and like manner as thoſe of the ſaid annuities granted *anno* 1762, are paid and payable; and that ſuch perſons as ſhall not, on or before the 1ſt day of June, 1764, ſignify their diſſent in books to be opened at the bank of England for that purpoſe, ſhall be deemed and taken to aſſent thereto. 20. That the 3 *per cent* annuities, granted *anno* 1761, in reſpect of the ſum of twelve millions borrowed towards the ſupply of the year 1761, together with the charges and expences attending the ſame, be, with the like conſent of the ſeveral proprietors thereof, charged upon and made payable out of, the ſinking fund. 21. That all the monies that have ariſen, ſince the 5th day of January 1764, or that ſhall and may hereafter ariſe, of the produce of the additional duty upon ſtrong beer and ale, which was made a fund for payment of the 3 *per cent.* annuities, granted in reſpect of the ſum of twelve millions borrowed by virtue of an act 1 Geo. III. towards the ſupply of the year 1761, and alſo of the annuities for a certain term of 99 years, granted in reſpect of the ſame ſum, be carried to, and made part of, the ſinking fund. 22. That, towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be iſſued and applied the ſum of two millions, out of ſuch monies, as ſhall or may ariſe of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, or overplus monies, and other revenues, compoſing the fund commonly called the ſinking fund. 2,000,000l.

MARCH 13.

1. That an additional duty of 1l. 2s. ſterling money, *per* hundred weight avoirdupois, be laid upon all white or clayed ſugars, of the produce or manufacture of any foreign American colony or plantation imported into any Britiſh colony or plantation in America. 2. That the produce of the ſaid additional duty be paid into the receipt of his majeſty's exchequer, and there reſerved to be, from time to time, diſpoſed of by parliament, towards defraying the neceſſary expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring, the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America. 3. That upon all wines (except French wines) exported as merchandize; from this kingdom, to the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, a drawback be allowed of all the duties paid on the importation of ſuch wines, except 3l. 10s. *per* ton, part of the additional duty of 4l. *per* ton, granted by an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament; and alſo except ſuch part of the duties paid upon wines, imported by ſtrangers or aliens, or in foreign ſhips, as exceeds what would have been payable upon ſuch wines, if the ſame had been imported by Britiſh ſubjects and in Britiſh ſhips. 4. That no allowance be made for leakage, upon the importation of any wines into this kingdom, unleſs ſuch wines be imported directly from the place of their growth, or from the uſual place of their firſt ſhipping, except only Madeira wines, imported from any of the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America, or from the Eaſt Indies. 5. That any perſon, or perſons, be permitted to import, in ſhips belonging to his majeſty's ſubjects, whale fins, taken from whales caught, by any of his majeſty's ſubjects, in the gulph or river of St. Lawrence, or in any ſeas on the coaſts of any of his majeſty's colonies in America, without paying any cuſtom, ſubſidy, or duty, for the ſame (other than and except the rate or duty commonly called the old ſubſidy) for the term of ſeven years, from the 25th day of December, 1763.

MARCH 15.

1. That the perſons intereſted in, or intitled unto, all or any of the bills payable in courſe of the navy or victualling offices, or for tranſports, made out on or before the 31ſt of December 1762, which in purſuance of a reſolution of this houſe of the 6th of February laſt, have been delivered to

to the treaſurer of his majeſty's navy, in order to be converted into annuities, as mentioned in the ſaid reſolution, and who, inſtead of ſuch annuities, ſhall chuſe to receive the principal and intereſt due on ſuch bills to the time of the payment thereof, and ſhall, in books to be opened for that purpoſe, at the office of the ſaid treaſurer, expreſs their conſent thereunto, on or before the thirty-firſt day of this preſent inſtant March, ſhall be intitled to receive ſuch principal and intereſt in diſcharge of the ſaid bills, out of the money granted to his majeſty in this ſeſſion of parliament, towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy, upon their delivering up the notes or receipts iſſued for the ſame, in like manner as if they had not delivered the ſaid bills to the treaſurer of his majeſty's navy, according to the reſolution of this houſe of the 6th of February laſt; and that ſuch of the ſaid bills for and in reſpect whereof ſuch conſent ſhall not be ſo expreſſed on or before the thirty-firſt day of this preſent inſtant March, be converted into annuities as mentioned in the ſaid reſolution, and conſolidated with the annuities granted by an act of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, to ſatisfy certain navy, victualling and tranſport bills, and ordnance debentures. 2. That the duties now payable upon beaver ſkins imported into Great Britain, from his majeſty's dominions in America, do ceaſe, determine, and be no longer paid. 3. That, in lieu of the ſaid former duties there be granted to his majeſty a duty of one penny, to be paid upon the importation of every beaver ſkin into Great Britain, from his majeſty's dominions in America. 4. That there be granted to his majeſty a duty of 7d. upon each beaver ſkin, or piece of ſuch ſkin, exported from Great Britain. 5. That there be granted to his majeſty a duty of 1s. 6d. *per* pound, for all beaver wool exported from Great Britain. 6. That the ſaid duties be made applicable to the ſame purpoſes, to which the former duties upon beaver ſkins were applied. 7. That no drawback be allowed upon beaver ſkins exported from Great Britain.

MARCH 22.

1. That there be raiſed by loans or exchequer bills, to be charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in the next ſeſſion, and ſuch exchequer bills, if not diſcharged, with intereſt thereupon, on or before the 5th of April, 1765, to be exchanged and received in payment, in ſuch manner as exchequer bills have uſually been exchanged, and received in payment the ſum of 800000 l. 2. That the ſum of 3497 l. 9 s. 9 d. remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, being the ſurplus of the ſeveral duties upon beer and ale, granted by an act of the firſt of his majeſty's reign, after ſatisfying all charges and incumbrances thereupon, to the 5th of January, 1764, be iſſued and applied, towards making good the ſupply granted in this ſeſſion. 3. That ſuch part of the ſum of 150000 l. granted in the laſt ſeſſion for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, for one year, beginning the 25th of March, 1763, as ſhall remain in the receipt of the exchequer, after the ſaid charge is ſatisfied, be iſſued and applied, towards raiſing the ſupply granted in this ſeſſion. 4. That the act of the 5th of Geo. II. chap. 28. is near expiring and fit to be continued. 5. That the act of the 6th of Geo. II. chap. 33, is near expiring and fit to be continued. 6. That the act of the 22d of Geo II. chap. 45. is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

As the produce of many of theſe reſolutions cannot now be certainly known, I ſhall briefly ſtate the produce of ſuch of them as can now be aſcertained as follows:

By the two reſolutions of December the 8th	2787854	19	11
By the reſolution of February the 9th	1110000	0	0
By the 22d reſolution of March the 10th	2000000	0	0
By the firſt and ſecond reſolutions of March the 22d	803497	9	9
Sum total of the liquidated proviſions made by the committee of ways and means	6701352	9	8
Deficiency to be made good by the unknown produce of the other proviſions, or by ſome future ſeſſion of parliament	1011210	8	11½

Towards

Towards making good this deficiency ſomething will probably ariſe from the third reſolution of March the 22d, as all the regiments of militia that were in actual ſervice were diſmiſſed ſoon after the 25th of March, 1763; and there will be ſome ſaving upon the 6th reſolution of the committee of ſupply agreed to December the 6th, as ſeveral of the reduced officers have already been put upon whole pay, and more may, before the end of the year, if any new vacancies ſhould happen. Then, as to the firſt reſolution of the committee of ſupply agreed to January 27th, we have reaſon to think that the whole will be ſaved; for as navy bills ſold at 10l. *per cent.* diſcount, at the end of March, 1764, and the loweſt of our 4l. *per cent.* annuities then ſold for above 93l. *per cent.* every man could get at the rate of 3 if not 4l. *per cent.* profit, by converting his navy bills into 4l. *per cent.* annuities, from whence we may preſume, that no part, or but a very ſmall part, of the ſum granted by this reſolution was ever called for. This, indeed, increaſed our national debt, but it diminiſhed the ſum total of the ſupplies, and conſequently it diminiſhes this deficiency. But ſtill a deficiency of about 800000l. will remain to be made good by the taxes now impoſed upon our colonies and plantations in America; and whether the annual produce of theſe taxes will amount to ſuch a large ſum is very much to be doubted; for as the ſtamp duty, propoſed by the 14th reſolution of March the 10th, has not been enacted, the other taxes to be raiſed in America are all to be raiſed by way of cuſtoms or duties upon importation, and not by way of exciſe; and therefore, I am afraid, that many difficulties will occur in raiſing them, in countries where ſmuggling is ſo practicable, and where it may perhaps be found difficult to get juries to condemn.

For this reaſon it may be ſuppoſed, that a conſiderable part of this deficiency muſt remain to be made good out of the firſt aids, or ſupplies, to be granted in the next ſeſſion, over and above the 800000l. raiſed by loans or exchequer bills, by virtue of the firſt reſolution of the committee of ways and means, agreed to March the 22d; and out of the firſt aids, or ſupplies, to be granted for the ſervice of the year 1766, the million raiſed by exchequer bills pledged to the bank by virtue of the reſolution of the ſaid committee of February the 9th, muſt be paid off; becauſe after the 5th of April, 1766, they may be paid to, and muſt be received as ready money by, any receiver or collector of the public revenue; ſo that, beſide the two millions taken from the ſinking fund, we have really contracted a new debt of 2811000l. as follows:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
By the above ſtated deficiency of ways and means	1011000	0	0
By the exchequer bills pledged to the bank	1000000	0	0
And by the exchequer bills, to be provided for next ſeſſion	800000	0	0
Total -	2811000	0	0

But then we have paid off a very large ſum of old debts, beſide providing for the current ſervice, as follows:

By the 8th and 13th reſolutions of December the 6th	96260	11	8
By the firſt reſolution of January the 27th -	179229	6	6
By the reſolution of February the 6th - -	1800000	0	0
By the firſt ſeven and the 9th reſolutions of March the 1ſt	1160710	11	5
By the firſt and ſecond reſolutions of March the 13th	779481	0	3
By the firſt reſolution of March the 22d	545	15	0
By the reſolution of April the 2d - -	103	13	9
By the third reſolution of April 5th - -	7000	0	0
And by the three reſolutions of April the 7th	550000	0	0
Total of debts paid off -	4573330	18	7

And if we deduct this ſum from the ſum total of the ſupplies granted for this current year, we may pretty nearly

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
gueſs what muſt be the future annual expence of this nation in time of peace, viz.	3139232	0	0
For the anſwering of which we have a clear public revenue by the land tax of about - -	2037854	19	11
And by the annual malt tax of about -	750000	0	0
Total clear revenue -	2787854	19	11
Ballance to be made good by the new taxes impoſed upon our people in America - -	341377	0	1

Thus, if peace continues, we ſhall, after the year 1766, be able to apply the whole of the ſinking fund to the payment of the national debt, which, if it now produces two millions a year, will pay off and diſcharge the whole of our redeemable public debt in leſs than 37 years, even ſuppoſing we reckon the intereſt at no more than 3l. *per cent per ann**. But as it is not probable that this nation can continue ſo long in a profound tranquility, eſpecially conſidering our preſent connexion with the continent of Europe, and the advantage which our moſt reſtleſs neighbour, and moſt inveterate enemy, may make of that connection, I hope ſome great genius will ſoon appear, and get the lead in our adminiſtration, who not only can, but will dare, to take the proper method for adding greatly to our clear public revenue, without oppreſſing our labouring poor, diſtreſſing our induſtrious tradeſmen, or incroaching upon our liberties; for every other ſcheme for paying off the national debt, but that of increaſing the public revenue, will, I fear, upon trial be found illuſory, if not pernicious; and if we attempt to increaſe it by new or additional duties upon conſumption, we ſhall put a final end not only to our conſtitution, but to our trade and manufactures, as it will be impoſſible to ſell any of our home produce at a foreign market, unleſs we can ſell them at leaſt as cheap as ſuch commodities can be ſold by our rivals.

Now, with regard to the reſolutions of theſe two committees, I ſhall obſerve that they were all agreed to without any remarkable oppoſition, except the third of April 5th of which I ſhall hereafter have occaſion to take ſome notice: Nay, the firſt reſolution of December the 5th was agreed to *nem. con.* and as this is an article of expence we ſhall not be hereafter put to; therefore the ſum hereby granted may be deducted from what is computed to be the ſum annually neceſſary for the current ſervice in time of peace, as ſome other articles may likewiſe be, amounting with this, in the whole, to 103967l. 17s. and 9d. farthing; and ſome others will, I hope, be every year diminiſhing, ſuch as the 6th and 10th of December, the 6th, 8th, and 10th of March the 1ſt, that of March the 19th, and the 1ſt of April the 5th; all which future ſavings will ſerve to anſwer any accidental article of expence that may hereafter occur, or the deficiency, if any ſhould happen, in the new American fund.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Of Books and Writers. From Mr. Shenſtone's *Works.*

IT is often aſſerted by pretenders to ſingular penetration, that the aſſiſtance fancy is ſuppoſed to draw from wine, is merely imaginary and chimerical: That all which the poets have urged on this head, is abſolute rant and enthuſiaſm; and has no foundation in truth or nature. I am inclined to think otherwiſe: Judgment, I readily allow, derives no benefit from the nobleſt cordial. But perſons of a phlegmatick conſtitution, have thoſe excellencies often ſuppreſſed, of which their imagination is truly capable, by reaſon of a lentor, which wine may naturally remove. It raiſes low ſpirits to a pitch neceſſary for the exertion of fancy. It confutes the "*Non eſt tanti*," ſo frequently a maxim with ſpeculative perſons. It quickens the ambition, or that ſocial biaſs, which makes a perſon wiſh to ſhine, or to pleaſe. Aſk what tradition ſays of Mr. Addiſon's converſation. But inſtances in point of converſation are within every one's obſervance. W

* *See before, p.* 175.

then may it not be allowed to produce the ſame effects in writing?

The affected phraſes I hate moſt, are thoſe on which your half-wits found their reputation. Such as pretty trifler, fair plaintiff, lovely architect, &c.

Doctor Young has a ſurprizing knack of bringing-thoughts from a diſtance, from their lurking places, in a moment's time.

There is nothing ſo diſagreeable in works of humour as an inſipid, unſupported, vivacity; the very huſks of drollery; bottled ſmall-beer; a man out-riding his horſe; lewdneſs and impotence; a fiery actor in a phlegmatick ſcene; an illiterate, and ſtupid preacher diſcourſing upon Urim and Thummim, and beating the pulpit cuſhion in ſuch manner, as though he would make the duſt and the truth fly out of it at once.

An editor, or a tranſlator, collects the merits of different writers; and, forming all into a wreath, beſtows it on his author's tomb. The thunder of Demoſthenes, the weight of Tully, the judgment of Tacitus, the elegance of Livy; the ſublimity of Homer; the majeſty of Virgil, the wit of Ovid, the propriety of Horace, the accuracy of Terence, the brevity of Phædrus, and the poignancy of Juvenal (with every name of note he can poſſibly recall to mind) are given to ſome antient ſcribler, in whom affectation and the love of novelty diſpoſes him to find out beauties.

Humour and Vanbrugh againſt wit and Congreve.

The vacant ſkull of a pedant generally furniſhes out a throne and a temple for vanity.

May not the cuſtom of ſcraping when we bow, be derived from the antient cuſtom of throwing the ſhoes backwards, off their feet?

"A bird in the air ſhall carry the voice, and that which hath wings ſhall tell the matter." Such is alſo the preſent phraſe—"A little bird told it me,"—ſays nurſe——

The preference which ſome give to Virgil before Homer is often owing to complexion: Some are more formed to enjoy the grand; and others the beautiful. But as for invention and ſublimity, the moſt ſhining qualities of imagination, there is ſurely no compariſon between them.—Yet I enjoy Virgil more.

Agreeable ideas riſe in proportion as they are drawn from inanimates, from vegetables, from animals, and from human creatures.

One reaſon why the ſound is ſometimes an echo to the ſenſe, is that the pleaſanteſt objects have often the moſt harmonious names annexed to them.

A man of a merely argumentative caſt, will read poetry as proſe; will only regard the *quantum* it contains of ſolid reaſoning: Juſt as a clown attacks a deſſert, conſidering it as ſo much victuals, and regardleſs of thoſe lively or emblematical decorations, which the cook, for many ſleepleſs nights, has endeavoured to beſtow upon it.

Notwithſtanding all that Rouſſeau has advanced ſo very ingeniouſly upon plays and players, their profeſſion is, like that of a painter, one of the imitative arts, whoſe means are pleaſure, and whoſe end is virtue. They both alike, for a ſubſiſtence, ſubmit themſelves to public opinion: And the diſhonour that has attended the laſt profeſſion, ſeems not eaſily accountable.

As there are evidently words in Engliſh poetry that have all the force of a dactyle and if, properly inſerted, have no ſmall beauty on that account, it ſeems abſurd to contract, or print them otherwiſe than at length.

"The looſe wall tottering o'er the trembling "ſhade,"

Ogilvy's Day of Judgment.

"Trembling" has alſo the force of a dactyle in a leſs degree—but cannot be written otherwiſe.

I have ſometimes thought Virgil ſo remarkably muſical, that were his lines read to a muſician wholly ignorant of the language, by a perſon of capacity to give each word it's proper accent, he would not fail to diſtinguiſh in it, all the graces of harmony.

I think I can obſerve a peculiar beauty in the addition of a ſhort ſyllable, at the end of a blank verſe: I mean, however, in blank dialogue. In other poetry it is as ſure to flatten; which may be diſcerned in Prior's tranſlation of Callimachus, viz.—"the holy victim—Dictæan hearſt "thou —Birth, Great Rhea—Inferior Reptile—" &c. &c. for the tranſlation

abounds with them; and is rendered by that means proſaick.

The caſe is only, proſe being an imitation of common life, the nature of an ode requires that it ſhould be lifted ſome degrees higher.

But in dialogue, the language ought never to leave nature the leaſt out of ſight, and eſpecially, were pity is to be produced, it appears to receive an advantage from the melancholy flow this ſyllable occaſions. Let me produce a few inſtances from Otway's tragedy of the unhappy marriage; and, in order to form a judgment, let the reader ſubſtitute a word of equal import, but of a ſyllable leſs, in the place of the inſtances I produce. (Some inſtances are numberleſs, where they familiarize and give an eaſe to dialogue.)

——" Sure my ill fates upon mĕ"
—" Why was I not laid in my peaceful grave,
" With my poor parents, and at reſt as they ărē?"
—" I never ſee you now—you have been kindĕr."
—" Why was I made with all my ſex's ſoftneſs,
Yet want the cunning to conceal it's follies?
" I'll ſee Caſtalio—tax him with his falſhood?"
——" Should you charge rough,
I ſhould but weep, and anſwer you with ſobbing."
" When thou art from me every place is deſĕrt,"
——" Surely Paradiſe is round me,
And every ſenſe is full of thy perfection.
To hear thee ſpeak might calm a madman's frenzy,
Till by attention, he forgot his ſorrows."
——" Till good men wiſh him dead—— or I offend him."
— " And hang upon you, like a drowning creature."
—" Crept this fair roſe, and rifled all its ſweetneſs."
—" Give me Chamont, and let the world forſake me."
——" I have drank an healing draught
For all my cares, and never more ſhall wrong thee."
—" When I am laid low in the cold grave forgotten
May you be happy in a fairer bride,
But none can ever love you, like Monimia."

I ſhould imagine, that, in ſome or moſt of theſe examples, a particular degree of tenderneſs is owing to the ſupernumerary ſyllable; yet it requires a nice ear for the diſpoſition of it (for it muſt not be univerſal); and, with this may give at once an harmonious flow, a natural eaſe an energy, tenderneſs, and variety to the language.

A man of dry ſound judgment attends to the truth of a propoſition;—a man of ear and ſenſibility, to the muſic of the verſification: A man of a well-regulated taſte, finds the former more deeply imprinted on him, by the judicious management of the latter.

It ſeems to me that what are called notes at the bottom of pages (as well as parentheſes in writing) might be generally avoided, without injuring the thread of a diſcourſe. It is true it might require ſome addreſs to interweave them gracefully into the text; but how much more agreeable would be the effect, than to interrupt the reader by ſuch frequent avocations? How much more graceful to play a tune upon one ſett of keys, with varied ſtops, than to ſeek the ſame variety, by an aukward motion from one ſet to another?

It bears a little hard upon our candour, that " to take to pieces" in our language ſignifies the ſame as " to expoſe;" and " to expoſe" has a ſignification, which good-nature can as little allow, as can the laws of etymology.

The ordinary letters from friend to friend ſeem capable of receiving a better turn, than mere compliment, frivolous intelligence, or profeſſions of friendſhip continually repeated. The eſtabliſhed maxim to correſpond with eaſe, has almoſt excluded every uſeful ſubject: but may not exceſs of negligence diſcover affectation, as well as it's oppoſite extreme? There are many degrees of intermediate ſolidity betwixt a Weſtphalia ham and a whip ſyllabub.

I am aſtoniſhed to remark the defect of ear, which ſome tolerably harmonious poets diſcover in their Alexandrines. It ſeems wonderful that an

error

error ſo obvious, and ſo very diſguſtful to a nice ear, ſhould occur ſo frequently as the following;

" What ſeraph e'er could preach
So choice a lecture as his wond'rous virtue's lore?"

The pauſe being after the ſixth ſyllable, it is plain the whole emphaſis of pronunciation is thrown upon the particle as. It ſeems moſt amazing to me, that this ſhould be ſo common a blunder.

" Simplex munditiis" has been eſteemed univerſally to be a phraſe at once very expreſſive, and of very difficult interpretation: At leaſt not very capable to be explained without circumlocution. What objection, can we make to that ſingle word, elegant? which excludes the glare and multiplicity of ornaments on one ſide, as much as it does dirt and ruſticity on the other.

The French uſe the word *naive* in ſuch a ſenſe as to be explainable by no Engliſh word; unleſs we will ſubmit to reſtrain ourſelves in the application of the word ſentimental. It means the language of paſſion, or the heart; in oppoſition to the language of reflection, and the head.

The moſt frequent miſtake that is made ſeems to be that of the means for the end: Thus riches for happineſs, and thus learning for ſenſe. The former of theſe is hourly obſervable: And as to the latter, methinks this age affords frequent and ſurprizing inſtances.

It is with real concern, that I obſerve many perſons of true poetical genius, endeavouring to quench their native fire, that they may exhibit learning without a ſingle ſpark of it. Nor is it uncommon to ſee an author tranſlate a book, when with half the pains he could write a better; but the tranſlation favours more of learning, and gives room for notes which exhibit more.

Learning, like money, may be of ſo baſe a coin, as to be utterly void of uſe; or, if ſterling, may require good management to make it ſerve the purpoſes of ſenſe or happineſs.

When a nobleman has once conferred any great favour on his inferior, he ought thenceforth to conſider that his requeſts, his advice, and even his intimations become commands; and to propoſe matters with the utmoſt tenderneſs. The perſon whom he obliges has otherwiſe loſt his freedom.

Hac ego ſi compellar imagine, cuncta reſigno:
Nec ſomnum plebis laudo ſatur altilium; nec
Otia divitiis Arabum liberrima muto."

The amiable and the ſevere, Mr. Burke's ſublime and beautiful, by different proportions are mixed in every character. Accordingly as either is predominant men imprint the paſſions of love or fear. The beſt punch depends on a proper mixture of ſugar and lemon.

Account of the Remains of the Tower of Babel. *From* Guthrie's General Hiſtory of the World, *a judicious Work, now publiſhing, pr. 5 s. each Volume.*

"THE building, which was now interrupted by the miraculous interpoſition of God, according to ſome, had been carried on 22 years, and according to others 40. It was built with burnt brick, cemented with ſlime or bitumen, a pitchy ſubſtance, which Strabo informs us iſſues from the earth in great abundance in the plains of Babylon, and is of two kinds, liquid and ſolid. According to the eaſtern writers, the ſons of Noah employed themſelves three years in making and burning the bricks, each of which was thirteen cubits long, ten broad, and five thick. The ſame authors likewiſe give us the following abſurd dimenſions of the city and tower. The city, they ſay, was 513 fathoms in length, and 151 in breadth. The walls of it were 5533 fathoms high, and 33 broad; and the tower roſe in height 10,000 fathoms, or 12 miles. Even Jerom affirms, from the teſtimony of thoſe who examined its remains, that the tower was four miles high. Rejecting theſe ſhameful extravagancies, we ſhall take notice of the accounts of other authors. Bochart ſuppoſes, that the tower of Babel is the ſame with the tower that ſtood in the midſt of the temple of Belus, which Herodotus relates was ſolid, and a furlong in length, and as much in breadth, conſiſting of eight ſquare towers one above another, gradually decreaſing in breadth. His deſcription

tion indeed leaves it doubtful, whether a furlong was the height of each tower ſingly, or of the whole eight together, or what was the height of it. Strabo determines the height to have been a furlong, that is the eighth part of a mile, 660 feet, which is itſelf prodigious; for thereby it appears to have exceeded the greateſt of the Egyptian pyramids in height, 179 feet, though it fell ſhort of it at the baſis by 33. It benched in from the bottom to the top in a ſpiral form and, the platform occaſioned by the benching, ſerved for a ſtair-caſe, which was ſo broad, that horſes and carts might meet and turn upon it. The ſpace between each benching was 75 feet high, and contained many ſtately rooms, with arched roofs ſupported by pillars, as it was afterwards finiſhed by Nebuchadnezzar who built the temple of Belus round it, in a ſquare of two furlongs on every ſide, encloſing the whole with a wall of two miles and a half in compaſs. In this wall were ſeveral gates leading to the temple, all of ſolid braſs, probably formed of the braſs carried from the temple of Jeruſalem to Babylon. Little more than 100 years after, Xerxes returning from his unfortunate Grecian expedition, plundered and demoliſhed the temple from a principle of religion, as he pretended, being by profeſſion a Magian, and conſequently an enemy to idol worſhip. This great monument of antiquity being thus demoliſhed, was never after repaired. Alexander the great, indeed, after his Indian expedition, expreſſed an intention of rebuilding it; and ordered 10,000 men to remove the rubbiſh; but before they had made any great progreſs he died ſuddenly at Babylon.

Whether any remains of it are to be ſeen at this day is very uncertain. Modern travellers even differ as to the ſituation of Babylon, ſo completely has that immenſe city been deſtroyed. There are ſeveral large and remarkable ruins ſtill to be ſeen in the neighbourhood of the Euphrates, and at many miles diſtance from each other; but which of them, or if any of them, may be ſuppoſed the ruins of Babel, is ſtill very doubtful.

Tavernier, and ſeveral other travellers, have viſited a maſs of ruins about eight or nine miles to the north-weſt of Bagdat, called by the preſent inhabitants the tower of Nimrod. This tower appears now a ſhapeleſs hill, and ſtands by itſelf in a wide plain. Towards the middle there is an opening that paſſes quite though the building, towards the top there is a great window. Authors give very different accounts of the height of the tower and of the bulk and form of the bricks, and of the manner how they are ranged. Some ſuppoſe it to be the ſame with the tower mentioned by Moſes; and others thinking it cannot agree with his account, embrace the opinion of the Arabs, who ſay, that it was built by one of their princes for a beacon.

Rawwolf, a German phyſician, who in the year 1574, paſſed down the Euphrates, ſuppoſes he found the ruins of Babylon on that river, 36 miles to the ſouth weſt of Bagdat, where the village Elugo, or Felujia, now ſtands. He ſays the country is dry and barren, and that it might be doubted whether that potent city ever ſtood there, if it were not for ſome delicate antiquities ſtill remaining. Some pieces and arches of the old bridge over Euphrates are ſtill to be ſeen; and at a ſmall diſtance the ruins of the tower of Babel, half a league in diameter; but ſo low and ſo full of venomous beaſts, that it is dangerous to approach within half a mile of it; except in two months of the year, when thoſe animals do not ſtir out. On his journey from thence to Bagdat, he obſerved many large and ſtately buildings, arches, and turrets, ſtanding in the ſand, ſome decayed and in ruins; others pretty entire and adorned with curious artificial work.

Pietro de la Valle, however, who was at Bagdat in the year 1616, thinks he diſcovered the ruins of Babel two days journey further down the Euphrates, within a quarter of a league of the river, in a level and extenſive plain. The heap of ruins, he ſays, riſes in the form of a pyramid with four fronts, which anſwers to the four quarters of the compaſs. It ſeems longer from north to ſouth, than from eaſt to weſt, and exceeds in height the higheſt palace in Naples. He did not diſcover the leaſt veſtiges of the city of Babylon. The tower, he found, was chiefly built of large bricks dried in the ſun, and cemented with bitumen mixed

mixed with ſtiard ſtraw or bruiſ d reeds. We have a more particular deſcription of this ſtructure by Mr. M'Gregory, a late traveller; but whether it or the others mentioned be the remains of the original tower, or only ſome latter buildings of the Arabs, may ſtill be doubted."

Anecdotes relative to a Mountain near the famous ruins of Perſepolis. *From the ſame.*

"AT two leagues diſtance from theſe ruins there is a famous mountain, ſeated between two of the fineſt plains in the world, and called by the inhabitants by ſeveral names. Sometimes they ſtile it Kabreſton Gauron, that is, the ſepulchre of the Gaurs; ſometimes Nachs Ruſtan, that is, the throne of Ruſtan. This Ruſtan, as we obſerved, is the Hercules, or rather the Amadis, of the eaſterns; for the ſtories they tell of him are alike fabulous and romantic. This mountain though an entire rock, and harder and capable of a better poliſh than marble, is ſmoothed by art, and on its ſides, which are perfectly perpendicular, are figures repreſented in bas relief with great ſkill and beauty. The firſt of theſe, which is about the height of a pike from the ground, repreſents a combat between two knights, mounted on horſeback, each of them having an iron mace in his left hand. One of them has a bonnet on his head, and holds out in his right hand a large ring of iron, of which the other knight ſeems to take hold with his right hand. All theſe figures are gigantic; and as to the meaning of the piece, it is thus explained by eaſtern traditions and the Perſian poets. One of theſe horſemen, they ſay, was Ruſtan, or Ruſtem, the ſon of Sal the White, the ſon of Sam, the ſon of Noramon king of the Indies; the ſecond, Ruſtan the ſon of Tahmour king of Perſia. Theſe two princes, after being engaged in long and bloody wars, at length agreed to determine their quarrels by a combat in this manner. One agreed to extend a ring of iron, which the other was to lay hold of, and whoever ſhould wrench the ring from the other, ſhould be eſteemed the conqueror, and ſhould be obeyed for the future by him who loſt it. They ſay too, that the king of Perſia, who is repreſented in the figure with a long beard, vanquiſhed the king of the Indies in this engagement. Not far from this piece of ſculpture are two others repreſenting human figures, the firſt two men on horſe back holding a ring; the ſecond, two men meeting another on horſeback in a ſaluting or ſupplicating poſture. At a ſmall diſtance from theſe figures is the firſt tomb, and 60 paces further there is a ſecond tomb; 30 paces from thence a third, and at the diſtance of 100 paces a fourth, which is the laſt. Near the third tomb are two inſcriptions of the ſame characters as thoſe at Perſepolis. There are many other curious repreſentations carved on this mountain, ſome perfectly whole and ſound, and others much decayed. From what has been ſaid concerning theſe ſtupendous monuments of magnificence, we may juſtly conclude, that the antient Perſians equalled, if not excelled, their eaſtern neighbours in a taſte for the arts".

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT is, I find, of late become a faſhion, both in writing and converſation to cenſure and ridicule mathematicians: Many there are who, with great ſeeming ſatisfaction pronounce, that Newton himſelf has advanced numerous and groſs errors in his work called *Principia Mathematica Philoſophiæ naturalis*. Theſe gentlemen are, I ſuppoſe, encouraged to make thus free with the great author, by what they read in the Analyſt, a treatiſe written by the late Dr. Berkeley biſhop of Cloyne. It cannot be denied that this writer has pointed out many errors in Sir Iſaac's principles: He has particularly obſerved that Sir Iſaac has proceeded illegitimately in obtaining the fluxion or moment of the rectangle of two flowing quantities; and that he has not fairly got rid of the rectangle of the moments.

Philalethes Cantabrigienſis (the late Dr. Jurin), undertook the defence of Newton againſt the Analyſt; and to this objection anſwers that the error is ſo ſmall as to be inſignificant in practice. This anſwer not ſeeming ſatisfactory to Dr. Berkeley, he replies to it by quoting the following paſſage from the introduction to the quadrature of curves, viz. *in rebus Mathematicis*

errores quam minimi non ſunt contemnendi. By theſe words his lordſhip underſtands Sir Iſaac as if he had ſaid that even the minuteſt errors are not to be admitted in mathematics, but in my humble opinion this is far from being the ſenſe of Sir Iſaac; I will venture to tranſlate the paſſage thus: "Small errors in mathematical matters ſhould excite candour in the reader rather than contempt." Small errors in mathematics muſt, ſays Sir Iſaac, be excuſed and connived at.

Now if Newton be thus interpreted, I aſk, what pretence the followers of Dr. Berkeley have for triumph? The doctor has indeed found errors in the *Principia*, but what doth this avail? Newton himſelf had before told him that his mathematics were not free from errors. This is evident from the apology he makes for them; from his declaring that *errores quam minimi non ſunt contemnendi.* His lordſhip in order effectually to confute Sir Iſaac ſhould have proved that theſe errors are not *quam minimi*, or, in direct oppoſition to Sir Iſaac's aſſertion, he ſhould have proved, that *in rebus mathematicis errores quam minimi ſunt contemnendi*; in plain Engliſh he ſhould have proved that ſmall blunders render mathematicians and their demonſtrations contemptible. I am, Sir,

Oxford, Your, &c.
Aug. 20, 1764. NEWTONOPHILUS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THERE is no part in the London Magazine of greater uſe than the phyſical caſes, and obſervations on, and advice relating thereto, lately inſerted in it.

This application is occaſioned by a paſſage in Dr. Cook's advice on M. D's caſe, p. 346, for July laſt: In one place he adviſes two ſpoonfuls of Tinctura Sacra, to melt down that ſize in the blood which obſtructs the fine veſſels, and cauſes the pain complained of.

I have laboured a long time under what is called a nervous diſorder, that ſeems chiefly ſeated in the inteſtinal tube, attended with violent ſpaſms in the groin, that greatly interrupt reſt; a conſtant nervous fever, more or leſs, according to what I take in, and as the ſtate of the weather is—when the fever is high a noiſe in the ears reſembling ſomething frying near the ears—an obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and an expulſion of very little fæces.

Dr. Cook ſays, "to melt down the ſize of the blood." Now my nerves ſeem to be acted on (if I may uſe the expreſſion) by a ſharp and acrid ſtate of juices, and which I think was fixed on me, by a too free uſe of volatile ſalts, the preparations of mercury, and, to crown all, (at too little diſtance of time from taking the former medicines) a ſtrong decoction of the bark, which, I think greatly hurt me, as on taking that I was ſeized with thoſe ſpaſms and coſtiveneſs that have ſo long troubled me.

I have for ſome time left off the uſe of medicine, and lived on what is called the triming diet, but I think the complaint increaſes on me. When the weather is fine, moderate exerciſe, and change of air, gives ſome relief; when the weather changes I am where I was, or rather worſe.—If any of your humane correſpondents will be ſo kind as to adviſe what medicine, or regimen, I ought to follow; or what relief may be expected as to the ſpaſms or coſtiveneſs, it will be gratefully acknowledged by their unknown humble ſervant,

J. M.

To the Nobility, Ladies, and Gentry of England.

My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

MONSIEUR de la Papillote, merchant peruke-maker, hair-cutter, and friſeur, educated under, and diſciple of, that ever renowned and celebrated artiſt, the ſieur la Toupee, at Paris, now begs leave to acquaint you that having been animated by the riſing taſte of the nobility and gentry of England, he is reſolved, out of pure love to them, to abandon his native country, in order to ſettle in London, where he propoſes to arrive about the middle of September. His innate modeſty would fain oblige him to caſt a veil over his accompliſhments, but juſtice conſtrains him to wound that modeſty, and to publiſh them for the good of mankind and the public benefit; which obliges him to inform you, that he fabricates all kinds of perukes, for the clergy, lawyers, phyſicians,

phyſicians, military, mercantile, and country gentlemen, in a moſt exquiſite, new, curious, and extraordinary taſte: As for Example, to eccleſiaſtical perukes he gives a moſt demure ſanctified air: He confers on the tie wigs of the law an appearance of great ſagacity and deep penetration; and on thoſe of the faculty of phyſic, he caſts a ſolemnity and gravity that ſeem equal to the profoundeſt knowledge: His military ſmarts are mounted in a curious manner, quite unknown to every workman but himſelf; he throws into them what he calls *the animating buckle*, which gives, the wearer a moſt warlike fierceneſs. He has likewiſe invented a ſpecies of major or brigadier, or lieutenant-colonel wigs, for the better ſort of citizens and tradeſmen, which by adding a tail to them (that may be taken off or put on at pleaſure) may ſerve extremely well when they either do duty in the militia, (as greatly ſetting off a red coat and ſaſh) or go to a company's feaſt. He alſo flatters himſelf upon hitting the taſte of the country gentlemen and fox-hunters, by his ſhort cut bobs of nine hairs on a ſide.

For the gentlemen of the beaumonde, whoſe taſte and talents lie in dreſs, whether templars, clerks, dancing-maſters, or journeymen mercers, he prepares perukes frized in the following taſtes and faſhions, all now in great eſteem at Paris, viz. en ailes de pigeon, [pigeons wings]; a la comette, [the comet]; a la choux-fleure, [the colly-flower]; a l'oiſeau royalle, [the royal bird]; en eſcalier, [the ſtair-caſe]; en echelle, [the ladder]; en broſſe, [the Bruſh]; en dodes Sanglier, [the wild boar's back]; a la temple, [the temple] en rhinoceros, [the rhinoceros]; en pate de loupe garrete, [the corded wolf's paw]; a la dragone, [the ſhe dragon]; en roſe, [the roſe]; en bequille, [the crutch]; en negligee, [the negligee]; a la chancelliere, [the chancellary]; a face coupee, [the cut bob]; en long, [the long bob]; en boucle demi naturelle, [the half natural]; en chaines, [the chain buckle]; a la bordage, [the corded buckle]; en boucle detachee, [the looſe buckle]; a la Janſeniſte, [the Janſeniſt bob]; en point, [the drop wig]; en Eſcargot, [the ſnail buckle]; en grain d'epinards, [the ſpinnage ſeed]; en cue d'artichæux, [the artichoke bottom]; and en oreilles d'epagneul, [the dog's ears]. For young gentlemen of the law, who may not be troubled with much practice, he has invented a tie peruke, the legs of which may be put into a ſmart bag during the vacation, and which, in term time, may be reſtored to its priſtine form. He intends to keep near three hundred of this ſort always in readineſs to hire out occaſionally.

He alſo makes white bobs which ſit as cloſe as night caps, very proper to be worn by young perſons of diſtinction, under Nivernois or water-proof hats, either when they chooſe to mount the coach or chaiſe box, or walk in the morning, like their footmen in diſhabille.

For great œconomiſts, he will make perukes of calves tails, which he engages will laſt a long time. This kind indeed (as there is very little profit to be had by them) he only makes to oblige the fathers of ſuch young gentlemen who honour him with their cuſtom.

He aſſures the public, that there are but few conditions of life which may not reap a ſenſible benefit by his labours, as many of his cuſtomers have experienced, having, by the diverſity of his perukes, contributed greatly to advance the affairs and intereſt of the wearer; for all the world muſt allow, that it is neceſſary to have a man's head put in a proper order for buſineſs to have any affairs terminate happily.

He alſo dreſſes ladies and gentlemen's hair in all the above taſtes; and aſſures them, that when their heads go out of his hands they may not be aſhamed to ſhow their faces any where.

SO moderate, ſo ſenſible a Roman catholic, as the benevolent Voltaire, is an honour which that inſlaving and corrupt church, ſeldom partakes of: We cannot help placing him in the claſs of that other generous papiſt our late excellent poet, Mr. Pope, who could declare "Fire and ſword, and fire and faggot, are equally my averſion; I can pray for different nations and different religions with equal ſincerity: I think to be a lover of one's country is a glorious eulogy; but that 'tis a much more glorious one to be a

lover of mankind." 'Tis with pleaſure we give another extract from his *Treatiſe on Religious Toleration*; viz.

CHAP. XI.

The abuſe of intolerance.

WHAT! you will ſay, ſhould it be permitted every one to follow the dictates of his reaſon, and to believe only what that reaſon, right or wrong, may dictate? Certainly it ſhould, provided he doth not trouble the order of ſociety; for it does not depend on men to believe or diſbelieve what they chuſe; though it depends on them to pay a due deference to the laws and cuſtoms of their country. And yet if you ſay it is a crime not to be of the eſtabliſhed religion, you condemn the primitive Chriſtians, your anceſtors, and juſtify thoſe whom you condemn for putting them to death.

You will anſwer, perhaps, that there is a very wide difference; for that the Romiſh apoſtolic catholic church is inſtituted by God, while all other religions are the vain inſtitutions of men. But is it a reaſon, becauſe our religion is divine, that it ſhould be maintained by hatred, outrage, baniſhment, confiſcations, impriſonment, racks, murders, and by formal thankſgiving to God for ſuch murders? The more the Chriſtian religion is divine, the leſs doth it belong to man to direct it. If it be the work of God, he will certainly maintain it, without our ſolicitude or aſſiſtance. You know that perſecution is productive only of either hypocrites or rebels; a dreadful alternative! In a word, can you think of maintaining, by means of the executioner, the religion of a God who was ignominiouſly put to death by executioners, and who himſelf preached up nothing but patience and candour.

Reflect a little on the terrible conſequences of an eſtabliſhed right of perſecution: If it were permitted to ſtrip, throw into a jail, or murder a man, who in a certain degree of latitude did not profeſs the religion eſtabliſhed under that particular degree, what exception could exempt the firſt perſons in the ſtate from incurring the ſame penalties? Religion levels the monarch with the beggar: Thus there have been above fifty learned doctors or monks, who have affirmed the following horrid tenet: That it is lawful to depoſe or even aſſaſſinate thoſe princes who are of a different perſuaſion from the eſtabliſhed church; tho' the parliaments of the kingdom have conſtantly proſcribed theſe abominable tenets of abominable theologues *. The

* *The Jeſuit Buſembaum, on whom the Jeſuit La Croix hath written a comment, ſays, that "it is lawful to kill a prince who is excommunicated by the Pope, in whatever country he may be found, becauſe the whole world is under ſubjection to the Pope; and whoever accepts the commiſſion of the murder, undertakes a very pious and charitable work." It is this propoſition, invented certainly in the moſt raging place of hell, which hath chiefly excited the people in France againſt the Jeſuits.*

*They were at that time particularly reproached with that tenet, ſo often taught, and ſo often diſavowed by them. They thought to juſtify themſelves, therefore, by pointing out ſome deciſions nearly ſimilar in St. Thomas and other Jacobins *. In fact, St. Thomas Aquinas, the angelic doctor and interpreter of the divine will, (ſuch were his titles) advances, "That an apoſtate prince loſes his right to the crown, and ought not to obeyed: That the church may puniſh him with death †; and that the Emperor Julian was tolerated only through the want of power to depoſe him ‡: That every heretic ought of right to be deſtroyed ||: That thoſe who deliver the ſubjects of a prince who governs tyrannically, are very commendable perſons, &c. &c." He was greatly reſpected; but if he had come into France in the times of Jacques Clement, or of Ravillac, to maintain theſe propoſitions, the people would have made a pretty devil of our angelic doctor.*

It muſt be confeſſed that Gerſon chancellor of the univerſity, went ſtill farther than St. Thomas, and the Cordelier Jean Petit infinitely farther than Gerſon, while many of his fraternity maintained his horrible tenets. It muſt be owned alſo, that the diabolical doctrine of king-killing took its riſe ſolely from the ridiculous notion long entertained by the monks, that the Pope was a God upon earth, who might diſpoſe at pleaſure

* See a Letter from a man of the world to a divine, on the ſubject of St. Thomas. It is a pamphlet publiſhed by a Jeſuit in the year 1762.

† Book II. part 2. queſtion 12. ‡ Book II part 2. queſtion 12. || ibid. queſt. 11, & 12.

The blood of Henry the Great was hardly cold, when the parliament of Paris iſſued an arret to eſtabliſh the independance of the crown, as a fundamental law of the kingdom. Cardinal Duperron, who owed his promotion to Henry, ſtood up in the aſſembly of the ſtates in 1614, to oppoſe this arret of parliament, and got it ſuppreſſed. All the journals of thoſe times relate the very words Duperron made uſe of in his harangues: "If a prince, ſaid he, were an Arian, we ſhould be obliged to depoſe him."

Not at all, my Lord Cardinal. Let us for a while adopt your chimerical doctrine; we will ſuppoſe that one of our kings ſhould, in reading the hiſtory of the councils and fathers, be ſtruck with that particular paſſage, *my father is greater than me*; and that taking this expreſſion too literally, he ſhould hefitate between the authority of the council of Nice and that of Conſtantinople; declaring himſelf at laſt for Euſebius of Nicomedia: Do you think I ſhould obey him the leſs as king, or think myſelf leſs bound by my oath of allegiance to him? Indeed I ſhould not and ſhould you dare to riſe up in rebellion againſt him, I ſhould declare you guilty of high-treaſon.

Duperron puſhed the diſpute ſtill farther; but I will abridge it. This is not the proper place to enter into the diſcuſſion of theſe diſagreeable chimeras; I content myſelf by ſaying, with other good citizens, that obedience was not due to Henry the IVth, merely becauſe he was crowned king at Chartres, but becauſe the crown was his by inconteſtible right of birth, and becauſe he deſerved it by his merit and valour.

Be it permitted us, therefore, to affirm every citizen ought, by the ſame rule, to inherit the effects of his father; and that we ſee no reaſon why he ſhould be deprived of them, or dragged to the gibbet becauſe he embraces the opinion of Ratram againſt Ratberg, and of Berenger againſt Scotus.

We know that all our tenets have not been always clearly explained and univerſally received in our church. Jeſus Chriſt not having informed us whence proceeded the holy ſpirit, the Latin church imagined, with the Greek, that it proceeded from the father; at length, however, they added to their creed, that it proceeded alſo from the ſon. I would aſk, whether a perſon who might abide by the creed he embraced the day before, could merit death? And would not the cruelty and injuſtice be equal, to puniſh people now for thinking as they might do formerly? Was any one culpable in the time of Honorius, for believing that Chriſt had not two diſtinct wills?

It is not many years ſince the doctrine of the immaculate conception hath been eſtabliſhed; the Dominicans diſbelieving it even to this day. When will the Dominicans begin to merit puniſhment both in this world and the next, for abiding by their old opinion?

If we are to learn of any one what to judge of theſe indeterminate diſputes, it is certainly of the apoſtles and evangeliſts. There was even a ſchiſmatical conteſt between St. Paul and St. Peter; Paul telling us expreſsly, in his epiſtle to the Galatians, that he oppoſed Peter to his face, becauſe he thought him to blame; becauſe he uſed diſſimulation as well as Barnabas; becauſe they eat and drank with the Gentiles before the arrival of James, and afterwards privately withdrew from them, for fear of giving offence to the circumciſed. I ſaw, continued Paul, "that they walked not uprightly according to the truth of the goſpel:" "I ſaid unto Peter, before them all, "If thou, being a Jew, liveſt after the manner of the gentiles, and not as do the Jews, why obligeſt thou the Gentiles to live as Jews?"

This was the cauſe of a violent contention: The object of it being to know whether the new Chriſtians ſhould obſerve the Jewiſh ceremonies or not. At that time, even St. Paul himſelf went up to ſacrifice in the temple of Jeruſalem. It is well known

of the lives and ſceptres of kings. We have been in this reſpect much beneath the Tartars, who believe in the immortality of the Grand Lama. He diſtributes among them his cloſe-ſtool, the reliques of which they dry, carve, and kiſs moſt devoutly. For my own part, I proteſt I could rather, for the ſake of peace, carry about my neck ſuch reliques as theſe, than believe that the Pope had the leaſt authority over the temporalities of Kings, nor even over mine, in any caſe whatever.

that the fifteen biſhops of Jeruſalem were circumciſed Jews, who kept the ſabbath, and abſtained from forbidden meats. Now a Spaniſh or Portugueſe biſhop, who ſhould be circumciſed and obſerve the Jewiſh Sabbath, would be burnt, as ſure as he is alive at an *Auto-de fe*: But the peace was not broken, even on account of this eſſential object, neither among the apoſtles, nor among the primitive chriſtians.

Had the evangeliſts reſembled our modern polemical writers, they had a very fine field of battle, and ample provocation, to diſplay their abilities. St. Matthew reckons twenty-eight generations from David to Jeſus Chriſt. St. Luke counts forty-one, and theſe abſolutely different. We do not find, however, that any diſſention aroſe among their reſpective diſciples, on account of theſe apparent contradictions, ſo well reconciled afterwards by the fathers of the church: No diſturbance aroſe, no breach of chriſtian charity was committed, among them. What a ſtriking leſſon of toleration is this, teaching us moderation in our diſputes, and a proper diffidence of ourſelves in diſcuſſing ſubjects we ſo little underſtand!

St. Paul, in his epiſtle to a few Jews at Rome converted to chriſtianity, takes up all the latter part of his third chapter to enforce the doctrine of faith without works. St. James, on the other hand, in the ſecond chapter of his epiſtle to the twelve tribes ſcattered over the face of the earth, inſiſts as ſtrenuouſly that faith without works is dead, and that there is no ſalvation without works. Theſe different ſentiments have given riſe to two grand communions among the moderns, though they made no diviſion among apoſtles.

If the perſecuting thoſe who differ from us in opinion, were really a pious action, it muſt be allowed, that he who hath killed the greateſt number of heretics muſt be the chief of ſaints, and lay claim to the firſt ſeat in paradiſe. And what a figure muſt he make, who ſhould content himſelf with plundering his brethren, and throwing them into priſon, if ſet in compariſon with the zealot who maſſacred his hundreds on the feaſt of St. Bartholomew? Take a logical proof of this.

The ſucceſſor of St. Peter and his conſiſtory cannot err: They approved, celebrated, and conſecrated that maſſacre; that action therefore was righteous. Of two aſſaſſins, therefore, otherwiſe equally pious, he who ripped open the womb of twenty-four big-bellied proteſtant women, ought certainly to be promoted to a double degree of beatitude over him who had ripped up but twelve. For the like reaſon it is natural for the fanatics of the Cevennes to think themſelves entitled to a degree of happineſs and glory proportional to the number of prieſts, devotees, and Roman Catholic women they have occaſionally murdered. Are not theſe ſtrange pretenſions to eternal happineſs!

A general proper Method of treating drowned Perſons.

THE body ſhould be immediately carried to the neareſt houſe, having firſt pulled off the wet cloathing, and wrapped it in the warmeſt coverings that can be had; then place it in a warm bed, between the blankets, in a horizontal poſture, on the back. Let the head alſo be covered with the blankets.

The attendants are then to begin gradually to rub the extremities, viz. the arms, legs, and thighs, and likewiſe the belly, from the groin upwards to the pit of the ſtomach, and alſo the ſmall of the back, with warm cloths which ſhould be continued for a conſiderable time, that the blood may thereby be gradually warmed, and put into motion; for too ſudden an application of heat would be deſtructive. Bladders filled with warm water, or bricks heated and wrapped in flannel, may now be applied to the ſoles of the feet, under the arm-pits, and between the thighs. The ſmoak of tobacco may then be blown up the fundament, which can very eaſily be done, even with a common tobacco-pipe, by introducing the ſmall end, and, when lighted, covering its mouth with a thin ſilk handkerchief, or a piece of paper pierced through with pin-holes, and by blowing ſtrongly through it, the ſmoak will paſs into the inteſtines.

This

This practice, how inſignificant ſoever it may appear in the eyes of the vulgar, is, notwithſtanding, of the higheſt importance for the irritation of the inteſtines, occaſioned by the heat and acrimony of the ſmoak of the tobacco; as it excites the muſcles ſubſervient to reſpiration to renew their action, on which life immediately depends.

Covering the head with blankets, is likewiſe of great conſequence, for thereby the lungs are guarded againſt the too ſudden ingreſs of the air, upon the renewal of reſpiration, which would be dangerous.

Sneezing ſhould be provoked, by applying ſomething acrid to the noſe, ſuch as ſpirits of harts-horn, or ſal-volatile, or even common ſnuff, blown up the noſtrils.

When life begins to return, a few ounces of blood ſhould be taken away from the arm.

Many bodies which had lain ſeveral hours under water, have by theſe means, or ſome ſuch ſimilar treatment, been frequently reſtored to life.

As this is not deſigned for the view of gentlemen of the profeſſion of either phyſic or ſurgery, bronchotomy need not be mentioned, as that operation cannot be performed by any other. (See our Vol. for 1745, p. 383.)

Extract of a Letter from Vevai *in* Switzerland, July 25.

BEING fond of every thing that promiſes to be of public utility, I was the other day much gratified by ſeeing an experiment made to prove the efficacy of a method diſcovered by Dr. Henchoz, for making wood leſs combuſtible. When the company was aſſembled, ſeveral fir billets were produced which had been previouſly prepared according to the doctor's directions. We made a large fire, and laying on one of the above billets, it remained a conſiderable time uninjured, ſeeming to repel the fire; at laſt however it was with ſome difficulty conſumed, or rather it mouldered into aſhes, but without emitting any flame. We repeated the experiment ſeveral times, and always with the ſame ſucceſs; by which we found, that in an ordinary fire this wood remained unconſumed. You will perhaps expect that I ſhall inform you in what manner this wood was prepared, and I am happy in having it in my power to oblige you. The method is ſimple; it is only ſoaking the wood in water, in which equal quantities of common ſalt and vitriol have been diſſolved; but the water ſhould be nearly ſaturated, or the ſucceſs will not be ſo certain; the wood is to be dried, and is afterwards fit for any uſe, and ſeems particularly to be adapted to wainſcotting, as that is moſt in danger when a fire breaks out in a houſe.

The Abuſe of Criticiſm in Religion. Continued from p. 403.

XXV. THE defence of chriſtianity has not only been prejudiced by aſperſions, but by the nature of the accuſations, and the character of the accuſed. The more heinous it is to propogate irreligion, the more criminal it is to accuſe others of ſo doing who are innocent; in this caſe, particularly, it is more neceſſary that we judge of men by what they have written, than by what they are unjuſtly ſuſpected of having thought, or intended to ſay. Faith is the gift of God, which is not to be procured of ourſelves *, and all that ſociety ordains, is to reſpect this precious gift in thoſe who have the happineſs to enjoy it; it belongs to men to judge of diſcourſe, and to God, of the heart. Thus the charge of irreligion, eſpecially when brought before the public, cannot be ſupported by proofs too convincing and notorious. But this precaution, ſo equitable in itſelf, is ſtill more neceſſary when a celebrated writer is attacked, whoſe name is ſufficient to give weight to his opinions, even to thoſe he is falſely accuſed of. What advantage did religion derive from the imputations and invectives ſo often caſt upon the illuſtrious author

* *If he means by faith the belief of the chriſtian religion in general, it is to be procured of ourſelves by the exerciſe of common candour, like the belief of any hiſtorical event or moral truth; but if he means the belief of ſome doctrines of human invention, falſly aſcribed to chriſtianity, he may call it ſupernatural, if he pleaſes.*

of

of the ſpirit of laws? On the one hand, they have not been able to convict him of having meant the leaſt injury to the goſpel, of which he ſpeaks with the greateſt reſpect throughout his work: On the other the infidels have gloried in a chief ſo generouſly given them; they have accepted with gratitude this preſent, and the name of Monteſquieu has been more ſerviceable to them, than the pretended blows he is accuſed of levelling againſt chriſtianity. Authority is the great argument of the multitude: and infidelity, ſaid a man of genius, is the faith of libertines. After ſo many writings and pious railings againſt the author of the ſpirit of laws, the ſenſible defenders of religion, who at firſt kept ſilence, at length broke it (perhaps a little too late) to vindicate this philoſopher themſelves. They felt the weight of a name which they had oppoſed, and did not forget to blot it out of the liſt of miſcreants, where it had been raſhly placed.

XXVI. Should we wiſh to know one of the principal cauſes of this declared war againſt philoſophers: the divines of France are divided into two parties, who have long deteſted and tore one another in pieces for the glory of God, and the good of the church and ſtate, the weakeſt of the two, after exhauſting all that malice or calumny could invent to defeat their adverſaries, concluded with taxing them of indifference towards the doctrines of the goſpel attacked every day in innumerable writings. Senſible of this reproach and piqued in honour, they ſeem to have united with the weaker to fall foul upon all infidels indiſcriminately, whether real or ſuppoſed. This offenſive alliance ought naturally to have put a ſtop to the war that has been kindled in the boſom of the Gallican church above theſe 100 years, but, unhappily for religion, it does not produce this effect, and one cannot ſay, on this occaſion, *facti ſunt amici ex ipſo die*;" on the contrary, this declared war againſt the common enemy, has only furniſhed the two parties with a new pretext for reviling one another with the more fury and ſcandal; a late ſtriking example will be a ſad proof of what we now advance: There appeared laſt year a work famous for a great number of editions and criticiſms that were made upon it, which we condemn, with the author, as far as they are found worthy of cenſure. The journaliſts of Trevoux, who have enjoyed the privilege of abuſing every thing under the the name of irreligion, whether it mentioned it or no, made a very briſk attack upon this work in their vulgar dogmatical ſtyle, and have endeavoured even to leſſen the talents of this author; but in this laſt reſpect, indeed, they muſt permit us to be of a different opinion from them; matters of taſte and philoſophy are a profane ſort of knowledge, in which they dare not pique themſelves with being infallible. Divinity is their fort, and yet it is a province which good men now conteſt with them. However, theſe journaliſts enjoyed their victory peaceably, till a periodical concealed writer, a more declared enemy to them than even to the infidel, came to make his charge in his turn againſt the ſame book, which had been ſo zealouſly and largely attacked already. But it happened that the blows of this new bruiſer fell much heavier upon the journaliſts than the work itſelf. "Behold, ſays he, the effects of the abominable morality of the caſuiſts, behold the doctrine of the Caſnedis, the Tamborins, the Berruyers and their brethren, conſecrated in this pernicious production." The reaſonable men, on the other hand, exclaim in their turn: "See the brethren of the Caſnedis, the Tamborins, and the Berruyers, well recompenced for their zeal and religion, avenged in a very edifying manner." Indeed, if theſe critics accuſe one another of being in the principles of the author condemned, one of them muſt neceſſarily be diſhoneſt; let us not think of taxing them in common, and deciding their quarrel like the proceſs of the wolf and the fox before the ape.

XXVII. When we ſee the author of a libel, twenty times diſgraced by the magiſtrate, declaim againſt infidels, we cannot help thinking of Calvin who burnt Servetus. But fanatics are always auſtere; in accuſing the perſon who differs from them in opinion of irreligion, they give themſelves an air of zeal, which is always agreeable to party men; they have the ſatisfactio

faction of calumniating government, which is indifferent to them in comparison of what they call the cauſe of God which is in reality their own. However this may be ſaid with confidence, if thoſe are to be puniſhed who do moſt harm to Chriſtianity, fanatics ought much rather to be ſuppreſſed than infidels. What idea muſt the people form of religion when they ſee its miniſters anathematizing each other, till authority forces them to that ſilence which charity itſelf ought to preſcribe? Don't we believe, that the ſcandalous diſputes of divines of our days, upon matters often futile, and always unintelligible, have not done more miſchief to Chriſtianity, than the feeble reaſonings of the impious? Why ſhall they not produce the ſame effect upon the deiſts, which the quarrels of the Dominicans did upon the emperor of China? "Theſe men, ſays he, are come 5000 leagues to preach to us a doctrine upon which they are not agreed themſelves." In fine what can have a greater tendency to ſtumble the weak and make irreligion triumph, than ſo many contradictory works as we have ſeen accumulated in theſe latter times upon grace, the character of the true church, and miracles? The public, at laſt, has contented itſelf with being ignorant of theſe works, and deſpiſing the authors; and they, in revenge for not being read, have attacked thoſe who are.

XXVIII. Let us plead, as much as lies in our power, in favour of humanity and philoſophy, againſt their unjuſt complaints. Facts will ſuffice without reaſonings, and, perhaps, will have greater force. Open eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, which is always ſo uſeful to the chriſtian, and to the philoſopher; to the chriſtian to animate him by examples of virtue, and the accompliſhments of the divine promiſes, in ſpite of the oppoſition of all the powers of the earth; to the philoſopher, by the incredible and numberleſs monuments it preſents to him of human extravagance, and the evils which fanaticiſm has produced. We might ſhew, by a detail of theſe evils, how government has intereſted itſelf in defending and ſupporting men of letters, who, being convinced of the true doctrines of the faith, have had the juſtice and the equity to ſeparate what did not belong to it. It is, indeed, to them that ſovereigns owe the confirmation of their power, and the deſtruction of a tribe of abſurd opinions, hurtful to the ſtate; on the contrary, it is by confounding thoſe objects with religion which are foreign to it, that the people have groaned ſo long under the temporal power of eccleſiaſticks, that excommunications, thoſe reſpectable arms of the church, have been laviſhed to ſupport rights purely human, and often ill-founded; that the ſon of Charlemain, as a ſlave rather than a chriſtian, underwent ten times, ſucceſſively, the ignominy of a public penance, which ſome biſhop had the aſſurance to command him, and which he merited only by the baſeneſs of ſubmitting to it*; and that an œcumenique council, in the age of ſervitude and ignorance, durſt not openly proteſt againſt the deſigns of an audacious

* *In 822 and 823 Lewis, who was called the Debonnair, but who much better deſerved the appellation of the weak, ſubmitted to a public penance at Atigni and Soiſſons; the firſt time, for putting to death his nephew who who had revolted againſt him; the ſecond time, for not receiving the law from his children. "The biſhops, who impoſed his penance, pretended, that it was not lawful for him to reſume the royal dignity. St. Ambroſe did not draw ſuch conſequences from the penitence of Theodoſius; will any one ſay that that great Saint wanted courage to avail himſelf of the authority of the church, or that he was leſs wiſe than the biſhops of the ninth century? Theſe biſhops, much more hardened, declared themſelves againſt Lewis the Debonnair, in favour of his children, and ſtirred up that civil war which ruined the empire of France. Specious pretexts were not wanting; Lewis was a weak prince, governed by his ſecond wife; the empire was in diſorder; but they ſhould have had ſome regard to conſequences, and not pretend to expoſe a monarch to the ſame penance as a ſimple monk." The two penances of this prince, eſpecially the laſt, which he deſerved the leaſt, were attended with the moſt mortifying circumſtances. Ebbon, archbiſhop of Rheims, who had dared to degrade his maſter was indeed depoſed the year after, but the emperor was diſhonoured.*

pontiff,

pontiff, who imagined he had a right to deprive an emperor of his patrimony *.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I would not willingly lead any man into an error and ſhall always be ready to correct any error of my own, I ſhall take it as a ſingular favour, if you will allow a place to what follows, in ſome of your future magazines. I am, &c.

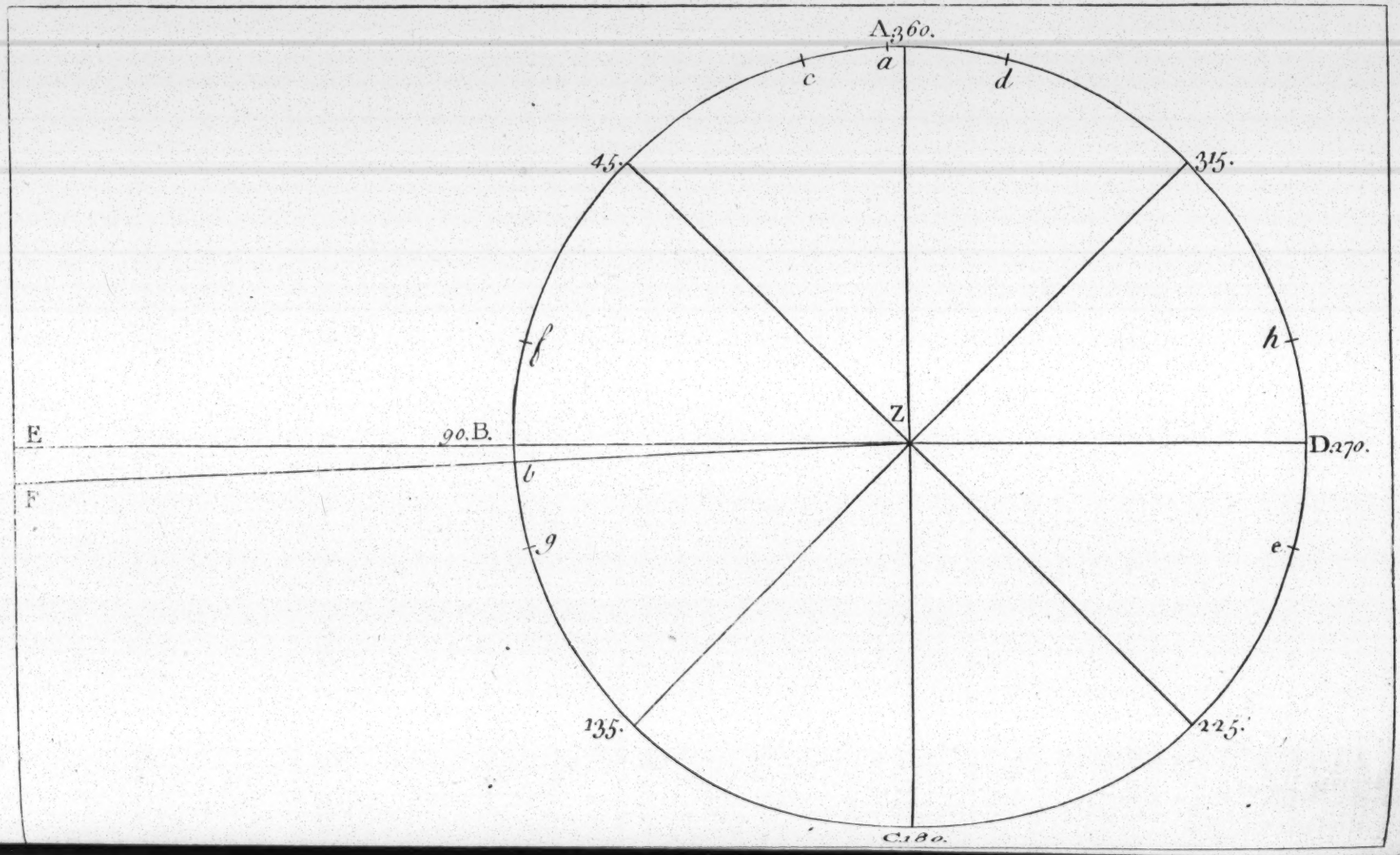
In March 1763, I ſent you what I then thought to be a certain and demonſtrable method for finding the longitude at ſea, which you was ſo good as to publiſh in your magazine for that month, probably becauſe it appeared to you at firſt view, as it did to me, to be a demonſtration. Though I neither was nor had ever pretended to be an aſtronomer, yet I was ſo fond, or if you will, ſo ambitious of being the firſt author of what might be of ſo much ſervice to mankind, that I publiſhed it, without communicating it to any aſtronomer; but when I heard that they were all of a different opinion, as ſoon as I had time I had recourſe to ſome books of aſtronomy, to ſee if I could find the true reaſon for my being in the wrong, which, to my ſurpriſe, I did without any effect. This ſet me a thinking upon the ſubject, as I always endeavour, as much as is poſſible for me, to give a reaſon as well as an authority, for my opinion, and at laſt a reaſon occurred to me, which I take to be the true one; therefore I do not now wonder at my not finding it explained, in any Book of aſtronomy that had fallen into my way; becauſe it depends upon an axiom or demonſtration in geometry.

As I have not had time to look into many books of aſtronomy, what I have thought of may perhaps be particularly ſet forth in ſome of thoſe books which I have not had time to examine; but leſt it ſhould not, I ſhall ſtate the reaſon that has occurred to me, as follows:

In geometry, we know, that every circle is ſuppoſed to be divided into 360 degrees, and every degree into 60 minutes: If then we draw two or more circles within one another, conſequently, with one common center, the ſegment of each circle contained within any two *radii* drawn from the center to the outermoſt circle, will in every one of them be equal as to the number of degrees, or minutes of a degree, but all different as to the extent, that is to ſay the number of inches, feet, yards, or miles, contained in each; and this difference will be in exact proportion to their reſpective diameters.

Suppoſe then the outermoſt circle to be at ſuch a diſtance from the innermoſt that 12 degrees of the former ſhall be equal in extent to the whole circumference of the latter, and conſequently one degree of the former will be equal in extent to 30 degrees of the latter; yet the ſegments made in theſe two circles by any two *radii*, will be exactly equal as to the number of degrees, or minutes of a degree, contained in them: For example, if the *radii* be drawn at half a degree diſtance upon the outermoſt circle, they will be no more than half a degree diſtant upon the innermoſt circle; though they may be vaſtly different as to the extent; and conſequently, if this innermoſt circle be ſuppoſed to repreſent the equator, and the outermoſt circle the orbit of the moon, the difference, as to the time of the moon's riſing at any one place upon the equator, and at another place fifteen degrees weſt of it, or rather the additio

* *In* 1245, *at the firſt general council of Lyons, pope Innocent IV. publicly depoſed, in the preſence of the council, Frederic II. all the fathers holding a lighted candle, which he regarded as a tacit approbation, but very unjuſtly; for it is evident, as M. Fleury obſerves, that this depoſition was not made with the approbation, of the council, or other decrees. But, ſay the proteſtants, why the candle and their ſilence? To this objection it is anſwered, that the greateſt part of the eccleſiaſtics were, in general, of opinion, that the popes had power over the temporal kings, but that God did not permit that this opinion ſhould be confirmed by a poſitive ſuffrage of the œcumenic council; and the ſilence of the church aſſembled, is not always a mark of approbation, eſpecially in matters not expreſsly relative to the faith.*


A.360.
a
c
d
45.
315.
f
h
Z
E
90.B.
D.270.
b
F
g
e
135.
225.
C.180.

of time, which is occaſioned by the moon's motion in her orbit, can be no more than that time which the earth takes in moving half a degree round its axis, being about two minutes.

To illuſtrate this, it is to be obſerved, that both the ſun and moon are ſaid to riſe, when the earth, by its diurnal motion round its axis, brings them above the ſenſible horizon of the place where we are at the time; and they are ſaid to ſet, when they are by the ſame motion brought below that ſenſible horizon; and as the difference between the ſenſible horizon and the rational horizon, which is called the moon's horizontal parallax, is, in all poſitions of the earth, the very ſame, or nearly the ſame, and with regard to time is ſo inconſiderable, that I have at preſent no occaſion to take notice of it, I ſhall, ſuppoſe, that the annexed circle, ZABCD, repreſents the equator, and that the place of A is the firſt meridian, or firſt degree of longitude. To a man at the place of A therefore, his rational horizon extends eaſtward to B, and weſtward to D, for it always extends 90 degrees on each ſide. To him I ſhall ſuppoſe the ſun to be juſt ſetting at D, and we may ſuppoſe the moon to be juſt riſing at E, ſuppoſing BE extends to the circle repreſenting her orbit, which muſt be at five feet diſtant from the center Z of this circle repreſenting the equator, as it is two inches in diameter. That is to ſay, the ſun will ſet, and the moon will riſe, at what the man at the place of A will call ſix o'clock at night. But to a man who is then at the place of d, 15 degrees to the weſt, his rational horizon will extend weſtward to the place at e, and eaſtward only to the place at f, conſequently to him, neither the ſun will then be ſetting, nor the moon riſing, and he will call it but five o'clock in the afternoon. In an hour's time, the man at the place of A, will by the earth's motion round its axis, be moved to the place at c, 15 degrees to the eaſt, where it will then be called 7 o'clock at night, becauſe the ſun will be there an hour ſet, and the moon very near an hour riſen; as the rational horizon of the place at c extends eaſtward to g, and weſtward only to h. Likewiſe in this hour the man who was at the place of d, will, by the motion of the earth round its axis, be brought to the place at A, and his rational horizon will then extend eaſtward to the place of B, and weſtward to the place of D, where the ſun will be juſt ſetting, and he will call it 6 o'clock at night, at which time, if the moon had remained in the very ſame place of her orbit, ſhe would be juſt riſing; but in that hour ſhe has moved half a degree in her orbit eaſtward, and will be in the line b F, ſuppoſing EF to repreſent half a degree of the moon's orbit, and conſequently B b to be exactly half a degree of the equator; and as the place at b, is half a degree below the rational horizon of the man now at the place of A, therefore the earth muſt move half a degree round its axis, in order to bring him to the place at a, (ſuppoſing Aa to be exactly half a degree of the equator) before the moon can be brought within his rational horizon; and to this place at a, he will be brought in two minutes of time, as the earth moves round its axis half a degree every two minutes; the conſequence of which is, that the moon muſt be every night 48 minutes later in riſing than ſhe was the night preceding, upon an averidge, as from ſeveral cauſes it is ſome times more and ſometimes leſs.

Thus it muſt appear, that to the man who was at the place of d, and who, I ſuppoſe, is now at the place of A, the ſun will ſet exactly at what he will call ſix o'clock, at night, but the moon will not riſe till two minutes after ſix o'clock at night; and from hence it is plain, that the difference as to the time of the moon's riſing at any two places 15 degrees eaſt or weſt of one another, can be but about two minutes, which is but eight ſeconds of time *per.* degree, a difference ſo ſmall that, I fear, it cannot be diſcovered with any certainty, by any obſervation we can ever be able to make, eſpecially as the refraction of the atmoſphere may ſometimes accelerate the appearance of the moon above the horizon, a good deal more than it does at another time.

I ſhall leave to aſtronomers to determine exactly the diſtance of that circle we call the moon's orbit, from

the circle we call the equator *. I have only ſuppoſed it to be at ſuch a diſtance, as to make twelve degrees of the former equal in extent to the whole periphery or circumference of the latter, and this it will be, if the diameter of the former be equal to 60 diameters of the latter, which is pretty near about what it is computed to be; and I have made this ſuppoſition, in order to correct the error I fell into, and to ſhew that, though the moon moves half a degree of her orbit every hour, yet there is thereby added to our account of time but two minutes: and not an hour, as I formerly ſuppoſed, which, I hope, I have now made manifeſt, even to thoſe who are no proficients in aſtronomy. Though to ſay, that the moon moves through twelve degrees of her orbit every day, which is at the rate of half a degree every hour, and yet makes a difference of time but of two minutes, in moving through that half degree, will to every man at firſt view appear as a paradox.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, Eſſex, Sept. 7, 1764.

THE next diſeaſe I ſend you, to be inſerted in your uſeful Magazine, is the rheumatiſm, whoſe cauſe and cure is ſo nearly related to thoſe of the gout, that they both may properly enough be a ſuccedaneum to each other; bearing ſuch reciprocal analogy, as the ſtone and jaundice in our former account of them †.

The external cauſe is generally catching of cold, or whatever elſe can clog or deſtroy the due and regular craſis, or mixture, of the blood. This diſcraſy cauſes a ſtagnation, or retardation rather, of the circulatory motion of that fluid; and where ever there is that interruption there is pain. Its proximate cauſe is an inflammation in the lymphatic arteries, but not fierce enough to change it into an impoſthumation. If it happens in the muſcles, or their membranes, it is called the rheumatiſm, as, when in the joints, it is termed the gout.

The reaſon why one diſeaſe ſeizes this or that perſon, or part, rather than another, proceeds from the particular ſtate, or condition, of the ſtaminal ſolids, or veſſels, that makes them, through an original weakneſs of their conſtruction, to be more or leſs affected by their reſpective fluids, whenever deviating from their regular conſiſtence.

For I take it that all we call firmneſs of body, and ſtrength of conſtitution, ſo very different in different men, is originally owing to the rudimental ſtamina of our bodies; and on the ſtrong or weak texture of them in a great meaſure depends our future proſperous or adverſe health. There was indeed a determinate conſtitution, and ſtrength of fibres deſigned by wiſe nature, and any deviation therefrom may properly be called a diſeaſe; which may ariſe many ways: As from weakly parents; errors in diet; extravagant venery; too intenſe ſtudy; too much exerciſe; and ſeveral other accidents of life. Whence we may be pretty certain, that a due proportion of tenſity, conſiſtent with a proper degree of flexibility, conſtitutes the happy medium in which perfect health conſiſts: Theſe problems being premiſed, we proceed.

As theſe two moſt painful diſeaſes, the gout and rheumatiſm, are as near of kin as couſin-germans to each other, the difference being more accidental than eſſential; in ſight more than in cauſe; what I have before preſcribed for the gout, may be equally applicable to the rheumatiſm alſo: So very great is the affinity between them.

As the internal cauſe of the rheumatiſm and gout is much the ſame, the firſt eaſily degenerates into the laſt; and ſo from the matter of both diſtempers being ſimilar and common, by ſome it is properly enough termed an univerſal gout.

Hence too it is, that the very like ſymptoms precede the approaching fits of both, viz. A feveriſh diſorder a few days before, with ſhivering and ſhaking; an uneaſy ſenſation within, together with unuſual drowſineſs and ſleeping.

* *This, I ſhould think, may be determined by the time of the moon's revolution round the earth, and confirmed by the method uſually preſcribed.*

† *See p.* 293.

Like

Like the gout alſo, it is not always confined to a place; but attacks various parts of the body, and comes at any time of the year, but more eſpecially in autumn. It is generally a long diſtemper; ſometimes continuing for ſome months, and returning again as the gout does: The blood, when emitted, appearing ſizey, like that in pleuretic patients.

If this pain fixes upon the loins, it is called the lumbago, and reſembles nephritic pains, only vomiting here is wanting. This caſe is ſometimes difficult to cure, yielding to no weaker remedies than calomel and draſtic, or rough purges. If it ſettles in, or about the cup of the hip bone. It is then called the ſciatica, or hip gout, and requires the like ſtrong phyſick, with tinctura ſacra often, and conſtantly taken, in ſmall doſes, as an alterative; and large iſſues in the hollow of the hip, and ſometimes the cold bath.

The cure conſiſts much in repeated bleedings, which is generally accounted abſolutely neceſſary, and often thought alone ſufficient for that purpoſe; indeed it often anſwers, but withal brings the patient ſo low, as renders the cure exceeding tedious; beſides every conſtitution cannot bear ſo free a diſcharge of that vital fluid, and in ſuch a caſe the cure would prove worſe than the diſeaſe. All ſuch as are of a ſtout, hot, ſanguine conſtitution, can bear ſuch large bleedings beſt, eſpecially where a fever and high pulſe is preſent: There indeed it may be proper; but in cold, ſlow caſes, it will rather fix, than remove the cauſe. Here hot ingredients, ſuch as horſe radiſh, muſtard ſeed, and the like ſtimulant medicines, are beſt, and ſuch ſmart drugs as can diſſolve the fluids and force open the obſtruction of the fine veſſels; and by increaſing the ſtrokes or vibrations of the pulſe, can drive it along to be diſcharged the body by ſome ſuitable emunctory: So great a difference is there between the hot and the cold ſtate, in one and the ſame diſtemper.

But not to be tedious, leſt I fall into the very ſame fault myſelf I blame others for, I will be as ſhort as I can; as I all along ſtudy brevity, and intend to contract the medical art into as ſmall a compaſs as poſſible: Which beſides the benefit the poor (my firſt and main intention) may receive from this undertaking, may likewiſe anſwer a ſecond purpoſe, namely, be inſtructive both to the young ſtudent in phyſick, and to the practiſing apothecary alſo.

Beſides repeated bleeding, uſe emetics weekly: A ſcruple, or half a dram of powder of Ipecacuanha is the beſt and ſafeſt of any to ſhake the obſtructed veſſels, and reduce the obſtructing lentor that cauſes the pain to float again; then uſe gentle ſudorificks: for the pains of the gout and rheumatiſm are never milder, than when the patient lies in a breathing ſweat. Cold is a ſad enemy to both.

Purge weekly too with a ſcruple of the powder of jalap alone; it needs no corrector; or with two ounces of tinctura ſacra, or both alternately; this laſt will reach the ſeat of the obſtruction, and melt down the obſtructing matter, and by diſſolving its coheſion reduce it to a fluor.

For as gravel and ſtones cauſe the ſtoppage in the ureters, or larger veſſels of the kidnies, and alſo in the gall duct, in the liver, the cauſe of the ſtone cholick in the one, and of the jaundice in the other, juſt ſo, viſcid or glutinous particles, with a congregation of ſalts, can as eaſily obſtruct the narrower cavities of theſe canals, the fine evaneſcent arteries, and the ſecretory ducts of their proper glands appending thereto.

Electuary Cariocaſtinum diſſolved in white wine is an excellent briſk purge fit for the purpoſe (as in practice I have often proved) to thoſe who can bear it. It may be taken ſix drams, or an ounce at a time. Calomel too may be ſucceſsfully given, either with other purgatives or alone, x or xv grains at a time, in any conſerve, by way of a preparative or alterative, and often proves of ſovereign ſervice; as alſo does crude mercury; but both ſhould be purged off, after taking a few doſes with x or xx grains of jalap powder, to prevent a ſpitting.

But above all be careful of the particular conſtitution of the patient in this reſpect, not to over do it, but begin with a little at firſt to try; for ſome people will be as violently purged

ged with five grains of phyſick, as others will with fifty. Robuſt bodies can bear x or xv grains of gamboge, well rubbed with a little ſugar, which will anſwer the purpoſe better than any purge, and nothing can be cheaper.

The fewer opiates uſed here, as in the gout, the better; for it retards the cure, by benumbing the ſenſe of feeling, and thereby further impeding the lentor: Nothing but very great reſtleſneſs, and violent pain indeed, can in the leaſt allow of them.

As to topical, or external applications, thoſe preſcribed for the gout, in a former number, will be equally of ſervice here alſo, wherefore to them I refer you, adding here only theſe few freſh ones, not there mentioned, as being very proper in both caſes, and eaſy to be had.

A cataplaſm or pultice of green chervil; or of fennel; water lillies; water flag, or ſheggs of fumetory; garlick; gooſe foot, or wild broad leaved arach; alſo of gout wort, or herb gerard; ſunflower tanſey; and of houſe-leek; and plantain for the hot gout; I ſay a cataplaſm of any of theſe ſimples is good to eaſe the pain of the gout, and of the Rheumatiſm alſo.

I muſt needs ſay I have a very good opinion of ſuch moiſt topicks, as the bibilous or abſorbent veſſels, in the ſkin, which every where abound, and open on the ſurface thereof, can immediately convey the virtue of, applied to it directly as it were, to the obſtructed and inflamed part, without loſing much, if not moſt of their virtue, by running the long round-about courſe of the blood's circulation, where they muſt paſs a thouſand places before they reach the part pained. And when an inflamed limb lies conſtantly ſoaking in ſuch vegetable juices preſcribed, it cannot miſs but ſome ſanative particles will penetrate, and reach the afflicted part, and ſo anſwer the purpoſe intended much better and ſpeedier, than even either epithems or liniments can do.

Liniments in this caſe are accounted preferable to epithems, or liquid applications: Dr. Fuller writes in his Pharm. Extemp. that all volatiles act beſt when ſheathed, or embodied in ſome oily medium; but I queſtion if greaſy things don't rather ſtop the pores, and clog up the paſſage, or orifices, of the abſorbent veſſels, and ſo hinder inſtead of promoting the tranſpiration of the morbific matter, and the immiſſion of any anodyne particles of the vegetable applications. Beſides volatile ſalts, oils, or ſpirits, do naturally fly faſter away into the atmoſphere, when externally uſed, then ſoak or enter into the parts affected; wherefore I greatly prefer cataplaſms, which are attended with neither of theſe inconveniencies, but retain what is uſeful till they have entered the ſkin. My good friend, Dr. Andree, informs me, that laying the gouty and the rheumatic member in raw wool clipped from a lamb's belly is of more ſervice than one could imagine. Where the conſtitution is groſs, the juices viſcid, the blood cold, and the caſe tedious, the cold bath and ſteel medicines come beſt into uſe: Of all the many preparations of which, the plain fine powder of the ruſt of old iron is the beſt, and cheapeſt of any; make it thus: Rub any ruſt you can get in a ſtone mortar, then pour water on it, and after ſtirring it about ſuffer the groſs to ſink, then decant off what ſwims, and after the impalpable powder, therein ſuſpended, has all ſettled to the bottom, pour off the clear water from it, and dry the grounds on chalk ſtones, or cap paper often doubled for uſe; and when you want more duſt repeat the operation.

In ſhort, beſides the three aforeſaid evacuations, bleeding, vomiting, and purging, iſſues, bliſters, and gentle frictions with a fleſh bruſh, may be of ſome ſervice too; as alſo the neutral ſalts plentifully taken; and now and then ſweating medicines are the beſt, ſafeſt, and fitteſt means to diſſolve the cohering particles of the obſtructing morbific matter, (matter enough to make us roar, and make wry faces ſometimes) and reduce the reſiſting lentor once more afloat again.

Thus, you ſee, you muſt truſt to the doctor, and his decade; or to the ten articles of his trade, which Dr. Banyard, in his poem on health, thus enumerates:

" Phy

" Piſs, ſpew, or ſpit,
Perſpiration, or ſweat,
Purge bleed, or bliſter,
Iſſue, or clyſter.

One or more of theſe methods muſt be the means of making you well again, ail what you will; but if they all miſs, and not one help, the Lord have mercy upon you, for it is all over with you, and, as duſt you was, to duſt you muſt return.

Laſtly, the fleſh bruſh, as I ſaid before, and rubbing in ſome mercurial ointment upon the part; cupping glaſſes and ſcarifications; leeches, iſſues, clyſters, cold bath and bliſters may all become uſeful in their turn, beſides amuſing the patient who has nothing elſe to do; but eſpecially warm anodyne and diſcuſſing cataplaſms, as aboveſaid.

Now, to ſubjoin a few ſimple preſcriptions (I don't mean ſimple in the acute ſenſe ſome modern criticks would take it) I mean not over complex, i. e. conſiſting of a jumble above twenty or thirty different, and ſometimes contrary, ingredients, which antiquated method, to my no ſmall ſurpriſe, even the very judicious Dr. Shaw, in his new practice of phyſick, is not quite free from, but ſtill retains in his writings:

Among ſuch a medley of medicines, who, I pray you, can anſwer for the doubtful effects of ſuch a farrago of drugs, and multiplicity of principles? It is well if they don't play Sampſon's foxes, though by the apothecary, for a little while, tied by the tail faſt, get looſe in the body, and ſet the whole conſtitution on fire. Three or four ingredients are enough in a preſcription, and are both more ſanative, ſafer, and ſit eaſier on the ſtomach; are cheaper for the apothecary, and better for the apprentice.

Take then of only gum guaiacum and cinnabar of antimony, finely powdered, ſeparately firſt, and then together, of each a quarter of an ounce; with an ounce of conſerve of orange peel, rue, or any warm herb; by beating them well up together make an electuary; if too ſtiff, ſoften it by adding a little of any ſyrup. Of this mixture take the bigneſs of a nutmeg three times a day, that is to ſay, morning, noon, and night, on thoſe days you do not purge, and waſh it down with a large draught of ſtrong decoction of ſaſſafras warmed, and uſe a weaker decoction of the ſame wood for common drink.

Take now and then five or ſix grains of camphire at bed time, to procure eaſe and ſleep and to promote perſpiration: Dilute it well by drinking ſome warm and thin liquor, after it is taken, to make you ſweat. Twenty or thirty drops of ſpirits of harts-horn, *per ſe*; or of balſam polychreſtum taken three or four times a day is of uſe; but nothing is found better than large draughts of ſtrong decoction of the woods daily, in which you may add theſe ſaid drops and drink the decoction after the other medicines beſides. A tincture of gum guaiacum in brandy, one ounce to a pint; a tea ſpoonful to a doſe taken in water is very uſeful.

Take a dram of diuretic ſalt, diſſolved in plain whey, often. The emulſion made of venice turpentine, as was ordered for a clyſter in the ſtone, is excellent here alſo; to be drank two or three ſpoonfuls three times a day.

A cold infuſion of ſtone horſe's dung in white wine; or a poſſet made of horſe radiſh ſcraped, and muſtard ſeed bruiſed, taking four or ſix ounces, twice a day, is very good.

But after all there is no better medicine than plain rhubarb continued a conſiderable time, to cure this diſtemper, as I before ſaid of the gout when ſtubborn; and if it is habitual, the chewing it not only takes away the diſeaſe, but alſo prevents a relapſe, which I am at preſent proving upon myſelf by daily practice.

A decoction of the roots and herb of germander made with white wine, and taken for ſixty days before meat, is ſaid to be a certain cure for the gout, and, conſequently, I may ſay, for the rheumatiſm likewiſe.

The juice of mullein, taking two ſpoonfuls night and morning, cures both in thirty days. Theſe medicines are eaſy to be had, and are worth the trial.

Thus much for internals. laſtly for externals, beſides the aboveſaid, theſe few more may be added.

Take of nerve ointment an ounce, of ſpirits of lavender, a quarter of an ounce; camphire powdered, a dram;

mix

mix them well together, to make a liniment, with which anoint the aching parts, with a feather, twice or thrice a day.

Or, take ointment of marſhmallows, one ounce; camphire, a dram; ſpirits of ſal armoniac, and oil of amber, of each half a dram; mix and uſe outwardly the ſame way.

For the lumbago, take of emplaſter of oxycrocium, an ounce; camphire powdered (by touching the end of the peſtle with a little oil) a dram; oil of amber, half a dram; firſt melt the plaſter, and when near cool, add the other ingredients, and having beat them all well together, ſpread them on leather to be laid acroſs the loins.

And here, as uſual, I muſt conclude with another medical remark. How very obſcurely do moſt authors write of the cauſe of this and other diſtempers? Calling it a certain, bilious, or elſe a ſalt ſerous humour flowing to the part affected, as the miſtaken title, or name of this diſeaſe itſelf implies; and then like a bird, or floating fluid, flies back again to and fro, and lights upon this or the other part of the body ſucceſſively, after one another. The whole a miſtake, and wholly inconſiſtent with the animal œconomy, whence I may juſtly infer, that, was their practice no better than their theory, bad would it be with their patients indeed. A humour in this ſenſe, with Dr. Th--n, I allow not of; but only ſuch a ſtate or diſcraſy of the blood, as renders any of its component particles too groſs or large, by ſome inviſible combination, eaſily to flow or paſs thro' the narrow pores of the minute veſſels, and ſuch alone is cauſe ſufficient for this, and other diſeaſes, which are more or leſs violent according to the greater or leſs quantity of the ſaid heterogeneous matter; their difference depending more upon the parts of the body afflicted, and other circumſtances attending the ſame, than the immediate cauſe itſelf, the obſtructing matter. And thus I account for only a ſlight, tranſient, and temporary pain of the gout, ſometimes in one place, and then in another, that laſts but for a few hours or days, and then vaniſhes away again without the perſon being laid up with a ſtrong, violent, and laſting fit, by reaſon that though the cauſe, in a leſſer degree, is exiſting in the blood, yet that maſs is not ſufficiently ſaturated with thoſe groſs particles, as to produce a complete fit of the gout or rheumatiſm.

I am, your humble ſervant,
JOHN COOK, M.D.

An Account of the Plague, at Aleppo: *In a Letter to the Rev.* Charles Lyttelton, *LL. D. Dean of* Exeter, *now Lord Biſhop of* Carliſle *and F. R. S. from the Reverend Mr.* Thomas Dawes *Chaplain to the Factory at* Aleppo.

Read before the Royal Society, Feb. 24, 1763.

"THIS unhappy country for ſix years paſt has been in a very terrible ſituation, afflicted during the greateſt part of that time with many of the almighty's ſevereſt ſcourges. Its troubles were uſhered in by a very ſharp winter in 1756-7, which deſtroyed almoſt all the fruits of the earth. The cold was ſo very intenſe, that the mercury of Fahrenheit's thermometer, expoſed a few minutes to the open air, ſunk entirely into the ball of the tube. Millions of olive-trees, that had withſtood the ſeverity of fifty winters, were blaſted in this, and thouſands of ſouls periſhed merely through cold. The failure of a crop the ſucceeding harveſt occaſioned an univerſal ſcarcity, which in this country of indolence and oppreſſion (where proviſion is only made from hand to mouth, and where, literally ſpeaking, no man is ſecure of reaping what he has ſown) ſoon introduced a famine with all its attendant miſeries. The ſhocking accounts related to me on this ſubject would appear fabulous were they not confirmed by numberleſs eye witneſſes, both Europeans and natives. In many places the inhabitants were driven to ſuch extremities, that women were known to eat their own children, as ſoon as they expired in their arms, for want of nouriſhment. —Numbers of perſons from the mountains and villages adjacent came daily to Aleppo, to offer their wives and children to ſale for a few dollars, to procure a temporary ſubſiſtence for themſelves; and hourly might be ſeen in our ſtreets dogs and human creatures ſcratching together on the ſame dunghill, and quarrelling for a bone or piece of carrion, to allay their hunger. A peſtilence followed cloſe to the heels of the famine, which laſted the

the greateſt part of 1758, and is ſuppoſed to have ſwept away 50 or 60 thouſand ſouls in this city and its environs. I bleſs God, I was not a ſpectator of this complicated ſcene of miſery: The very deſcription of it muſt diſtreſs a compaſſionate diſpoſition; the ſight of it muſt have made an impreſſion on an heart of flint.

I have already acquainted you, in a former letter, with our troubles by earthquakes, &c. of 1759 and 1760 and therefore ſhall proceed from the date of my laſt letter. The latter end of March 1761, the plague, which had lain dormant ſince autumn, made its appearance again in this city, and alarmed us conſiderably. Though I confeſs, it did not ſurprize me; ſo far from not expecting its return, I ſhould have looked on it almoſt as a miracle, if we had eſcaped, after the little progreſs it had made among us the preceding year. The infection crept gently and gradually on, confined chiefly to one particular quarter till the beginning of May when it began to ſpread viſibly and univerſally. We ſhut up on the 27th, and our confinement laſted 96 days. The fury indeed of the contagion did not continue longer than the middle of July, and many of our merchants went abroad with caution early in Auguſt; but as our conſul had no urgent buſineſs to induce him to expoſe himſelf to any riſk, we remained in cloſe quarters till we could viſit our friends with tolerable ſecurity. As an addition to the uneaſineſs of our ſituation, the earthquakes returned the latter end of April, though with no great violence, except the firſt ſhock, and that much leſs terrible than thoſe of 1759. We felt ſix or ſeven within the week, and four more at long intervals during our impriſonment; but as they were all ſlight, our apprehenſions ſoon ſubſided. At our releaſe from confinement the laſt day of Auguſt, we flattered ourſelves with the hopes of a ſpeedy releaſe from danger; but it pleaſed God to order it otherwiſe. In all the plagues, with which Aleppo has been viſited in this century, the contagion is ſaid to have regularly and conſtantly ceaſed in Auguſt or September, the hotteſt months in the year; and it is pretty certain that, it diſappeared about that time in 1742, 1743, 1744 and 1760; but unfortunately for us that now reſide here, the year 1761 has proved an inſtance of the fallacy of general obſervations on this dreadful ſubject; for, from the end of March 1761 to the middle of September, 1762, ſcarce a day has paſſed without ſome deaths or freſh attacks from the diſtemper; and though the violence of it ceaſed in the autumn, yet I believe, on an average, it was fatal to at leaſt 30 perſons in every week, from that time to the end of the winter. In February laſt we were pretty healthy: Hearing but of few accidents, and thoſe in the ſkirts of the city, we once more began to entertain ſome faint hopes of a farther exemption, but they were of very ſhort duration; In March the infection ſpread again, and in April increaſed with ſuch rapidity, that we were obliged to retire to our cloſe quarters on the 26th of that month. I have now the ſatisfaction of informing you that, by the bleſſing of providence, we are once more ſafe and at liberty though after a confinement more tedious, and much more diſmal than even that of the laſt year; we got abroad on the 18th of Aug. when the burials were reduced to about 20 a day: The infection gradually decreaſed till the middle of September, ſince which time we have heard of no accident. May the Almighty graciouſly be pleaſed to prevent the return of a diſtemper, whoſe very name ſtrikes terror whenever it is mentioned and is undoubtedly one of the moſt lamentable misfortunes, that mankind is liable to.

I wiſh I could with any preciſion determine our loſs in the two laſt ſummers; but in times of ſuch general horror and confuſion, it is in a manner impoſſible to come at the exact truth. If you enquire of the natives, they ſwell the account each year from 40 to 60 thouſand, and ſome even higher; but, as the eaſtern diſpoſition to exaggaretion reigns at preſent almoſt univerſally, little accuracy is to be expected from them: This however is certain, that the mortality of this year has been very conſiderable, perhaps not much inferior to any in this century. Some of the Europeans have been at no ſmall pains and expence to procure a regular and daily liſt of the funerals during our confinement, and their account amounts to about twenty thouſand, from the 1ſt of April to the 1ſt of September this year, and about one

one third leſs the preceding ſummer. This calculation I am inclined to think is pretty right, though there are ſome ſtrong objections againſt a probability of being able to procure a juſt one in ſuch circumſtances: For the Turks keep no regiſter of the dead, and have ſeventy-two different public burial places in the ſeven miles circumference of the city, beſides many private ones within the walls. The Chriſtians and Jews, who are ſuppoſed to be rather leſs than a ſeventh part of the number of inhabitants, have regiſters, and each nation one burial place only: Their loſs this year is about 3500 in the five months.

I will not ſhock your compaſſionate diſpoſition by a detail of the miſeries I have been witneſs to, but only mention, that during the months of June and July, (in the greateſt part of which the burials were from 2 to 300 a day,) the noiſe of men ſinging before the corps in the day, and the ſhrieks of women for the dead both day and night, were ſeldom out of our ears. Cuſtom ſoon rendered the firſt familiar to me; but nothing could reconcile me to the laſt; and as the heat obliges us to ſleep on the terrace of our houſes in the ſummer, many of my nights reſt were diſturbed by theſe alarms of death.

I bleſs God, all my countrymen have been ſo fortunate as to eſcape any infection in their houſes, though each year 4 or 5 Europeans have been carried off, and each year the plague broke out in two houſes that join to ours. In one of them this year died a Franciſcan prieſt, after two days illneſs, whoſe bed was placed about ſix yards diſtant from mine. I believe I was in no great danger, as a wall nine or ten feet high ſeparated our terraces; but had I known his ſituation, I ſhould have moved farther off. The year before, I was thrown into a very great agitation of mind for a few days, by the death of my laundreſs's huſband; the very day he died of the plague, my ſervant had received my linen from his houſe, and I had careleſsly put on ſome of it, even without airing. This accident happened many weeks after we were open, and his illneſs was induſtriouſly kept a ſecret. The laſt month of my confinement this year paſſed very heavily with me indeed; for I found my health much diſordered. Whether it proceeded from a cold I catched in my head by ſleeping in the open air in ſome very windy nights; from want of exerciſe; or from the uneaſineſs of mind naturally attending our melancholy ſituation, I know not; but my nerves ſeemed all relaxed, my ſpirits in a ſtate of dejection unknown to me before, and my head ſo heavy and confuſed, that I could neither write nor read for an hour together with application or pleaſure. Since our releaſe, I have paſſed a month at a garden about an hour's ride from the city, for the ſake of exerciſe and freſh air, and find myſelf much relieved by it though my head is far from being yet clear.

Among many particulars relating to the preſent plague that I have heard, the following anecdotes ſeem ſomewhat extraordinary; and yet, as they are well atteſted, I have no reaſon to doubt of the truth of them; viz. laſt year as well as this, there has been more than one inſtance of a woman's being delivered of an infected child, with the plague ſores on its body, though the mother herſelf has been entirely free from the diſtemper.

A woman, that ſuckled her own child of five months, was ſeized with a moſt ſevere plague, and died after a week's illneſs; but the child, though it ſucked her, and lay in the ſame bed with her during her whole diſorder, eſcaped the infection. A woman upwards of an hundred years of age was attacked with the plague, and recovered: Her two grandchildren of 10 and 16 received the infection from her and were both carried off by it.

While the plague was making terrible ravage in the iſland of Cyprus, in the ſpring of 1760, a woman remarkably ſanguine and corpulent, after loſing her huſband and two children, who died of the plague in her arms, made it her daily employment from a principle of charity to attend all her ſick neighbours, that ſtood in need of her aſſiſtance, and yet eſcaped the infection. Alſo a Greek lad made it his buſineſs for many months to wait on the ſick, to waſh, dreſs and bury the dead, and yet he remained unhurt. In that contagion ten men were ſaid to die to one woman; but the perſons to whom it was almoſt univerſally fatal, were youths of both ſexes. Many places were left ſo bare of inhabitants, as not to have enough left, to gather in the fruits of the earth: It ceaſed entirely in July 1760, and has not appeared in the iſland ſince.

The plague ſeems this year to have been in a manner general over a great part of the Ottoman empire. We have advice of the havoc it has made at Conſtantinople, Smyrna, Salonicha, Bruſa, Adena, Antioch, Antab, Killis, Ourſah, Diarbekir, Mouſol, and many other large towns and villages. Scanderoon, for the firſt time, I believe, this century, has ſuffered conſiderably: The other Frank ſettlements on the Sea coaſt of Syria have been exempted, except a few accidents at Tripoli, which drove the Engliſh conſul, Mr. Abbott, into a cloſe retirement for a week or two; but the ſtorm ſoon blew over."

Deſcription of UNCOMMON BIRDS, *Plate II.*
(*See p.* 257.)

1. THE CROWNED EAGLE is about a third part leſs than the larger ſort of eagles that are natives of Europe; but it appears to be ſtrong and bold, like others of this kind. The beak, and the ſkin that cover

10
45
FEB

Crowned Eagle.

The Cassowary.

Chatterer of Carolina.

The Ostrich.

covers the upper jaw in which the noſtrils are placed, are of a duſky colour, and the corners of the mouth are cleft in, pretty deep under the eyes, and are of a yelloviſh colour. The circles round the pupil of the eyes, are of a reddiſh orange colour; and the fore part of the head and the ſpace round the eyes are covered with white feathers ſpeckled with black: The hinder part of the head and neck, as well as the back and wings, are of a dark brown or blackiſh colour; and the outer edges of the quills are darker than the other feathers of the wings. The ridge in the upper part of ſome of the leſſer covert feathers of the wings are white, and the tail is of a brown colour, barred acroſs with black: The under ſide is of a dark and light aſh colour: And the breaſt is of a reddiſh brown, with large tranſverſe ſpots on its ſides. The belly, and covert feathers under the tail, are white, ſpotted with black, and the thighs and legs down to the feet are covered with white feathers, beautifully ſpotted with round black ſpots. The feet and claws are very ſtrong, the feet being covered with ſcales of a bright orange colour and the claws are black. It raiſes the feathers on the hinder part of the head in the form of a creſt or crown, from whence it takes its name. It was brought to London alive from Guinea in Africa a few years ago.

2. The CASSOWARY, or EMU, is a bird, which next to the oſtrich is the largeſt and heavieſt of any we know. It is five feet and a half long, from the point of the bill, to the extremity of the claws. The legs are two feet and a half high, from the belly to the end of the claws. The head and neck together are a foot and a half, and the largeſt toe, including the claw, is five inches long. The claw alone of the leaſt toe, is three inches and a half in length. The wing is ſo ſmall, that it does not appear, it being hid under the feathers of the back.

All the feathers are of the ſame kind, contrary to what are ſeen in birds that fly; where there are feathers that ſerve for flight, and others to cover the ſkin: The feathers in this bird are generally double, having two long tubes or ſhafts proceeding from another very ſhort one, which is faſtened to the ſkin. Thoſe that are double, are always of an unequal length; for ſome are fourteen inches long, particularly on the rump. The beards that adorn the ſtem or ſhaft, are from about half way to the end very long and as thick as a horſe-hair; without being ſubdivided into fibres. The ſtem or ſhaft is flat, ſhining, black, and knotted below; and from each knot, there proceeds a beard: likewiſe, the beards at the end of the large feathers are perfectly black, and towards the root of a grey tawny colour; ſhorter, more ſoft, and throwing out fine fibres like down; ſo that there is nothing appears except the beards, which are hard and black, becauſe the other part, compoſed of down is quite covered. There are feathers on the head and neck but they are ſo ſhort and thinly ſown, that their ſkin appears naked, except towards the hind part of the head, where they are a little longer. The feathers which adorn the rump are extremely thick, but do not differ in other reſpects from the reſt, excepting their being longer.

The wings when they are deprived of their feathers, are but three inches long and the feathers are like thoſe on the other parts of the body. The ends of the wings are adorned with five prickles of different lengths and thickneſs, which bend like a bow; and they are hollow from the roots to the very points, only they have a pith on the inſide, as in the young feathers of other birds. The longeſt of theſe prickles is eleven inches and a quarter of an inch in diameter, at the root, being a little thicker there than at the extremity; but the points ſeem to be broken off.

The head appears to be ſmall, like that of an oſtrich, becauſe there are no feathers on it; and on the top there is a creſt three inches high, like to that of a helmet; but it does not cover all the top of the head; for it begins a little beyond the middle of the crown, and ends at the beginning of the bill. It is of different colours, for it is blackiſh before and behind, and on the ſides it is of the colour of bees-wax. It is not above a quarter of an inch thick at the top, but at the baſe it is an inch. Its ſubſtance is very hard, and of the nature of horn, conſiſting of ſeveral plates like the horns of an ox.

That part of the bill which anſwers to the upper jaw, in other animals, is very hard at the edges above; and the ſpace between, on each ſide, is furniſhed with a membrane, in which are holes for the noſtrils, near the extremity of the bill, which extremity is like that of a turkey-cock. The end of the lower mandible is ſlightly dentated, and the whole is of a greyiſh brown, except a green ſpot on each ſide.

There is an internal eyelid or ſkin, which lies towards the great corner of the eye, and the lower eyelid, which is the largeſt, is furniſhed with plenty of black hairs. At the bottom of the upper eye-lid, there is a row of ſmall hairs, and above there is another row of black hairs, which look pretty much like an eye-brow. The hole of the ear is very large and open, being only covered with ſmall black feathers. The ſides of the head, about the eye and ear are blue, except the middle of the lower eyelid which is white. The neck is of a violet colour, inclining to that of ſlate: and behind it is red in ſeveral places; but chiefly about the middle. Theſe red ſpots are a little

higher than the reſt on account of the wrinkles that run obliquely along the neck. About the middle of the neck before, at the riſe of the large feathers, there are two proceſſes, formed by the ſkin, which are red and like the wattles of a hen. They are an inch and a half long, and three quarters of an inch broad, being round at the end. Their colour is like that of the reſt of the neck, partly red, and partly blue.

The ſkin which covers the fore part of the breaſt, on which this bird leans and reſts, is hard, callous, and without feathers. The thighs and legs are covered with feathers, and are extremely thick, ſtrong, ſtrait, and covered with ſcales of ſeveral ſhapes; but the legs are thicker a little above the foot, than in any other place. The toes are likewiſe covered with ſcales, and are but three in number; for that which ſhould be behind is wanting. The claws are of a hard, ſolid ſubſtance, black without, and white within.

The guts are four feet eight inches long, and two in diameter, being all of the ſame ſize; but there are two blind guts, about three inches long. The reſt of the viſcera have nothing very remarkable, except the heart, which is very ſmall, being but an inch and a half long, and an inch broad at the baſe. The tongue is an inch in length, and two-thirds of an inch broad, and dentated all round like the comb of a cock. The globe of the eye is very large, being an inch and a half in diameter, and the iris is of the colour of a topaz, much like that of a lion. It is a native of the Eaſt Indies.

[3. The Oſtrich and 4. the Chatterer of Carolina, ſhall be deſcribed in our next.]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

OBSERVING in the papers an advertiſement of a new tract, entitled, "An Admonition to the Younger Clergy, &c." pr. 1s. Anonymous. Curioſity led me to ſend for the pamphlet to Mr. John Rivington, in St. Paul's Church-yard, and indeed the performance far exceeded my expectations. I expected to find only ſome trite remarks, &c. but was agreeably ſurprized to meet with ſeveral ſpirited animadverſions,—many animated and ſtriking reflexions—interſperſed with ſome excellent moral maxims, illuſtrated by claſſical quotations remarkably appoſite and ſuited to the ſubject. As the writer of this ſenſible tract is unknown, I cannot be accuſed of prepoſſeſſion or prejudice; unbiaſſed and free from any partial connexions, truth obliges me to recommend this performance to the ſerious and attentive peruſal not only of all thoſe who have the miniſterial office in view, but alſo of all who are already engaged in diſcharging the duties of it. In particular I cannot forbear recommending it (with due deference) to the prelates of our church, conſcious that (if diſperſed through each dioceſe) it might have a happy effect on the conduct of the inferior clergy. I am the rather inclined to this opinion, becauſe the anonymous writer of The Admonition hath offered his ſalutary advice with becoming modeſty and diffidence, and ſeems (throughout the whole) to be animated with that candid and benevolent ſpirit, which he ſo warmly recommends to his brethren.

I choſe to communicate my ſentiments to the public through the channel of your uſeful production, which circulates univerſally, and meets with general approbation. Your inſertion of this will much oblige

Your conſtant reader and admirer,
and very humble ſervant,
PHILO-CLERICUS.

Sutton in W—, Sept. 10, 1764.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

READING, in your Magazine of December laſt, (p. 647) the deplorable caſe of a perſon afflicted with ulcers in the bladder and urethra; it led me into a correſpondence with the party, if poſſible, to trace out ſome relief to his heart-affecting diſtreſs. The ſeveral recipes, recommended by various hands for his relief, have appeared in your Magazines; but the patient, in one of his letters to me, imputing a great deal of his malady to the ſea-ſcurvy, I cannot refrain from communicating, through your uſeful Magazine, to the public, the experiences of a worthy friend lately deceaſed, Mr. Peter Kinwood, of Topſham, in Devonſhire (who had been many years in the ſea ſervice, and continued to his death to be concerned in ſhipping) in regard of the utility of a cheap and eaſily prepared drink, called by him *Chowder-Beer*, for preventing the ſcurvy in long voyages, or for the cure of it where it may have been contracted. Perhaps the term of *Chowder-Beer* may be a provincial phraſe, known only in Devonſhire: But the following inſtructions for brewing a drink of black ſpruce fir, with melaſſes, will explain the thing to every one's underſtanding; as I hope the account given of its utility will introduce it to general knowledge and uſe. The following account I give you verbatim, as tranſmitted to me by my friend; who, in all his actions, was animated by a prevailing love and deſire to improve every talent committed to him, for the moſt extenſive benefit of mankind. I am, ſir,

London, Sept. 13, 1764. Your very humble ſervant, A MERCHANT.

DRY

DRY ſpruce, if boiled in water about one hour and half, will make good Chowder beer. I think it the wholeſomeſt drink that is made; I am ſeldom without it when I can get ſpruce. When I lived in New England, I had a veſſel that went from thence to the Weſt-Indies, and the bay of Honduras, for logwood: I always charged the maſter of her to take black ſpruce with him, and give his men beer all the voyage, which he did, and his men were healthy and well in the Weſt-Indies and in the Bay, when others, at the ſame time and places, that drank water, were very ſickly. I have ſo great an opinion of the beer, that I wiſh it was uſed in all our ſhips on the coaſt of Guinea, and in the Weſt-Indies; and where at many places the water is very bad, which if brewed into this beer, by the fermentation would likely make it good drink, and with the help of the ſpruce nothing ſo eaſy to make. I ſuppoſe in the hot countries they need not boil, but about one third, or a quarter part of the water, but enough to mix with the cold water ſo as to warm it fit for fermentation: It fines, and is fit to uſe very ſoon. The ſpruce may be kept in any dry place good, for two or three years after cut. In the Weſt-Indies the melaſſes is plenty, ſo that the beer would coſt but a trifle. I heartily wiſh that encouragement was given for planting theſe black ſpruce trees. I think it is the beſt wood of all the fir kind, very good for ſhips topmaſts, and other ſervice in ſhips. Tis a fine beautiful ever-green tree with a fine top: They grow in poor land, that at many places has little depth of ſoil; at Newfoundland and in New England, a hard rocky bottom, that the roots go but little under the earth or moſs, ſo that knees are often made of one part of the root, and the other of the ſtock or body of the tree, and are put into ſhips built at Newfoundland; I have ſeen them uſed in ſhips here alſo: The ſpruce trees in the woods commonly grow near together, and run up 25 to 30 feet long, without any conſiderable knots. The Scots firs that I have ſeen here are ſmall, and the timber grows in a circle round the trees, ſo that they are apt to break off there. The black ſpruce is a very tough durable wood. If ſpruce beer was generally made uſe of in the Weſt-Indies, thoſe ſhipt that go there from Newfoundland and New England would likely carry what ſpruce they could with them if they found a ſale for it: And for after ages it may be had in any part of Britain, if care is taken to propagate it, which I humbly preſume would be of great ſervice to the poor ſailors and others. The kettles that ſhips have for their ſervice, would do to brew for moſt common merchant ſhips, as in hot countries they need only to boil a ſmall part of the water, but fill the caſk moſtly with cold water, It would be well ſome better kettles were found than copper, as at times boiling ſalt victuals in them they are naſty, and I fear hurtful in boiling clear peas for the men; green poiſonous matter hanging about them. The ſea cooks are not cleanly, and in ſtormy weather it is a troubleſome office: If ſome thin iron kettles could be made, it might be much better.

I make no doubt it may be carried to the Eaſt-Indies, and uſed there to good effect, as a preſerver of health. Before the uſe of this beer was found at Newfoundland, the men were ſickly, ſcorbutick, &c. but now no country where they are more healthy. I have heard a gentleman ſay, that now, when it has happened they had not the Chowder beer, for want of melaſſes to drink, they would be ſick. I cannot but think it muſt be very beneficial to the ſailors in general, who after they leave this country, likely the beer they carry from hence is expended in ſix weeks or two months: After that, if their voyage is twelve months or more, water is their common drink, which if good it might be tolerable; but at many places it is very bad, and at times, at ſea, ſtinks, much in the caſks. The beer that is carried to ſea from hence ſeldom is racked, ſo that by the motion of the ſhips, after it is a little time in draught, it is very indifferent drink.

I have been told by a gentleman that has put fir ſeed into the ground, that great care muſt be taken to cover it with a net, or ſome other thing, elſe the birds would eat it as ſoon as it appears out of the ground.

If ſpruce beer ſhould be uſed in the merchants ſervice and found to be ſalutary, no doubt they would alſo uſe it in the navy. It is a fine thing that the black ſpruce ſhould, after ſo many years being cut, retain that good quality in it of making good Chowder beer; here are ſome perſons that have lived in Newfoundland, and know the ſervice it is to people in drinking it.

The Method of Preparation of Chowder Beer.

TAKE twelve gallons of water, and put therein three pounds and an half of black ſpruce. Boil it for three hours; then take out the fir, and put to the liquor ſeven pounds of melaſſes, and juſt boil it up. Then take it off, ſtrain it through a ſieve, and, when milk warm, put to it about four ſpoonfuls of yeaſt to work it.

For common drink for ſeamen two gallons of melaſſes may be ſufficient to an hogſhead of liquor. It ſoon works. In two or three days ſtop the bung in the caſk, and in five or ſix days, when fine, bottle it for drinking.

Where the ſpruce is green and plenty, they boil it but about three quarters of an hour, ſo as that the bark will ſtrip off from the branches by drawing through the hand. They never ſtrain the ſpruce, but fill the caſk, one half or two thirds full of cold water, or

about a pint or more of the grounds of the Chowder drank out of the caſk. After taking the ſpruce out of the kettle without ſtraining it, put the melaſſes into the kettle: Make it juſt boil up, and fill it into the caſk; and the grounds of the Chowder left in before will ſoon work it. If the hot water will not fill the caſk, fill it up with cold. No need of coolers to cool the liquor as in other beer. It drinks as well when one half or two thirds of the water is cold, as when you boil more of it. In the Weſt Indies they need boil but a trifle of the water; juſt enough to get the bitter out of the ſpruce. And two and an half gallons of melaſſes will make a hogſhead of tolerable good drink. Good Weſt India melaſſes make better drink than treacle or coarſe ſugar: Though in the want of the former either of the others may ſerve.

Extract from the tranſlation of M. Bilguer's Latin Diſſertation on the Inutility of the Amputation of Limbs, *juſt publiſhed.*

THIS extract from a performance entirely calculated for chirurgical readers, is the only one we can, with propriety, take for our Magazine, in which he relates the ſucceſs attending his humane and judicious practice.

"I had at one time during the war, in a military hoſpital, ſix thouſand ſix hundred and eighteen wounded patients, who were all treated according to my direction, and part of whom I attended myſelf; of theſe, five thouſand five hundred and fifty-ſeven were perfectly cured, and in a condition to ſupport all the fatigues of the ſervice; a hundred and ninety-five were able to do duty in garriſon, what they call half-invalids *, or to work at any trade; two hundred and thirteen remained incapable of any labour, civil or military, what they call grand invalides †; and ſix hundred and fifty-three died.

Theſe hundred and ninety-five half invalides, and the two hundred and thirteen grand invalides, in all, four hundred and eight, were of the number of thoſe who had their bones bruiſed, broken and ſhattered; of thoſe, in a word, whoſe wounds were called complicated and dangerous ‡. For it is well known that with us, a man is not put on the liſt of invalids for a wound of the head, or of the fleſhy parts; if after wounds of this kind are healed up, there remains any weakneſs, ſtiffneſs, or tenſion of the part, we employ various medicines, both internal and external ointment, liniaments, fomentations, warm baths, by means of which they are commonly completly cured.

Let us at preſent ſuppoſe, that of the ſix hundred and fifty-three who died, no more than two hundred and forty-five died from the conſequences either of a violent concuſſion, from wounds of the head, thorax, lower belly or ſpine; from a complicated fracture of the os femoris, or from putrid fevers, fluxes, and other inward diſeaſes, which often happen in military hoſpitals, even in caſes of ſlight wounds, from the bad air which is breathed there; there will remain four hundred and eight, who may have died from the conſequences of wounds, with ſhattered bones; and this number is equal to that of thoſe who were cured without amputation, although their wounds had been of the ſame kind §. If, after making theſe calculations, we compare them with the prodigious number of wounded men, who at the beginning of the war, had their limbs taken off on account of dangerous wounds, of whom ſcarce one or two eſcaped with their lives; we may very ſafely conclude, that much the greater part of thoſe four hundred and eight men, cured and ſent to the invalides, would have died if amputation had been performed on them, and this ſhocking artificial wound added to what they had already received. It would be trifling to pretend that amputation would have ſaved a great many of thoſe who died, had it been timeouſly and properly performed ‖. Further, if it be conſidered, that many of thoſe who died, might have recovered, had they been taken care of any where elſe than in an hoſpital, where the air is very bad; and if it be called to mind at the ſame time, what ſome very eminent ſurgeons have obſerved that two thirds of thoſe die who have their limbs cut off **, I hope it will be readily

* *Halbe Invaliden.* † *Ganze Invaliden* ‡ *Schwerfracturirte.*

§ *It is obvious that Mr. Bilguer has not made his calculations in ſo favourable a manner for himſelf, as he might have done; I am perſuaded that in 6618 wounded men, a much greater number than 245 muſt have died from the conſequences of concuſſion, large fleſh wounds, fevers, fluxes, and other diſeaſes, owing to a bad habit, bad air, the ſeaſon of the year, &c.* TISSOT.

‖ *Such a pretence would in effect be abſurd: The reaſoning would amount to this; it is demonſtrated that the danger ariſing from amputation, joined to that attending wounds of themſelves curable, has killed a great many patients; therefore the danger ariſing from this operation, joined to that attending wounds which have proved incurable, would have ſaved a great many patients: Only the moſt blinded obſtinacy could reaſon in ſuch a manner.* TISSOT.

** *See the Memoirs of the Academy of Surgery, t. 2. p. 256. where Mr. Boucher, in ſpeaking of gun-ſhot wounds, with the bone ſhattered near the articulation, ſhews that amputation commonly*

prove

readily acknowledged, that, my method of treating wounded limbs, by ſaving them, is highly preferable to that of amputation.

Finally, I muſt add, that the greater number of thoſe who died in our hoſpitals, in conſquence of wounded limbs, were of thoſe who had the os femoris ſhattered near its upper articulation; and as we are not at preſent acquainted with any means of relieving that accident; and as it has not as yet been attempted to amputate at that part, if we deduct the ſe caſes frem the number mentioned in the preceding ſection who died, we ſhall ſee that the number of thoſe whoſe lives were ſaved without amputation conſiderably exceeds that of thoſe who died. Since wounds near the ſuperior part of the thigh bone, or ſhoulder, where the bones are ſhattered, ought always to be looked on as deſperat.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

On hearing the Reverend Mr. DODD *preach.*

HEARD but the libertine thy pulpit lore,
Pathetic Dodd! the wretch would ſin no more;
No more with vice his ebbing life diſgrace,
With riot mark, or infamy debaſe!
No more in ſenſual pleaſures ſport ſecure,
Betray the beauteous, and pollute the pure;
But long, long ſlighted mercy ſwift implore,
Applaud thy doctrine, and his God adore.
Touch'd with thy preaching, dulneſs waves his ſleep,
And levity itſelf is ſeen to weep;
Deigns the proud infidel a liſt'ning ear,
Adult'rers tremble, and blaſphemers fear;
While virtue triumphs with a conſcious flame,
And Magdalens, with tears, deplore their ſhame.
Charm'd with thy merit, with thy manner charm'd,
By truth enlighten'd, and with precepts warm'd,
A muſe, altho' unknown, attempts thy praiſe;
Nor chide her grateful, her impartial lays.
Let flatter'd greatneſs ſtill by fools be ſung;
With Dodd's applauſe, what temple hath not rung?
Whoſe ſkill exalts the preacher's waining art,
And while he moves the paſſions, mends the heart;
True to his text, and faithful to his God,
Now ſhews his mercy, and now bares his rod,
Repentance urges with pathetic zeal,
Nor fails each contrite wound with balm to heal!
Go on, judicious paſtor, awe the bold,
Still, ſtill improve the young, reclaim the old,
With pleaſing energy thy ſaviour preach,
And virtue animate, and candour teach;
Still make fair chaſtity thy darling theme,
While Magdalens' ſupport and prize its fame;
Then, nor till late, may heav'n reward thy care,
And make thee angel in a brighter ſphere.

Fulham, Aug 9, 1764. WEEKES.

The CURATE.

HOW happy is a curate's life,
Not plagu'd with wealth, nor teiz'd with ſtrife!
His pious vicar, at the day,
Remits him punctually his pay,
His quart'ridge, ſir, five pounds—not more:
Alas! the living's but eight ſcore!
And then how ſpruce, and how genteel!
He's furbiſh'd up from head to heel.
His coat new turn'd with ſpan new lining,
For one year more he's wond'rous fine in.
His hoary curls in order ſtand,
A pen'worth bought at ſecond hand.
What heart-felt joy his brain bewitches
To view his everlaſting breeches!
No frets, no rents, at preſent ail 'em,
They aſk no friendly gown to veil 'em:
For be it known, a curate can
Repair at leaſt his outward man.
His inward—ſurely has no need,
On ſpiritual meat 'tis taught to feed:
What! ſhall the miniſter of grace
Preach abſtinence, with roſy face?
Live like mere man, or, like a glutton,
Devour extempore, beef or mutton?
'Tis plainly wrote, if we're not blinded,
A miniſter's not fleſhly minded.
His vicar, like a true good man,
To ſave his flock does all he can;
Guards them againſt the day of trial,
By recommending ſelf-denial;
By proxy ſets a good example,
Viz. gives his curate for a ſample;
And firmly binds him by — his pay,
To nothing elſe—but faſt and pray.

Wragby. W. H.

proves fatal, and that of three patients on whom it is performed, generally two die; whereas out of an hundred and ſixty-five who had the bones ſhattered, on whom amputation had not been performed, not one died. A degree of ſucceſs which he aſcribes, it muſt be owned, to the management of the ſurgeon; who inſtead of ſpirituous applications, only made uſe of emollients, light digeſtives and anodynes.

A SONG.

A SONG.

HOW heavily time rolls along,
Now Julia is out of my ſight;
How dull is the nightingale's ſong,
That once us'd to give ſuch delight!

The meadows that late ſeem'd ſo fine,
Now loſe all the verdure of May;
The cowſlip and daiſy decline,
And languiſhing wither away.

Bright Phœbus no longer can pleaſe,
Gay proſpects no longer can charm;
Ev'n muſic affords me no eaſe!
That was wont ev'ry paſſion to calm.

My flocks too diſorderly ſtray —
And bleat their complaints in my ear,
No more they ſkip, frolick, and play,
But ſad, like their maſter, appear;

Yet ah! If my Julia was ſeen,
My lambs would rebound o'er the plain!
Each flow'r would ſpring on the green,
And nightingales charm me again!

For you a green arbour I've made,
Interwoven with each fragrant flow'r;
The ſun's ſcorching heat it will ſhade,
Nor over your beauty have power.

Return then, my fair one, return,
Your coming no longer delay;
O leave not your ſhepherd to mourn,
But haſten, my charmer, away!

AN ACROSTICK.

By the ſame.

MORE then miſers ſhining ore
I my lovely fair adore:
S earch the world's extenſive round,
S uch a treaſure can't be found!

R eplete with ev'ry winning grace,
U nnumber'd charms adorn her face:
T ruth appears divinely bright,
L ike Phœbus in meridian height!
A temper form'd to bleſs mankind;
N ot beauty's queen, and Pallas join'd,
D iſclos'd ſo ſweet a face, and mind.

M. M.

MADRIGAL,

Attributed to Abbe Chaulieu, *imitated, in Memory of Mrs.* M. BOLLING.

Je ne verrai plus ſylvie, &c.

I Shall Lavinia ſee no more:
Untimely fate the lovely flow'r
Doth from its vital ſtalk diſſever!
My ſoul no more her radiant beauty chears:
And, when her heavenly eyes are clos'd for ever;
Alas! my own are open but to tears.

The ART *of* PRINTING, *a* Poem.

HAIL myſtick art! which men like angels taught,
To ſpeak to eyes, and paint unbody'd thought!
Though deaf, and dumb; bleſt ſkill, reliev'd by thee,
We make one ſenſe perform the taſk of three,
We ſee, we hear, we touch the head and heart,
And take, or give what each but yields in part.
With the hard laws of diſtance we diſpenſe,
And without ſound, apart commune in ſenſe:
View, tho' confin'd; nay rule, this earthly ball,
And travel o'er the wide expanded All.
Dead letters thus with living notions fraught,
Prove to the ſoul the teleſcopes of thought;
To mortal life a deathleſs witneſs give,
And bid all deeds and titles laſt, and live.
In ſcanty life, eternity we taſte;
View the firſt ages, and inform the laſt.
Arts, hiſt'ry, laws, we purchaſe with a look,
And keep, like fate, all nature in a book.

AIR *to be ſet to Muſic. From* Metaſtaſio.

Ah che in van per me pietoſo, &c.

TIME, in pity to my woes,
Swiftly thro' the zodiack flies;
All with him in ruin goes,
But my grief his pow'r defies.

Life this is not: and I've breath
But to be the longer ſighing:
O I'm ſick, this tedious death,
Thus to be for ever dying!

VARIGNANO.

ANOTHER FROM THE SAME.

Nacqui agli affanni in ſeno, &c.

BORN I was to raging grief:
Never ſprightly ſolar ray
Bleſt of mine one happy day:
Never Pleaſures brought relief.
But each hour misfortune brings;
And when old diſaſters ceaſe,
Then my mind a new one wings;
Gods! when will that mind have eaſe?

VARIGNANO.

CHARACTERS *from The* TIMES. *By* CHURCHILL.

"FAIREST of nymphs, where every nymph is fair,
Whom nature form'd with more than common care
With more than common care whom art improv'd,
And both declar'd moſt worthy to be lov'd,
——neglected wanders, whilſt a crowd
Purſue, and conſecrate the ſteps——
Dine with Apicius—at his ſumptuous board
Find all, the world of dainties can afford—
And yet (ſo much diſtemper'd ſpirits pall
The ſickly appetite) amidſt them all
Apicius finds no joy, but, whilſt he carves
For ev'ry gueſt, the landlord ſits and ſtarves.
The foreſt haunch, fine, fat, in flavour high,
Kept to a moment, ſmokes before his eye;
But ſmokes in vain, his heedleſs eye runs o'er it,
And loathes what he had deify'd before:

The

The turtle, of a great and glorious ſize,
Worth its own weight in gold, a mighty prize
For which a man of taſte all riſques would run,
Itſelf a feaſt, and ev'ry diſh in one,
The turtle in luxurious pomp comes in,
Kept, kill'd, cut up, prepar'd, and dreſt by Quin;
In vain it comes, in vain lies full in view;
As Quin hath dreſt it, he may eat it too:
Apicius cannot—When the glaſs goes round,
Quick-circling, and the roofs with mirth reſound,
Sober he ſits, and ſilent—all alone
Though in a crowd, and to himſelf ſcarce known;
On grief he feeds, nor friends can cure, nor wine
Suſpend his cares, and make him ceaſe to pine.
Why mourns Apicius thus, why runs his eye,
Heedleſs, o'er delicates which from the ſky
Might call down Jove? Where now his gen'rous wiſh,
That, to invent a new and better diſh,
The world might burn, and all mankind expire,
So he might roaſt a Phœnix at the fire?
Why ſwims that eye in tears, which, through a race
Of ſixty years, ne'er ſhew'd one ſign of grace?
Why feels that heart, which never felt before?
Why doth that pamper'd glutton eat no more,
Who only liv'd to eat, his ſtomach pall'd,
And drown'd in floods of ſorrow? Hath fate call'd
His father from the grave to ſecond life?
Hath Clodius on his hands return'd his wife,
Or hath the law, by ſtricteſt juſtice taught,
Compell'd him to reſtore the dow'r ſhe brought?
Hath ſome bold creditor againſt his will
Brought in, and forc'd him to diſcharge a bill,
Where eating had no ſhare? Hath ſome vain wench
Run out his wealth, and forc'd him to retrench?
Hath any rival glutton got the ſtart,
And beat him in his own luxurious art,
Bought cates for which Apicius could not pay,
Or dreſt old dainties in a newer way?
Hath his cook, worthy to be ſtain with rods,
Spoil'd a diſh fit to entertain the gods?
Or hath ſome varlet, croſs'd by cruel fate,
Thrown down the price of empires in a plate?
None, none of theſe—his ſervants all are try'd,
So ſure, they walk on ice and never ſlide;
His cook, an acquiſition made in France,
Might put a Cloe out of countenance,
For, tho' old Holles ſtill maintains his ſtand,
Hath he one rival glutton in the land;
Women are all the objects of his hate,
His debts are all unpaid, and yet his ſtate
In full ſecurity and triumph held,
Baleſs for once a knave ſhould be expell'd;
His wife is ſtill a whore, and in his pow'r
The woman gone, he ſtill retains the dow'r;
Sound in the grave (thanks to his filial care
Which mix'd the draught, and kindly ſent him there)
His father ſleeps, and, till the laſt trump ſhake
The corners of the earth, ſhall not awake.
Whence flows this ſorrow then? Behind his chair
Did'ſt thou not ſee, deck'd with a ſolitaire
Which on his bare breaſt glitt'ring play'd, and grac'd
With niceſt ornaments a ſtripling plac'd,
A ſmooth, ſmug ſtripling in life's faireſt prime? [to time,
Did'ſt thou not mind too, how, from time
The monſtrous letcher tempted to deſpiſe
All other dainties, thither turn'd his eyes?
How he ſeem'd only to reproach us all,
Who ſtrove his fix'd attention to recall,
And how he wiſh'd, e'en at the time of grace,
Like Janus, to have had a double face?
His cauſe of grief behold in that fair boy;
Apicius dotes, and Corydon is coy."

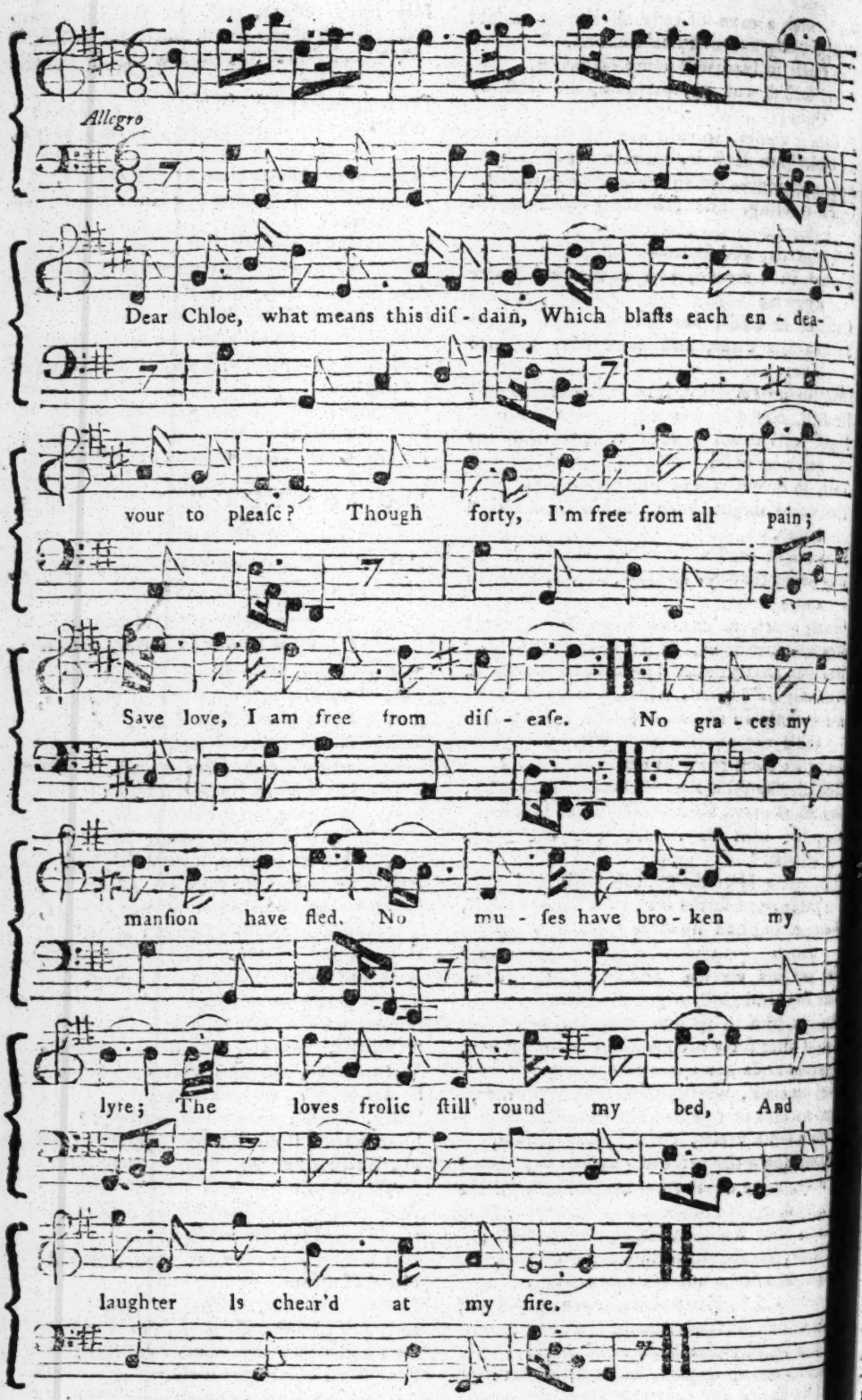
TUNBRIDGE VERSES.

The WORK-BAG,

A female Implement much in Vogue at preſent, among the Ladies on the Pantiles.

——Calathiſque Minervæ
Femineas aſſueta Manus.. VIRGIL.

VENUS, who all her ſex outvies,
The Pitt or Pembroke of the ſkies,
At ſtately Juno's brilliant court,
Where all the deities reſort,
Lately ſurpriz'd each ſiſter goddeſs,
To ſee her dreſt in Engliſh bodice:
From top to toe, in air and mien,
The image of a Britiſh queen.
The Charlotte bonnet, form'd to pleaſe,
And Shelitz-coif ſhe wore with eaſe.
Mean while, to heighten all her charms,
The Work-bag dangled on her arms.
Careleſs and wantonly it hung,
And like a play-thing, gayly ſwung.
The bag as ſoon as Pallas ſpy'd,
She redden'd with indignant pride.
"Shall I, ſhe cry'd, who work ſo nimble
With needle, thread-paper, and thimble,
Shall I behold, without reproach,
Thee, Venus, on my arts encroach?
Sooner then theſe I'd rather yeild
My warling helmet, ſpear, and ſhield."
The Cyprian goddeſs ſmiling came,
And thus beſpoke the blue-ey'd dame:
"Pallas, I trouble not my head,
Not I, with, needles, thimbles, thread;
Nor do I make a ſingle pin ſtir,
In wrong to thee, celeſtial ſpinſter!
Here! Take the bag itſelf, examine,
And ſee what Implements I cram in.
No thread or needles it contains,
But flaming darts, and golden chains:
The very bag that Britiſh belles
Bear on their arms at Tunbridge wells." S.

Set to Muſick by Mr. WILLIAM ATKINSON, *of* Lincoln.

To none have I ever been cold,
All beauties in vogue I'm among;
I've appetite e'en for the old,
And ſpirit enough for the young.

Believe me, ſweet girl, I ſpeak true;
Or elſe put my love to the teſt;
Some others have doubted like you;
Like them do you bleſs, and be bleſt.

THE Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, Aug. 23.

A Great number of ſailors petitioned the king for the ſpeedy payment of their prize money.

Two houſes fell down, in Strutton ground, Weſtminſter, whereby a girl and a child were killed.

FRIDAY, 24.

The king's head alehouſe, in High Holborn, fell down, by which a taylor was killed.

SATURDAY, September 1.

His royal highneſs the duke of York, arrived at his houſe in Pall-Mall from his travels, and immediately, waited upon his majeſty and the Princeſs Dowager; and the reſt of the royal family ſoon after, by whom he was received with great affection. He landed at Dover, about nine o'clock the ſame morning. He ſet out on his travels, Sept. 1, 1763. He embarked on board the Centurion, at Genoa Auguſt 17, and on Aug. 20, landed at Nice, from whence he purſued the following rout: Antibes, Aix, Avignon, Valence, Vienne, Lyons, Villefranche, Macon, Tournies, Chalon, Dijon, Langres, Chaumout, St. Dizier, Chalon, au Champagne, Rheims, Laon, St. Quintin, Peronne, Arras, St. Omer, Calais. (See our laſt, p. 428.)

MONDAY, 10.

A houſe was conſumed by fire at Gregory-ſtowe, in Somerſetſhire.

TUESDAY, 11.

St. James's. In anſwer to the repreſentations made by his majeſty's ambaſſador at the court of France, demanding immediate ſatisfaction and reparation for acts of violence committed, on the 1ſt of June laſt, by the commander of a French ſhip of war, in conjunction with other French veſſels, at one of the Turk's iſlands, the court of France has diſavowed the ſaid proceedings, has diſclaimed all intention or deſire of acquiring or conquering the Turks iſlands; and has given orders to the Comte d'Eſtaign, governor of St. Domingo, to cauſe the ſaid iſlands to be immediately abandoned on the part of the French, to reſtore every thing therein to the condition in which it was on the 1ſt of June laſt, and to make reparation of the damages which any of his majeſty's ſubjects ſhall be found to have ſuſtained in conſequence of the ſaid proceedings, according to an eſtimation to be forthwith ſettled by the ſaid governor with his majeſty's governor of Jamaica: and a duplicate of the ſaid orders has been delivered to his majeſty's ſaid ambaſſador, who has tranſmitted the ſame to his majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate.

[Turks iſland, properly ſo called by all nations, lies on the great bank of that name, off the coaſt of Spaniſh Hiſpaniola, about 30 leagues north of Iſabella Bay: It has the ſhoals, called Platewreck and Abrolho, to eaſtward, and the great Caicos bank to the weſt; from which laſt 'tis only ſeparated by a channel of a league over, much frequented by our cruizers in the time of war, and is the common paſſage for all veſſels from Monte Chriſti: The courſe lies about N. and by E. The French call it *le debouquement des Iſles Turques*, and their pilots from Cape Francois always prefer it, when the wind favours, to the Canal Anglois, or windward paſſage of our Jamaica-men. The iſlands themſelves are a great many in number, but there is one more conſiderable, or rather leſs inſignificant, than the reſt; it may be about a league or two over. The land is low, ſandy, and barren, without a drop of freſh water. The ſhores are covered with mangroves, and the inland parts with prickly pear, racquets, and ſeveral ſorts of ſhrub trees: Lizards, guanas, and land-crabs, are the only animals to be found on the iſland; but the coaſt abounds with fiſh and turtle, and the beach is covered with ſea-fowl. There is good anchor-ground to leeward, but no harbour any where.

The Britiſh nation has certainly been in uſe of gathering ſalt on theſe iſlands, for many years paſt. The buſineſs is chiefly carried on by Bermudians, who come here in the month of March, and continue during the dry ſeaſon, leading a life that the idea of liberty only can render preferable to ſlavery itſelf. They live in little huts covered with leaves; their whole wardrobes conſiſt of a ſtraw hat, a check ſhirt, and a pair of Oſnabrug, trowzers; they have a knife in their pocket, and a kettle in their kitchen: Their food is ſalt-pork, and now and then a turtle or guana (a ſort of large lizard) when they have time to catch them, and very often they are without bread; and yet in this way of life they enjoy health, nor ever differ about property or religion, for they have neither prieſt, lawyer, nor phyſician among them. The New-Englanders come here with ſloops and ſchooners in great numbers, to load ſalt for their fiſheries: They buy it

from 4d. to about 6d. ſterl. the buſhel, and pay the poor Mudians a ſmall part in money, the reſt in ſtinking rum, rotten pork, and muſty biſcuit, and now and then throw them a caſk of four water into the bargain.] See our laſt, p. 428, alſo the map of Hiſpaniola, in vol. 1751. p. 640.)

SATURDAY, 15.

St. James's. The damages, done to an Engliſh merchant ſhip, which was, by miſtake, attacked in May laſt by the commodore of ſome Spaniſh xebeques cruiſing againſt the Algerines in the Mediterranean, were immediately repaired out of the Spaniſh arſenal at Carthagena: And, in conſequence of the repreſentations made, on that ſubject, by his majeſty's ambaſſador at the court of Madrid, his catholic majeſty has given orders for defraying the expence of the cure of the Engliſh who were wounded in that attack, for indemnifying the Engliſh captain for the loſs of time occaſioned thereby, and for giving a gratification to the paſſenger who unfortunately loſt his arm by a ſhot from the Spaniſh xebeque. (See p. 376.)

Ended the ſeſſion at the Old Bailey, when George Williams, Thomas Hands, John Hands, Thomas Foſter, and John Jourden, for burglary; John Robinſon and William Hill, for highway robberies, and Joſeph Derbin, for returning from tranſportation, received ſentence of death. One was ſentenced to betranſported for fourteen years and forty for ſeven years.

The different proprietors of the new invented preſervatives againſt drowning, met at Black-Friars, to convince the public of the utility of their inventions, and afrer ſettling ſome diſputes, it was agreed to try them at London bridge, at which time there was a conſiderable fall; accordingly, two men with cork jackets went through erect, without uſing their arms or legs, one of them having a drawn cutlaſs in his hand; then two men and a woman, with a mob cap on and red ribbands, dreſſed in air jackets, went likewiſe through, and were followed by two men with the marine collar and belt: they continued dancing in the eddy a conſiderable time, to the no ſmall diverſion of thouſands of ſpectators, who ſurrounded them in boats. One of the men in the air jacket preſented the ladies with apples, regaled himſelf with bread and cheeſe, and after which he fired a piſtol: Theſe things were contained in his cap made on purpoſe. Upon the whole it was a droll and not indecent ſight, they all being dreſſed in flannel ſhifts and linen breeches.

SUNDAY, 16.

The ſcaffolding of St. Bride's Steeple, was blown down by the violence of the wind, which cauſed ſome damage to the chuch and neighbouring houſes.

TUESDAY, 18.

Was held a board of longitude, at which was preſent a very great number of perſons of the firſt diſtinction, and ſeveral learned mathematicians and aſtronomers, when Mr. Harriſon laid before them his new method of reckoning, and other calculations made abroad (which four learned gentlemen preſent were appointed to examine) after which the board adjourned to the 10th of next month, when the report of the gentlemen is to be given in.—A thouſand pounds was ordered to be paid Mr. Harriſon, to defray the expences of his late voyage. (See p. 410.)

Upwards of 600 German emigrants, men, women and children, conſiſting of Wurtzburghers, and Palatines, all Proteſtants (who were brought here by one Col. Stumpel, with a promiſe to be immediately ſent to ſettle, at his own expence, in the iſland of St. John and le Croix, in America, and ſince from inability abandoned by him) were in this month moſt generouſly relieved and provided for by the benevolence of this nation, occaſioned by a moſt affecting narative of their ſufferings, inſerted in the papers, from Mr. G. A. Wachſel, miniſter of the German Lutheran church, in Ayloffe Street, Goodman's fields, in which he ſet forth that "ſome of them have lain, during the late heavy rains and are now lying in the open fields adjacent to this metropolis, without covering, without money, and in ſhort, without the common neceſſaries of life; others lie languiſhing under the complicated evils of ſickneſs and extreme want, at the ſtatute hall in Goodman's-fields; and more than two hundred remain on board the ſhip which brought them over, on account of their paſſage not being paid for, where they are periſhing for food, and rotting in filth and naſtineſs." "That their diſtreſſes are unutterably great, I myſelf have been too often a mournful witneſs, in my attendance on them to adminiſter the duties of my function; with one inſtance of which I ſhall conclude this melancholy detail. One of the poor women was ſeized with the pangs labour in the open fields, and was delivered by the ignorance people about her in the beſt manner they were able; but from the injury the tender infant received in operation, it died ſoon after I had baptized it; and the wretched mother, after receiving the ſacrament at my hands, expired, from the want of proper care and neceſſaries ſuitable to her afflicting and truly lamentable condition."

Upon the publication of this narrative, or letter, the Engliſh generoſity and humanity were excited, in a degree, perhaps, ſcarcely remembered: The immediate conſequences whereof, take in the words of Mr. Wachſel's ſecond addreſs.

"Before eleven in the morning on which

my letter appeared, we received from the Tower, by order of a great perſonage, 100 tents, with all neceſſaries thereto belonging; by the ſame bountiful hand the freight of thoſe on board the ſhips was diſcharged, and they were releaſed that day. The ſame morning a ſervant arrived expreſs from a lady at Iſlington with 10l. Mr Boldero, banker in Lombard-ſtreet, ſent 20l. ſhortly after the earl and counteſs of Cardigan ſent 100l. ten guineas came from his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury; ten guineas from David Berkeley, Eſq; and ſons; ten guineas ſigned M. W. C. S. From Batſon's coffee-houſe 31l. 10s. (near 400l. have ſince been received from the ſame place); 5l 5s. from the Bedford coffee-houſe; a bank note, No. K. 280, for 100l. and a great number of ſmaller donations."

Subſcriptions were, now, opened in moſt noted coffee houſes, where many hundred pounds were given; ſermons were preached in ſeveral churches for their benefit, and large ſums collected. Their majeſties ſent 300l. and their example was followed by the nobility, gentry, and in ſhort by all ranks of people, who beſtowed their benefactions upon them according to their reſpective abilities. Crowds of people reſorted to the place of their encampment, and, with hearts melted to compaſſion, gave them what they could ſpare: To the honour of a benevolent baker, let it be remarked, that even before their caſe was known, paſſing by and perceiving their famiſhing condition; he beſtowed upon them his whole baſket of bread! By theſe means they were cloathed, their ſubſiſtence provided for, phyſicians, ſurgeons, and midwives offered their ſervice for the ſick and thoſe in travail, for whom warm apartments were hired. The committee of gentlemen choſen to manage the ſubſcription, upon application to his majaſty, had a moſt gracious anſwer, by Lord Hallifax, purporting that the Palatines ſhould be ſent and eſtabliſhed in South Carolina, and that 150 ſtands of arms ſhould be delivered out for their uſe: Upon which they contracted for proper veſſels to carry them to that colony, and for their proviſion and maintenance in the voyage, and for a time after their arrival. May ſuch an inſtance of national charity ſerve as ſome atonement, in the eyes of the Divine Being, for our numerous and crying offences!

The borough of Carmarthen has preſented an addreſs of thanks, for the renewal of their charter.

A houſe lately fell down in Burn's Rents, White-croſs-ſtreet, whereby an infant was killed: Another fell down, near Snow's fields, Southwark, whereby an infant alſo periſhed.

We are credibly informed, that for ſeveral months paſt ſcarce a ſmuggling cutter has gone over to France, without carrying ſome Engliſh ſheep; for the tranſporting of which they are paid a bounty per head. In a paſture near Rouen in Normandy there are near two hundred, for the benefit of the great woollen manufactory carried on at that place, and to keep up the breed; the climate of Normandy agreeing nearly with that of England.

The freedom of the corporation of Scarborough has been preſented, in a gold box, to the marquis of Granby.

A hail ſtorm has done uppwards of 600 l. worth of damage, near Prieſthall in Lancaſhire.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, September 18.

"Yeſterday evening arrived the Spy ſloop of war, commanded by Capt. Philips, in thirteen days from St. John's in Newfoundland, who ſet out immediately for London. By this ſhip we hear, that the French have (what they never had before on that ſtation) a fleet of men of war, conſiſting of one ſhip of 60 guns, one frigate of 36, two (what they call) ſtore ſhips of twenty guns, a ſloop of fourteen, and upwards of eighty ſail of large ſhips employed in fiſhing, carrying from ten to twenty guns each, and above five thouſand people curing fiſh on ſhore; and it is thought they intend to fortify Sr. Peter's, which, at preſent, we are not able to prevent, being much inferior to their force.

A thunder and hail ſtorm has done great damage in Scotland, in the ſhire of Perth.

The following is an account of the diſtributions made of the money, &c. hitherto received, on account of the capture of Manilla:

	l.	s.	d.
Between the admiral, general, and commodore -	14120	12	9
To the captains of the navy, and field officers of the army, each -	1539	0	8½
To the lieutenants and maſters of the navy, and captains of the army, each -	165	4	8
To the warrant officers of the navy, and ſubalterns of the army, each -	89	0	5½
To the petty officers of the navy, and non commiſſion officers of the army, each	30	0	1
To the ſeamen and ſoldiers, each - -	6	0	3

A Remedy to remove Fevers, particularly affecting the Head, ſo raging at this Time.

TAKE horſe raddiſh, finely ſcraped, and flour of muſtard, mingled with oatmeal and hot water, ſo as to make a paſte; the two former in equal quantities, and leſs of the oatmeal than of either. The paſte apply, on a cloth, as hot as may be, to the ſole of each foot, ſewed on tight. To lye on twelve hours, and then continued (if thought

proper) if the ſymptoms do not abate; but that is not probable, if the party is for life.

An excellent Eye-water.

LAPIS calaminaris, prepared tutty, and ſugar of lead, of each two drams; rub theſe extremely well together in a ſmall marble or other mortar, then put to them half a pint of pure white roſe water, one third part thereof at a time, and rub the mixture well, and then pour off the thin part of the liquid into a clean and dry quart bottle; add then one other third part of the roſe water to the ſediment of the powders, and rub them alſo well together, and pour off the thin liquid into the quart bottle as before; add then the other third and laſt part of the roſe water to the remainder of the ſediment of the powders; and after having rubbed them to a mere liquid, put it into the bottle to the reſt; add to this a full half pint of St. George's Spa (commonly called the Dog and Duck water) in St. George's Fields; Scarborough, or other clear and mild mineral water; but when theſe cannot be got, fine ſpring water, that is not too hard, will anſwer the end; add to theſe two table ſpoonfuls of old and genuine coniac brandy. Shake theſe well together, and cork the bottle cloſe, and every night going to reſt put a little of this liquid into a ſmall and clean tea cup (firſt ſhaking well the bottle) and with a bit of ſoft linen rag bathe your eyes well. It may be repeated in the day-time at diſcretion; and I have found no inconvenience by ſo doing, other than it having ſome little effect on the eyes for a ſhort time, but afterwards it makes ſufficient amends by eaſing and ſtrengthening them." [*Pub. Adv.*]

At the aſſizes at Exeter 5 criminals received ſentence of death; at Leiceſter one; for Norfolk three; at Norwich two; one of them reprieved; at Hereford two, but reprieved; at Horſham two, but reprieved; at Guildford ſeven, one of them reprieved; at Warwick one; at Shrewſbury two; but reprieved; at Newcaſtle two; for Northumberland one; at Wiſbech one, but reprieved; at Stafford one, but reprieved; at Bridgwater two; and Bury proved a maiden aſſize. (See p. 427.)

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Aug. 27. DR. Smith, of Weſtminſter ſchool, was married to Miſs Jackſon—31. Right hon. earl of Corke to Miſs Courtenay.

Sept. 1. Major Moleſworth, to Miſs Catherine Vane—5. Mr. Archibald Hamilton to Miſs Weaver.

Lately. Conſtantine Jameſon, Eſq; to Miſs Olivia Brookbank—Dymoke Liſter, Eſq; to Miſs Lydia Bancroft—Major Drummond to Mrs. Pont—John Thornton, Eſq; to Miſs Rachael Glaſs—Charles Jones, Eſq; to Miſs Lætitia Rogers, a 12,000 l. fortune.

Aug. 27. Lady Blois was delivered of a daughter—31. Lady Aſhley, of a ſon—Lady of Robert Child, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

Sept. 13. Lady of Col. Lambert of a daughter 14. Lady Edgcumbe, of a ſon and heir—18. Lady of Henry Thrale, Eſq; of a daughter—Lady of James Townſhend, Eſq; of a daughter—24. Hon. Mrs. Hill, of a daughter.

Lately. Lady of Serjeant Nares, of a daughter—Lady of the Hon. Morgan Vane, of a daughter—Lady of James Grant, Eſq; of a daughter.—Lady Arundel, of Wardour, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

July 26. DR Woolaſton, phyſician to the queen's houſehold—Major Gen. Petitot—Mr. Forty, a common council man for Biſhopſgate-ward—28. Benj. Clarke, of Hardingſtone, in Northamptonſhire, Eſq;—Sir Charles Molyneux, of Teverſal, in Nottinghamſhire, bart. ſucceeded in his title and eſtate, by his brother, now Sir William Molyneux. bart.—John Hervey, Eſq; member fo Wallingford and a Welſh judge.

Auguſt 2. Henry March, Eſq; an eminent Turkey merchant—3. Her grace the dutcheſs of Leeds, daughter of the Earl of Godolphin, a moſt excellent Lady—4. William Watts, Eſq; late governor of Bengal—6 Hon. Gen. Otway, col. of a regiment of foot—Jonathan Hadley, of Mortimer ſtreet, Eſq;—7. Rev. Dr. Browne, maſter of univerſity college, Oxon—Sir James Burrough, knt. maſter of Gonvile and Caius college, Cambridge—9. Charles Landifield, Eſq; of Mitcham—11. Henry Morleſs, Eſq; a barriſter at law—Suſanna Devon, of the Park, Southwark, aged 104—George Kirton of Oxnop hall, in Yorkſhire, Eſq; a famous fox-hunter, aged 125—16. Walter Vane, Eſq; a Portugal merchant—17. Thomas Jennings, of Maidenhead, Berks Eſq;—Wil. Farnſworth Eſq; an eminent Spaniſh merchant—Arthur Bond, of Hackney, Eſq;—Nicholas Magens, Eſq; an eminent merchant—Lady of Sir John Griffin—19 Miſs Maria Tancred, ſiſter of Sir Tho. Tancred, bart.—21. Rt. hon. Henry Bilſon Legge, Member for Hampſhire, and a privy councellor; late the worthy chancellor of the Exchequer.—23. Abraham Williams, Eſq; high-ſheriff of Glamorganſhire—25. Rothwell Willoughby, of Heſley, in Nottingamſhire, Eſq;—26. Hon. Charles Monſon, uncle of Lord Monſon—John Payne, of Rochampton, Surry, Eſq;—27. Right hon. Richard Parſons, earl of Roſs, in Ireland; the title is extinct.—Right hon. John Lord Belhaven, ſucceeded by his brother James, now Lord Belhaven—John Stewart, jun. of Stewart-field in Scotland, Eſq;—29. Rev. Mr. Phocion Henley, rector of St. Ann Blackfriars, &c. a worthy and excellent divine—That great patriot and worthy citizen,

Sir

Sir John Barnard, knt. late alderman, and lord mayor of this city in 1738, and one of its repreſentatives in parliament, from 1722 to 1761, when, to the regret of his fellow citizens, he reſigned on account of his age and infirmities. He was near eighty years of age. [See *Barnard, B-rn-d*, in our General Index, for the particulars of his diſtinguiſhed behaviour].

Sept. 1. Rev. Mr. Nath. Bliſs, M. A. and F. R. S. regius profeſſor of aſtronomy—5. Sam. Hough, Eſq; late ſuperintendant of the marine, at Bombay, in the East Indies—Peter Brinkley, Eſq; an eminent ſollicitor in chancery—18. Right hon. William, earl Cowper, ſucceeded in title and eſtate, by his only ſon, George viſcount Fordwich, now earl Cowper—20. Charles Hitch, of Plaiſhett, in Eſſex, Eſq; a commiſſioner of lieutenancy of this city, and in the commiſſion of the peace for that county, late an eminent bookſeller—Rt. hon. lady viſcounteſs Barrington—23. Robert Archer, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Kent.—At Durham, Mr. Robert Dodſley; as a bookſeller long eminent for the countenance he afforded the muſes; a moſt agreeable poet himſelf, and one of the moſt amiable of men.

Lately. Vincent Acton, Eſq;—John Rigby Eſq;—Henry Turner, of St. Edmunds-bury, Eſq;—Lady Aſhley, of Bath—Edward Corbet, of Shrewſbury, Eſq;—John Short, of Virginia, Eſq;—Henry Balfour, of Denboix, in Fifeſhire, Eſq;—John Beſwicke, Eſq; an eminent Carolina merchant—Capt. Elgar, of the navy, aged 92—Henry Parrot, of Windſor, Eſq;—William Beaumont, Eſq: lieut. col. in the Surry militia—Capel Payne Eſq; town clerk of Glouceſter—Geo. Beard, Eſq; a ſilk merchant—Sir William Douglas, of Glenbervie, bart. aged 75—Stanhope Palmer, of Weſtmoreland, Eſq;—Hon. Geo. Lewis Erſkine, brother of the earl of Buchan—John Williams, of Leighton Buzzard Eſq;—Rt. hon. lady dowager Aſton—Thomas Thompſon, of Kenſington, Eſq;—Arthur Clarke, Eſq;—William Fryer, Eſq; merchant—Mr. Walter Quin, merchant—Lady Anne Dalſton—Samuel Clark. Eſq; a merchant—Weſton Bailey, of Dunſter hall, Salop Eſq;—Mr. Stephenſon, of Camberwell, aged 100—Griffin Vaughan, of Godſtone, in Surry, Eſq; aged 81. William Loveland, of Peckham, Eſq; aged ſeventy-five—Thomas Chinn, of Coughton, in Herefordſhire, Eſq;——Dr. Bell, an eminent phyſician, of Flittwick, in Bedfordſhire—Sir Patrick Murray, of Orchartyre, in N. Britain, bart. Vincent Bromley, of Epſom, Eſq;—John Freeman, of Staines, in Herefordſhire, Eſq;—John Holman, of Crowle, Worceſterſhire, Eſq;—Mrs. Fleetwood, niece of the late biſhop Fleetwood, aged 86—Mrs. Draper, mother of the brave Col. Draper, aged 74—Nath. Kerfoot, Eſq; an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe—Lady of Edwin Laſcelles, Eſq; member for Yorkſhire—Mr. Pyecroft, formerly an eminent brewer—Sir William Hardres, of Hardres Court, in Kent, bart. the title is extinct.—Right hon. lady Fanny Montague, ſecond daughter of the earl of Halifax—Daniel Greenway, of Kennington-Lane, Eſq;—Mr. Skinner, father-in-law of Sir James Colebrooke—Charles Brabroke, of Camberwell, Eſq;—Mr. John London, author of a noted treatiſe on Book-keeping—J. Cecil, of Marſh hall, Eſſex, Eſq;—Edward Dolben, of Berkſhire, Eſq;—Mrs. Margaret Daley, of Great Maddox-ſtreet, aged 101—Lieut. Gen. Carr.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Thomas Locke, M. A. is preſented to the livings of Newcaſtle and Monega, in Limerick, Ireland—Mr. Warrington to the rectory of Boote, in Cumberland—Mr. Chandler, jun. to the rectory of Lammas, Norfolk—Mr. Hingeſton, to the rectory of Beyton St. Andrew, Suffolk—Dr. Sandford, to the rectory of Stratton, Glouceſter—Mr. Robinſon, to the rectory of Ufford, in Northamptonſhire—Mr. Bridgman, to the rectory of Barnardiſton, Suffolk—Mr. Penneck, to the rectory of Abinger, Surry—Mr. Leaver, to the vicarage of Up-larder, Leiceſterſhire—Dr. Mayow, to the living of St. George the Martyr, London—Mr. Ray to the rectory of Yevilton, Somerſetſhire—Mr. White, to the rectory of Elton, Bedfordſhire—Mr. Walder, to the rectory of St. Andrew Underſhaft, London—Mr. George Cotterell, to the vicarage of Crampthorn, Wilts—Dr. Hort, to the vicarage of Ogborne St. George, Wilts.—Mr. Tenniſon, to the rectory of Harborough, Leiceſterſhire—Mr Hearne is appointed one of the ſix preachers in Canterbury cathedral—Mr. James, choſen lecturer of St. Catherine Cree-church.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals to enable the Rev. John Stanley, M. A. to hold the rectories of Berry and Winwick, in Lancaſhire—Abraham Gapper, M. A. to hold the rectories of Pitminſter and Pockington, in Somerſetſhire.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Langham was preſented to the vicarage of Wickham Skeyth, Suffolk—Mr. Hutchinſon, to the vicarage of Great Finborough, Suffolk—Mr. Thomas Say, to the rectory of North Pickenham, &c. Norfolk—Mr. Warburton, to the vicarage of Burlington, Leiceſterſhire—Mr. Thomas Barrett, to the rectory of Shedwell, Eſſex—George Crofts, B. A. to the vicarage of Narborough, Nottinghamſhire—Mr. Bacon, to the vicarage of Wakefield, Yorkſhire—Mr. Couperthwaite, to the rectory of Clopton, Suffolk—Mr. Hardy, to the rectory of Little Blakenham, Suffolk——Mr. Jeb, to the vicarage of Gamlingay, Cambridgeſhire—Mr. Rudd, to the rectory of Haughton, Durham—Mr.

—Mr. Slater, to the vicarage of Lewknor, Oxfordſhire.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

St. James's, Aug. 9. Geo. Amyand, of London, merchant, William Duncan, of Marybone, M. D. and Sir Samuel Gordon, at Newark upon Trent, knight, are created baronets.

St. James's, Aug. 17. The earl of Powis is appointed, lord lieutenant of county of Salop — William Lowther, clerk, M. A. of Swillington, in Yorkſhire, is created a baronet.

St. James's, Aug. 21. The earl of Northington, is appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Southampton, and the town and county of the town of Southampton.

From the reſt of the Papers.

John Gore, Eſq; is appointed chief juſtice of the King's Bench, in Ireland—Hon. Spencer Percival, principal regiſter of the vice admiralty courts, for all America—Dr. Baker, phyſician to her majeſty—Mr. Smith is elected maſter of Gonvil aud Caius college, Cambridge—Thomas Lucas, Eſq; treaſurer of Guy's hoſpital—William Selwyn, Eſq; town clerk of Glouceſter.

Lieut. Col. Fletcher is appointed colonel of the 35th regiment of foot, late Otway's—Gen. Craufurd, lieutenant governor of Minorca—Capt. Fletcher, major to the 32d, Mr. Tucker, of Johnſton's, Mr. Laſcelles of Severn's, Mr. Pulleine of Brudenell's, and Mr. Malone of Laſcelles's regiments of foot—Lieut. Col. Maitland, deputy adjutant general in North America—Capt. Hervey, Capt. Skene, and Capt. Moncrief, to be majors of brigade in North America.

Sir William Boothby is appointed colonel of the 56th regiment, late Carr's — Major Forbes, lieut. col. of the 35th regiment—Col. Urmſton, ſecond major in the 1ſt reg. of foot guards, in the room of col. Pierſon, col. of the 63d regiment — John Wilkins, Eſq; major of the 60th regiment — Col. William Amherſt, deputy governor of Standgate Caſtle, in the room of Sir Jeffery, who reſigned—Joſias Martin, Eſq; lieut. col. of the 68th regiment of foot.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ON the 2d ult. The empreſs of Ruſſia returned to Peterſburg, ſince which time the accounts from thence have ſaid nothing of Prince Ivan's being either dead or alive; but from Hamburg Auguſt 24. we are told of advices from Brandenburg which imported, that an expreſs was arrived there with an account of the death of that unfortunate prince in the caſtle of Schluſſenburg; and that the courier went to carry the ſame news to the court of Brunſwick.

At a conference held at Warſaw the 7th ult. the Ruſſian and Pruſſian miniſters recommended in form Count Staniſlaus Poniatowski, to be elected to the throne of Poland ſince which we have had the following advices:

Warſaw Sept. 1. The diet of election having been fixed for the 27th paſt, the prince primate, accompanied by the ſenators, miniſters, and nuncios of Poland and Lithuania, went at nine in the morning to the collegiate church of St. John, where the maſs of the Holy Ghoſt was celebrated by M. Sierakowſki, archbiſhop of Lemberg, in his *pontificalia*; after which M. Wodzinſki, biſhop of Smolensko, pronounced a ſermon on this text: *Eligite ex vobis meliorem qui placuerit, et ponite eum ſuper ſolium.* [Chooſe from among yourſelves him who ſhall beſt pleaſe you, and place him on the throne.] They then went to the field of election, and opened the diet. In this meeting there is this remarkable circumſtance, that ſome of the magnaty are dreſſed in the Poliſh habit and others in that of Germany; whereas at the laſt diet of election, if any Membet had appeared in a foreign dreſs he would have been in danger of being cut to pieces.

Warſaw, Sept. 3. The diet is ſitting. The *Pacta Conventa*, conſiſting of forty articles, was the topic of the day before yeſterday, and the debate continued till ſunſet, although the weather was very indifferent. The propoſition made in the diet of Convocation, was much inſiſted on, that the king ſhould dreſs in the Poliſh habit, of which nothing is mentioned in the *Pacta Conventa*. The Lithuanians demanded, that the king ſhould reſide alternately in Poland and Lithuania. The grant of four regiments of guards and 1200 troops, to be ſolely under the command of the king, as in the former *Pacta Conventa*, was not agreed to. The election is fixed for the 7th.

Hamburgh, Sept. 14. We have not yet received any particulars of the fire at Revel, nor any advice of the election of a king of Poland.

Conſtantinople, Aug. 1. The Porte has granted ſafeguard and protection to Prince Radziville, Palatine of Willna, for his own perſon, his effects, and his retinue; and we hear that he is arrived in Moldavia with 1200 attendants. Col. Stankiewitz, Reſident from Count Braniski, is ſtill here, and the miniſter appointed to ſucceed him by the primate and general confederacy is on the frontiers; but he is not permitted to advance till he is furniſhed with letters of credence from a new king.

Stockholmn, Sept. 7. Several of the foreign

foreign miniſters have made ſuch important propoſitions, that the king and ſenate have judged it proper to convoke a diet extraordinary on the 15th of January next.

Vienna, Auguſt 29. According, to advices from Hungary, a body of 30000 ſpahis [Turkiſh horſe] has actually put itſelf upon its mareh from the neighbourhood of Belgrade, towards Moldavia and Wallachia; ſo that there will ſoon be 60000 Turks on the confines of Tranſilvania and Poland.

All theſe articles have a relation to the preſent important affair in Poland. As to other affairs, our advices are as follow:

Copenhagen, Sept. 4. The nuptials of their royal and moſt ſerene highneſſes, the hereditary prince and princeſs of Heſſe, were ſolemniſed on Saturday laſt in the preſence of their Daniſh majeſties and the royal family; all the foreign miniſters, by invitation, aſſiſted, and afterwards ſupped, in the uſual manner, at the king's table. The city was ſuperbly illuminated, and all ranks of people ſhewed the utmoſt joy on this happy occaſion. Yeſterday the whole court waited on their royal and moſt ſerene highneſſes with compliments of felicitation: and the evening concluded with a ſupper and a ball at the Prince Royal's apartments. This day being her Daniſh majeſty's birth-day, there will be a ball and ſupper at court; and to-morrow the royal family will return to Fridenſburgh; from whence, it is ſaid, the prince and princeſs will ſpeedily ſet out for Hanau.

The king of Denmark on this occaſion gave nine ribbons of the order of Dannebrog, and made ſome other promotions of leſs moment.

Leghorn, Aug. 27. By a letter from Tangier of the 18th, we learn, that an Engliſh frigate of war arrived off that port on the 13th, the commander of which, by an interpreter, claimed the Genoeſe Polacre, which had been carried off by the Algerines and declared good prize by the Dey, although it was navigated under Engliſh colours, and had a paſſport from the governor of Mahon. The Dey anſwered, that the polacre having been adjudged lawful prize by the Divan, had been ſold, and that the Engliſh might do what they would. The commander of the frigate ſailed immediately to make his report to commodore Harriſon; and we are impatient to know what ſtep will be taken on this head by the court of London.

Naples, Sept. 4. The ſickneſs, which for ſeveral months has reigned in this city, and carried off many of its inhabitants, is now entirely ceaſed. The government has ordered 3 conſecutive days of public thankſgiving, to be obſerved in all the churches, for the ceſſation of the ſaid calamity.

Paris, Aug. 17. In conſequence of the late bounty granted on the importation of fiſh from Newfoundland, in French bottoms, the ſum of 20000 livres has already been paid to the merchant adventurers of the port of Rochelle alone, at the rate of 20 livres *per* ton, brought home this ſeaſon: It is thought the other ports of the kingdom will ſhare equal ſucceſs. This article deſerves our moſt ſerious attention.

B—NKR—PTS.

GEORGE Kearſley, of Ludgate-hill, Bookſeller.
Peter Grahame, of Bramoton, Dealer.
Thomas Ridgway, of Houndſditch, Cabinet maker.
Richard Moſley, jun. of Chicheſter, Linen draper.
Auguſtine Taylor, of Aylesford in Kent, dealer and Chapman.
George Goſling, of Cornhill. Hoſier.
Edward Malem, of Aſhford, in Kent, Draper.
Thomas Rock, of Briſtol, Merchant.
Thomas Bache, jun. of Bridgnorth, Shropſhire, Tanner.
James Fuller, of Mile end, Bricklayer.
James Philips, of Reading, Berks. Timber-merchant.
Richard Palthorp, of Barking, Eſſex, Victualler.
William Mills, of Hempnall, Norfolk, Grocer.
Abra. Parkin, of Workington, Cum. horſe dealer.
Thomas Johnſon, of Store-ſtreet Carver.
John Wright, of Mancheſter. Hat-maker.
William Norrice, of Bell-alley, Gracechurch-ſtreet, Merchant.
John Lewis Peyer, of Little Moorfields, Merchant.
William Milner, of Poole, Merchant.
Peter Penny, of Knotsford, Thread-maker.
Earlyſman Sparrow, of New Shoreham, Shipbuilder.
George Rowel, of Fenchurch-ſtreet, Victualler.

COURSE *of* EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 1., 1764.

Amſterdam,	36 8 2 ½	Madrid,	38 ⅞
Ditto at ſight,	36 6	Bilboa,	38 ⅛
Rotterd.	36 9 2 ½ Uſ.	Leghorn,	48 ½
Antwerp,	Ne price	Genoa,	47 ½
Hamburgh,	34 11	Venice,	50 ⅞
Paris,	1 day's date, 30 ⅞	Liſbon,	5s. 5d. ⅓
Ditto	2 Uſ. 30 ⅝ a ½	Porto,	5s. 5d.
Bourdeaux	ditto, 30 ⅜	Dublin,	9 ¼
Cadiz,	38 ⅛		

Gold in coin,	3l. 18s.
Ditto in bars	3l. 18s.
Pil. pcs. of eight,	5s. 2d. ¼
Ditto ſmall,	5s. 2d. ¼
Mexico,	5s. 2d. ¼
Ditto ſmall,	5s. 2d. ¼
Silver in bars ſtand.	5s. 3d. ¾

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *from* April *to* September, 1764, *incluſive.*

DIVINITY, &c. SERMONS.

REVELATION examined with candour, vol. 3 Johnſton.
How's Anatomy of buſy bodies, pr. 1 s. Rivington.
Voltaire on religious toleration, pr. 3s. 6d Becket. (See p. 457.)
Attempt to reſtore the ſupreme worſhip of God, pr. 6d. Becket.
Matrimony made eaſy, pr. 1s. Sandby.
Foſter's vindication of the church of England, pr. 2s. 6d. Bathurſt.

Scripture

Scripture account of the faith and practice of Chriſtians, pr. 6s. Becket.
M'Ewen's grace and truth, pr. 3s. 6d. Dilly.
Wynne's New Teſtament collated, pr. 12s. Dodſley.
Letter on forſaking religion for worldly motives, pr. 6d. Keith.
Bulkley's œconomy of the goſpel, pr. 10s. 6d. Henderſon.
Romaine's treatiſe on the life of faith, pr. 2s. Worrall.
Talbot of the indiſpenſible duty of frequenting publick worſhip, pr. 6d. Buckland.
Religio Laici, pr. 2s. Nicoll. (See p. 361.)
A ſovereign remedy for the cure of hypocriſy and blind zeal, pr. 1s. Becket.
Eaton's ſermons, pr. 5s. 6d. Waugh.
Brown's Sermons, pr. 5s. Davis and Reymers.
Langhorne's ſermons, 2 vols. pr. 2s. Becket.
Pike's four ſermons, pr. 1s. Johnſon.
Brine's ſermon, April 20, pr. 6d. Keith.
Greaves's, at Rotterdam, pr. 6d. Field.
Bp. Cumberland's for the Magdalen charity, pr. 6d. Walter.
Knight's, at Warwick, pr. 4d. Fuller.
Langford's for Godwin, pr. 6d. Waugh.
Bp. of St. Aſaph's before the London hoſpital, pr. 6d. Woodfall.
Gill's, April 15, pr. 6d. Keith.
Dodwell's charge to the clergy of Berks, pr. 1s. Becket.

PHILOSOPHY, MATHEMATICKS, GEOGRAPHY.

PHILOSOPHICAL Tranſactions, vol. LIII. pr. 4s. Davis and Reymers. (See p. 470.)
Short obſervations on the principles and moving powers, aſſumed by the preſent philoſophy, pr. 1s. 6d. Nicoll.
Explication, &c, of the above, pr. 6d. Nicoll.
Landen's reſidual analyſis, pr. 6s Hawes.
Uſher's new ſyſtem of philoſophy, pr. 2s. Walter.
Clarke's introduction to mechanics, pr. 6s. Nourſe.
Obſervations on the inſufficiency of Harriſon's watch, pr. 1s. Fuller.
Collyer and Fenning's geography, No. 1. pr. 6d. Crowder.
Method of calculating an eclipſe geometrically, pr. 1s. Crowder.

PHYSIC. SURGERY.

GATAKER's eſſays on medical ſubjects, pr. 4s. Dodſley.
Hawkridge on fevers, pr. 1s. Johnſon.
Hunter's ſupplement, pr. 1s, Millar,
Glaſs, of Magneſia Alba, pr. 1s. Fletcher.
Macbride's Eſſays, pr. 5s. Millar.
Modern practice of the London hoſpitals, pr. 3s. Nicoll.
Monro's diſeaſes of the military hoſpitals, in Germany, &c. pr. 5s. Millar.
Canvane of the Oleum Palmæ Chriſti, pr. 1s. 6d. Johnſton.
Bilguer on the inutility of amputation, pr. 2s. Baldwin, (See p 476.)
Relhan's defence of inoculation, pr. 1s. 6d. Johnſton.
Storck of the colchicum autumnale, pr. 1s. Becket.

LAW,

CUNNINGHAM's law dictionary, No. 1. &c. p. 6d. each. Coote.
Reflections on the endowments neceſſary for the ſtudy of the law pr. 1s. 6d. Worral.
Law of executions, pr. 6s. Owen.
Enquiry into the origin of feudal tenures, pr. 1s. 6d. Brotherton.

POLITICAL.

ANSWER to the Budget, pr. 1s. Sumpter,
The Wallet, pr. 1s 6d. Williams.
Queſtion, on ſome late diſmiſſions ſtated, pr. 1s. Wilkie.
Preſent ſtate of the Thames navigation conſidered, pr. 1s. Rivington.
Defence of the majority, pr. 1s. Wilkie.
Eſſays on on the populouſneſs of Africa, &c. pr. 1s. 6d. Lownds.
A paſtoral puke, pr. 1s. 6d. Hinxman.
Vindication of Holwell's character, pr. 1s. 6d. Becket.
Letter to the club in Albemarle ſtreet, from Wilkes, pr. 1s. Nicoll.
The conciliator, pr. 1s. 6d. Harriſon.
Letter from Albemarle-ſtreet to the Cocoa-tree, pr. 2s. Almon.
Two letters to the common council, pr. 1s. each. Nicoll
An alarm to the ſtock-holders, pr. 6d. Cooke
Queſtion of the independance of military officers ſtated, pr. 1s. 6d. Woodfall
Reply to the counter addreſs, pr. 1s. Nicoll
Letter to Mr. Grenville, pr. 1s. Nicoll
Annual abſtract of the ſinking fund, Henderſon
Letter from the elephant, pr. 1s. Sumpter
Hiſtory of the parliament of Great Britain, pr. 4s. Kearſley.

☞ *We are favoured with many productions, from our ingenious and very kind correſpondents, in proſe and verſe, which will do credit to our Magazine; but, for want of room, muſt be deferred till next month, as muſt a few articles promiſed in our laſt, and many printed pieces recommended to us. The price of gold and ſilver will for the future be inſerted.*

We are obliged to Gothick, for his offer; but imagine there are tables publiſhed which will anſwer the ſame purpoſe; however, if he thinks his ſo great an improvement, and will ſubject it to our inſpection, we ſhall, if we approve it, not heſitate to comply with his terms.

The reſt of the books, ſo long neceſſarily delayed, with the monthly bill, in our next.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:

Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For OCTOBER, 1764.

Letter to a beneficed Clergyman, relating to plurality of Curacies 491
The Philoſopher's Tincture diſcovered 495
Anecdotes of the King of Poland ibid.
Mathematical Solution 496
Deſcription of the Province of Quebec ibid.
The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c. &c. 497—503
Hiſtory of Bank of England 498 & *ſeq.*
Enquiry into the Cauſes of Smut in Corn 504
Caſe in Huſbandry, and Anſwer ibid.
Dr. Cook's generous Apology 505
Cauſes of the Aſthma 506
Cure of that Diſtemper 507, 508
Impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the late War 508—515
Hiſtory of Mr. Pitt's Reſignation 511
Exploits at Sea in 1761 513
Supplies for the War, 1762 514
Of the Abuſe of Criticiſm in Religion 516—518
Voltaire's Letter to M. de Beaumont 518
Account of the Murder of Prince Ivan, in Ruſſia 519
Voltaire's Satire on the French Nation 521—523
Vindication of the Scots 524, 5
Remedy for the White-Scour, in Sheep 525
Soot recommended as a Manure for Clover 526
Remarkable Decreaſe of the River Eden 527
Obſervations on the yellowiſh Waſp, of Penſilvania ibid.
Uncommon Darkneſs 528
Deſcription of Uncommon Animals 529
The Oſtrich and Chatterer deſcribed 530
Hints for the Ladies 531
Phyſical Advice 532
POETICAL ESSAYS 533—536
Sir John Fielding's Charge 536
Stories from Marmontel ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 537
Marriages and Births; Deaths 541
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 542
Promotions Civil and Military ibid.
Monthly Bills of Mortality ibid.
Bankrupts, Courſe of Exchange 543
FOREIGN AFFAIRS ibid,
Catalogue of Books 544
Stocks, Grain; Wind and Weather 460

With an accurate
NEW MAP of the Province of QUEBEC, in NORTH AMERICA;
And a Repreſentation of
NINE UNCOMMON ANIMALS, elegantly engraved on Copper.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe, in Pater-noſter Row;
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound, or ſtitched, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. *in* OCTOBER 1764.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S Ann.	3 per C. 1751	3 per C. reduced	3 p. C. consol.	3½ per C. 1756	½ per C. 1758	4 per C consol.	4 per C. Navy	4 per C. 1763	In. Bond præm.	Exc. Bills Discount	Long Ann.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
28	Shut				81 ½		83 ⅛	82 ⅞			94 ⅜			2 1 0	0 11 0		S. W.	fine
29	122 ½	146		82 ½			83 ¼	83 ⅛		87 ¾	94 ⅜			2 4 0	0 12 0	25 ½	W. N. W.	fine
30	Sunday																W.S.W.	fine
1							Shut	83			94 ⅞			2 4 0	0 12 0	25 ½	S. W.	cold
2	121 ½	147			81 ½	81 ⅛		82 ⅞			94 ⅜			2 4 0	0 11 0		N.N.W.	fine
3	121 ½	147						82 ⅞			94 ⅜			2 4 0	0 11 0	25 ½	W. N. W.	fine
4	122				81 ⅞			83			94 ⅞			2 3 0	0 12 0		N. N. W	rain
5	121 ¾							83 ⅛			95			2 2 0	0 13 0		W.	cloudy
6		147			81 ¾			83 ⅜		87 ⅝	95			2 3 0	0 13 0		W.	cloudy
7	Sunday																W. N. W	fair
8		147			81 ¾			83 ⅜			95			2 3 0	0 13 0		N. W.	fair rain
9		147	92		81 ¾			83 ⅜			95			2 3 0	0 13 0	25 ½	E. N. E.	rain
10	123 ⅜							83 ⅜			95			2 1 0	0 11 0		N. E.	fair
11	123 ¼	147 ½		81 ¼	82 ⅛	81 ½	82 ⅛	83 ⅜	85 ¼	87 ⅜	95			1 19 0	0 12 0	25 ½	S.	fair
12					82			83			95			2 1 0	0 12 0	26 ½	S. W.	rain
13				81 ⅜	82 ⅛			83			95			2 2 0	0 12 0		W.S.W.	rain
14	Sunday																W.S.W.	rain
15					82 ⅛			83 ⅛			95 ⅛			2 0 0	0 11 0		S. W.	rain
16	121 ⅛	147 ½			82 ¼	82	82 ⅛	83 ¼	85 ¾		95 ⅛	92 ¾	92 ¾	2 0 0	0 12 0	25 ⅛	N. E.	fine
17	121 ¾	149			81 ½			83		87 ⅝	95 ¼			1 18 0	0 12 0	15 ⅝	N. W.	fair
18								83			95 ¼			1 18 0	0 12 0		S. W.	rain
19	121 ¼				82 ⅝		82 ⅜	83 ⅛		87 ¾	95 ⅜	92 ¾	92 ¾	1 18 0	0 12 0	25 ⅝	S.	rain
20					82 ¾		82 ⅜	83 ⅛			95 ½	93	93	1 17 0	0 11 0	25 ¾	S. W.	rain
21	Sunday																S. W.	cloudy
22		148					82 ⅛	83 ¼		88	95 ¾	93	93	1 17 0	0 12 2	25 ¾	S. W.	cloudy
23	121 ¾	148 ½			82 ⅝	81 ½	82 ½	83 ⅛	85 ¾	88	95 ¾	93	93	1 14 0	0 12 0	25 ¾	S.	fair
24	121	148			82 ¾		82 ½	83 ⅛		88	95 ⅞	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	1 18 0	0 12 0	25 ¾	S. W.	rain
25	121							84 ⅛		88 ⅛	96 ⅛			1 18 0	0 12 0	25 ¾	W. N. W.	fine
26	122	148 ½			83 ⅛			84			96 ⅛	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	1 19 0	0 12 0	25 ⅞	N.	cold
27					83			84			96 ½	93 ⅝	93 ⅝	2 0 0	0 13 0	25 ¾	N.	frost

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office keeper,
facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Blanks and Prizes are bought and sold.

Bank-Lane Exchange	Basingstoke	Reading	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat 30s odd to 37s	52s. to 70l 5s	91 to 112s load	71 0s to 81 10s.	91 0s od load	101. 15s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qu	4s 8d buſhel	4s 6d buſhel	Hay per load 50 to 60s.
		2 4s to 3 0s qr	2 6s to 2 6 6d qr	17s to 19 qr	18s to 22 qr	14s to 17	16s to 8 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	1s 2d to 2s 4d	Straw from 36s. to 42s.
							14s to 2s 6d	2s to 2s 4d	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Coals 38s. per chald.
										Here 2l. to 2l. 6s.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1764.

Letter to a beneficed Clergyman, relating to Plurality of Curacies.

—— Pudet, hæc opprobria nobis,
Et dici potuisse, & non potuisse refel.
OVID.

Revd. Sir,

GIVE me leave to exchange a few words with you, in relation to the affair of curacies: induced to it by ſome incidents which have lately turned up in this neighbourhood, to which you are no ſtranger.

And I ſhall take liberty to introduce what I have to ſay on this occaſion, by obſerving, in general, that the whole affair of curacies is a ſcandalous thing: Curates are no other than hireling prieſts; in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of that odious phraſe. This is an order of men, that is known, I believe I may venture to ſay, in no other proteſtant church on the face of the earth, in the Engliſh ſenſe of the character: The national church of Scotland is a ſtranger to it; as are all the proteſtant churches abroad. It has its foundation in ſacrilege, pluralities, and non-reſidence, thoſe three great reproaches of the church of England, and of the reformation.

But it is not, ſir, after all, ſo much the thing itſelf, conſidered at large, that I am here inveighing againſt; as the ſcandalous circumſtances found attending the affair, as managed at preſent among us. I mean, that it is not ſo much a perſon's putting in a curate to reſide in his pariſh, for the ſupply of his place, in a living from whence the principal himſelf has a juſt reaſon for retiring, occaſionally. No. This, ſir, is not ſo much the object of my reſentment and cenſure. Though it were certainly to be wiſhed, that we had not ſo many inſtances even of this nature, as are unhappily found taking place amongſt us; but that every man, who takes on himſelf the important charge of the cure of ſouls, would make conſcience of doing his duty in perſon. Since, it is, at leaſt, a general rule, "That a man's duty is never ſo well performed, as when he does it himſelf."—But, what I have more eſpecially in view, ſir, in this addreſs, is, the ſin and the ſhame of a man's keeping up a number of curacies, and reſiding, at the ſame time, upon none of them:——And, above all, where he is found farming any of them out again to a ſub-curate: Taking care, at the ſame time, to ſqueeze out a part of the ſtipend to himſelf: Of which latter ſhameleſs uſage, I am ſorry to ſay it, we do not want inſtances. The great and numerous inconveniencies of which practice (in the former branch of it) I ſhall go on to point out; though you cannot, ſir, but be equally ſenſible to them with myſelf.

In the firſt place, the practice in view obliges to non-reſidence. Since a man, who has a number of curacies, cannot reſide upon them all. And thus both principal and ſubſtitute are alike diſcharged from reſidence; contrary to the ſenſe of the church, which always ſuppoſes, it is imagined, that either the principal, or a ſubſtitute, ſhould reſide upon all livings.

Again, the engaging in ſuch an extent of duty, neceſſarily occaſions a haſty perfunctory manner of performing the ſtated offices of public worſhip; begets a ſcampering way of reading prayers; and an indecent precipitation in preaching.

Further, this muſt occaſion continued curtailings and defalcations in the ſeveral parts of public worſhip; the leaving out, it may be, part of a long

leſſon, or the exchange of it, perhaps, for a ſhorter: The omiſſion of many of the occaſional prayers, the ſuppreſſion of ſinging and catechizing; And, to crown all, the reduction of the ſermon to unedifying and contemptible dimenſions.

Withal, the extra-duty, as well as the ſtated ſervice of the ſabbath, muſt hereby be neceſſarily made to ſuffer. If a man has the care of all the ſouls of four or five pariſhes, there muſt neceſſarily be conſiderably more extra-duty to be done in the courſe of the year. Women to be churched; children to be chriſtened, and received in public; holy days and faſting days declared *; notice given of the communion; banns of matrimony publiſhed; briefs, citations, excommunications, proclamations, acts of parliament, &c. read †: Not to ſay, children to be chriſtened at home; the ſick to be viſited, &c. both theſe, it may be, at conſiderable diſtances from the place of public worſhip.—Now, when a man is preſſed for time, in which to perform the more extraordinary ſtated ſervices of the day; let any one judge, how it will fare with all theſe extra-ſervices, in the hands of a man thus unhappily circumſtanced. They muſt either be in a great meaſure neglected, or performed in a way, which is of a piece with all the reſt of his public functions; that is, in a precipitate, indevotional, and, conſequently, in an unedifying manner.

It is not pretended, ſir, but that a man may make ſhift to ride fifteen or twenty miles on a ſunday; and viſit, in the courſe of this wide excurſion, four or five churches. But will any take upon them to aſſert, that this can be done at all theſe churches in time? Can a man appear at two churches in a morning, and in two other churches in an afternoon, at the proper, ordinary, ſtated hours of public worſhip? Eſpecially, when theſe churches are found lying many miles aſunder, croſs a country, in deep and founderous roads: and all this, more eſpecially in the wintery half of the year, when the days are ſhort, and the weather and the roads bad: Performing all the ſtated, and diſcharging all the occaſional duties, public and private, with proper ſolemnity and devotion? Impoſſible! utterly impoſſible, in the very nature of things! ‡ Now the coming to church at unſeaſonable hours (either in the forenoon

* *Though the above article is inſerted in the run of particulars; yet week-day duty is not, however, ſo much inſiſted on here: the writer being very much of opinion, that ſtated week-day duty is of no real ſervice to the intereſts of religion; in country pariſhes at leaſt. Since people, in country life, have no leiſure, it is notorious, to attend it: (happy is it for thoſe who can ſeparate an hour (from the incumbrances of this buſy ſcene) for the perſonal and family worſhip of week days)—Which, by the way, is a collateral argument, by which the plenitude, regularity, and ſolemnity, of the Lord's day publick worſhip ſtands farther greatly enforced. Since, if theſe poor people can have no publick week-day worſhip and you rob them, though but in part, of the ſolemn ſervices of the ſabbath (as is evidently done, by a ſlight, overt diſcharge of them) they are thus rendered double ſufferers, in proportion, in both branches of their publick worſhip; meaning, as well on Lord's days, as on week days.*

† *The "proclamation, for the encouragement of piety and virtue" is charged, and commanded, to be read four times a year, in all churches: as is, alſo, "An act more effectually to prevent profane curſing and ſwearing:" Under the penalty of five pounds every neglect, with regard to this latter. Not to mention the acts for a public thankſgiving on the 5th of November, and on the 29th of May: Which are directed to be read each once every year.——There are, beſides, "certain ſolemn days" (in number five) for which particular ſervices are appointed: Such as, the 5th of November, &c. in which the ſervices are longer than ordinary, not to ſay more intricate and involved; and, conſequently, require more attention and time, as well on the part of the miniſter, as on that of the hearers.—Now, what regard can poſſibly be paid to all the extra-demands of authority, it muſt be very eaſy to determine, when a man has the care of a number of pariſhes upon his hands.*

‡ *There are ſtill other affecting circumſtances, which ought to be brought to account here: meaning ſuch as the danger of accidents happening to the horſe-tackle, to the beaſt*

itſelf

forenoon or afternoon of the day) brings along with it another great inconvenience; which comes out as follows: People in common we know, by melancholy experience, are not over and above fond of going to church: A little matter is sufficient, it is well known, to keep them from that sacred resort. And they will be sure not to fail making default on the part of the minister, a sufficient excuse for their own deficiencies. A minister's coming to church, for example, at an unseasonable hour cannot fail of furnishing them with a pretence for absenting themselves wholly from an attendance on public worship. When a man comes at between eleven and twelve o'clock, A. M. *e. g.* or, at between three or four o'clock, P. M. he cannot expect to have the full congregation, that he might promise himself at the ordinary hours of ten and two. ——Do any ask me, why so?——For this obvious reason. Because a great part of the audience have, no question, by these hours, otherwise disposed of themselves: Some, it is probable, are got to the alehouse; others, it may be, are engaged in visits, or parties of pleasure abroad. Nor will they, not they, stay, till the travelling parson shall think fit to stroll that way. If he would come in time, and, as he should do, they would go to church, and hear him. But he may pray and preach by himself, if he will, for all them, as things are managed in their parishes." Such are the inconveniencies of a minister's coming too late to church, in country parishes.——Nor are those of coming too early fewer, or of less ill-consequence. Since people will be then generally found engaged in the attendancies of animal life; or, in the works of necessity, or mercy, in respect of themselves, or their cattle.

In a word, sir, and to make way towards concluding the trouble I am now giving you, nothing, it is evident, can easily be imagined more prejudicial to the interests of religion, than the committing a number of parishes to the care of one man.—More especially (as is also but too often the case) when the man is young, and a man of pleasure; who does not appear to have any due sense, or proper savour, of religion upon his mind; but is induced to go into these numerous cures, merely for the sake of the salaries attending them.

Having mentioned this last circumstance, I find myself obliged to take notice of an objection to what has been said, which may be grafted possibly upon it. It is this: "Men are obliged, you will say, perhaps, sir, to take a number of curacies, the salaries annexed to them being so very small, or they cannot live." To which I answer,

That one thing which has contributed, among others, to reducing the salaries of curacies, has been this very practice here complained of; that, I mean, of taking a number of cures. The principal reasoning thus: "Tho' I give my curate, it is true, but a trifle; yet, as he may take several other curacies; so the income arising upon them all, will afford him a pretty competency *."

And thus these two considerations are found mutually operating in the premises, and acting upon each other, with malignant influence. The smallness of the salaries obliging men, on

*itself, or, to the rider; in the course of a precipitate career of a thousand miles *, through the several seasons of the year, the girt or stirrups, &c. may break; horses may cast a shoe, be taken sick or lame, &c. The rider may get falls, or receive hurts, from gates, &c. All which (as this writer has himself largely experienced in earlier life) may greatly incommode a man, and contribute to the rendering his time of appearance, at his several churches, not a little precarious.——The above accidents may be more justly apprehended, in respect of such horses, and such tackle, as are hired: which are what curates will be generally found, it is apprehended, making use of; as not having it in their power to command any of a superior order.——In some situations curates are forced to ride mere absolute cart horses.*

* *See a letter signed* The Pilgrim: *dated Devon, July 27, 1764, representing "the serving churches by lot." Lond. Mag. Aug. 1764, p. 408.*

* Twenty miles, on each of the 52 Sundays, amount to 1040 miles a year.

the

the one hand, to take a number of cures; and taking a number of cures tending, at the ſame time, on the other hand, to reduce the ſalaries of them all *.

And is there no remedy, ſir, allow me to inquire, in this lamentable caſe? What ſay the canons of the church here? This ſtate of things can certainly be no part of the excellency of the conſtitution of the church of England; of the pure, primitive, apoſtolical church of England.——Very true, it is, indeed, no part, praiſed be God! of the conſtitution in queſtion; but indeed a groſs corruption of it—Since were all curates to be licenſed, by the ordinary, as they ought to be, according to canon †, and the names, and the number, and the diſtances, and the improved value of the livings, which they ſub-ſerve, given in upon oath, by atteſtations of veracity; the enormous grievance here complained of, and all its long train of wretched conſequences, might be prevented. No man ſhould certainly be allowed to ſerve more than two curacies: from which he ought, no queſtion, to find a competency ariſing, if the whole income of thoſe two pariſhes would afford ſuch a competency. And if theſe cures were at an eaſy diſtance from each other, and had each of them ſervice but once a day ‡; all the offices, public and private, might be performed, in each church, in tolerable time, and with ſome degree of ſolemnity and adoration; the officiating miniſter be delivered from a great deal of unreaſonable fatigue, (and danger of health, limbs, and life) and the intereſts of religion in the church of England be more effectually ſecured, from the inſults of Deiſts, Papiſts, and Diſſenters, of all the ſeveral denominations; not to ſay Abſenters: Which, how well they are deſerved, in the preſent relaxed ſtate of things, let every one (and every one will, whether we will let him or no) adjudge, and determine for himſelf. I am,

Dear Sir, &c.

June. 20, 1764. V. P. D.

P. S. The intelligent reader need not be told, that the above is written with a generous deſign of ſerving, as well the intereſts of curates in particular, as of religion and the church of England in general. It is hoped, therefore, that none will take umbrage at the above repreſentations; which are deſigned to ſerve all, and to injure none—Curates, in particular, can conceive no juſt cauſe of offence. Since, if they can procure a competency by the ſervice of two churches only; they ought, certainly, for their own ſakes, as well as that of religion, to give up any little extra-advantages, which may be found going along with the preſent enormous fatigue and dangers of attending double that number of pariſhes: And even principals themſelves (if they could be induced to ſee things in a true light, and to think, in conſequence, like men and like Chriſtians) could not but confeſs the juſtice, and the equity, and

* *The text above gives the writer occaſion to obſerve here (however ungrateful the remark may prove to ſelf intereſted men, whoſe godlineſs, it appears, ſavours but too much of gain) that among all the defalcations, which parochial livings [where the intereſts of religion are, after all, moſt effectually to be advanced, amongſt the body of the people] have been brought under, by impropriations, appropriations, moduſes, and other the various unhappy methods of alienation of parochial dues, the greateſt reduction of all others, is frequently found ariſing from the conduct of parochial incumbents themſelves, to whom the cure of ſouls is committed: Who, we ſee, are not aſhamed to withdraw themſelves entirely from their livings, and put in what is called a curate; who, on a living of ſeveral hundreds a year, ſhall be allowed the pitiful ſtipend of 40 l. or 45 l. per annum.—Is this method of proceeding any part of the excellency of the conſtitution of the pure, the primitive, the apoſtolical, church of England?—I trow not!*

† *Canon XLVIII. A. D.* 1603.

‡ *That is, ſuppoſing the livings are ſmall:* e. g. *under a hundred a year.—For on all livings of that value, the principal ought, no doubt, to reſide himſelf; or provide a reſident curate, in all reſpects unexceptionable, who ſhould be allowed a competency, and not be ſuffered, by any means, to take a ſecond curacy.*

and, consequently, the honour, the praise, and the advantage, of acting in character; and "rendering to all their dues;" not excepting even their very curates themselves.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

I Beg the favour of you to insert the following account of a new invented specific, which, as I chuse to advantage the public rather than myself, may, if you please, be hereby made known. I am, sir,

Your humble servant,

HENRY WILSON.

A Gentleman, completely skilled in botany, and no small proficient in chemistry, has been for these many years particularly fond of extracting the essences of every herb or flower that came in his way. A few years ago, having observed, in a field of his own, a kind of weed, which had something of the appearance of the dock, but narrower and rougher in its leaves; he had the curiosity to pluck it, and afterwards squeeze out the juice, of which it was remarkably full. This he laid by in a common phial; and it was many years before he thought of looking at it or using it; but happening one day to recollect the juice, upon observing a plant of the same grow from the roots of the other, he took it down, and, to his great surprize, found the phial reduced to a third part of its former bulk, but still preserving its form; and on the outer surface a kind of petrified drops, perfectly hard and of a yellow colour, which he found to be some of the internal liquor, that had oozed from the mouth of the vessel. Its surprizing effects hitherto made him curious to observe and trace them farther, and accordingly upon breaking the phial (for the cork, by the tenacity of the liquor, was in a manner riveted to the glass) he drew off the juice, which within was the purest liquor, and poured it into a marble cup; he then put a very small piece of deal wood into it, which he let remain for four and twenty hours; at the end of which time he found the stick of a beautiful yellow colour, the same as the liquor, and so hard, that it could with difficulty be penetrated with a knife. To make further experiment, he put in it an halfpenny, which he observed with the nicest eye for several hours: upon the first dropping of it in, there rose from the halfpenny the smallest bubbles, scarce bigger than the point of a needle, from every part of it, which continued for about two minutes, after which the copper began gradually to turn yellow. So great a curiosity induced him to call in a neighbour of his, Mr. John Bigott, apothecary at Newington, in Middlesex, and afterwards to admit many other neighbours and curious people, who all observed the impression of the halfpenny to grow less and less distinct, and in about an hour's time to vanish entirely. Six hours after it was put in, it was taken out, and was absolutely found to be to all appearance perfect gold. He immediately took horse, and carried it, accompanied with Mr. Biggott, to Mr. Slater, goldsmith in Bishopsgate street, told the whole affair to him, and desired him to make trial of it. It was first weighed, then cast, then beat; in short, it was found not to differ in the least from pure gold. Mr. Slater afterwards accompanied him to his house at Newington, where every kind of metal was tried, and found to have the same effect at its proper time. He has thought fit to make this public, being a man that has, by no means, occasion for such an expedient to grow rich; and at the same time fearing it should be dangerous to make use of it till proper notice is taken. The plant, its juice, and the effects of it, may be seen every day at Mr. Jackson's, at Newington, facing the church.

Anecdotes of the New King of Poland.

THE new-elected Polish monarch is son of Count Poniatowski, who was a colonel of the Swedish guards of King Stanislaus of Poland, and a nobleman of uncommon merit. His attachment to the person of Charles the XIIth of Sweden was such, that he followed him into Ukrania as a volunteer, without any post in his army. He was a man of invincible courage, and of great calmness and presence of mind in the most imminent dangers. He was the chief instrument in saving and carrying off the Swedish hero from the battle of Pultowa, when desperately wounded; for which service

he was promoted to the rank of a general. He alſo preſerved the life of that prince a ſecond time, at the battle of Rugen in Pomerania. He afterwards acted as ambaſſador from Charles XII. at Conſtantinople; which duty he diſcharged with extraordinary addreſs. His ſon, the preſent king of Poland, who inherits all the virtues of his illuſtrious father, is about five feet ſeven in ſtature, about thirty-two years of age, has a majeſtic aſpect, a piercing eye, and poſſeſſes great courage tempered with reaſon; his natural parts, which are ſtrong and quick, are improved by a very liberal education; he is bleſſed with the gift of memory in a very extraordinary manner; he ſpeaks ſeveral languages in great perfection, and is a lover of the arts and ſciences. This monarch viſited London in the year 1754, remained in England from the beginning of September to the latter end of December, and when in town lodged at Mr. Croppenhole's, in Suffolk-ſtreet, near the Mews.

Solution to the Queſtion in the London Magazine *for* June, *p.* 288, *by* Thomas Wilkin, *Writing Maſter and Teacher of Mathematics at* Hexham *in* Northumberland.

LET A, repreſent the place of the firſt ſhip and B the place of the other, when they ſet ſail, and C the place they meet at.—And

Put $\begin{cases} a = \text{AD} = 36 \\ b = \text{DB} = 64 \end{cases}$

And $x = \text{AC}$. Then per queſtion $\frac{8x}{6} = \text{BC}$

Now (per 47 E.1) $x^2 - a2 = \frac{64x^2}{36}$

Solved $x = \sqrt{\frac{36b^2 - 36a^2}{28}} = 60$ the diſtance ſailed by the firſt ſhip. Hence the diſtance ſailed by the ſecond, is eighty miles. Then by caſe 4th, plane ſailing, the courſe ſteered by each ſhip reſpectively will be S. 53° 8′ eaſterly and N. 36° 53′ eaſterly. W. W. R.

*** *This queſtion was alſo ſolved, very neatly, by Mr. R. Bernardin.*

[*Vatum Ultimus* complains that the ſolution to the queſtion in our Appendix for 1763, p. 682, which is inſerted in the preſent volume, p. 253, is erroneous and performed on falſe principles; but as Mr. Helder brings his ſolution within a quarter of a mile of that of V. U. we hope he will excuſe our not being at the expence of a ſecond diagram.

A plain ſailing ſeaman, ſays the ſolution of J. S's queſtion, by Mr. Walton, p. 288. is incomplete and a little erroneous: His own ſolution is certainly very neat and conciſe, but we hope he will excuſe its inſertion for the ſame reaſon.]

AS we have, this month, obliged our readers with the annexed NEW MAP of the province of QUEBECK in NORTH AMERICA; drawn from the beſt authorities, by KITCHIN, it will be proper to refer them to the articles *Canada*, *Quebeck*, *St. Lawrence*, in the GENERAL INDEX to our firſt XXVII volumes. To the plan and deſcription of the city of Quebeck, in our volume for 1759, p. 200; to thoſe of the river St. Lawrence, in ditto vol. p. 608. Alſo of the fort and bay of Frontenac, in our vol. for 1758, p. 552, with its capture, p. 593. To our vol. for 1759, for an account of every thing relative to the ſiege and ſubjection of the capital and province to the Britiſh dominion, pages 507, 558—563, 563—568; and to our vol. 1760, p. 275—277, 320, 356—358. For the deſcription of Montreal, and its environs, an account of its ceſſion, &c. to our ſaid volume, p. 529—531, 533—548, 544, and for a map of the iſlands of, to vol. 1761, p. 8. For a general account of the inhabitants of the province of Canada, to our vol. for 1761, p. 25—27, 444. See alſo our vol. for 1763, p. 617, 694. If the reader is curious to ſee the ſituation of this province, in regard to the reſt of North America, let him conſult the maps in our vol. for 1755, p. 312, 360, 432, or the new coloured map thereof, in our vol. for 1763. p. 64.

The

The History of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, *being the third ſeſſion of the twelfth Parliament of* Great Britain, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 450.

THEN as to the bills properly called money bills, which were brought in purſuant to the reſolutions of theſe two committees, and which were paſſed into laws, the firſt were the malt bill and the land tax bill, both of which were ordered to be brought in on the 8th of December, as ſoon as the houſe had agreed to the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means that day reported by Mr. Alderman Dickinſon; and the ſaid alderman, together with Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord North, Sir John Turner, Mr. Hunter, Mr. James Harris, Mr. Sollicitor General, Mr. Jenkinſon, and Mr. Whateley, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. The next day they were both preſented to the houſe by the ſaid alderman, when they were read a firſt time and ordered to be read a ſecond time; and as there was nothing new in either of them, they paſt thro' both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 20th of December; with a clauſe of credit in each, for raiſing by loans or exchequer bills, 750000l. upon the former, and 2,000,000l. upon the latter, at an intereſt not exceeding 4l. *per cent.* and with a clauſe in each for making good the deficiency of the act for the ſame purpoſe in the ſecond of his preſent majeſty's reign, for the ſervice of the year 1762. What a difference is there between the generoſity of our parliaments now-a-days, and that of the parliament in 1660? Our parliament now grants without the leaſt difficulty, and, as it were, *per ſaltum*, 2,750,000l. beſide 800,000l. ſettled during the king's life, for the ſupport of the civil liſt, being in the whole 3,350,000l. whereas in 1660, though it was the honey-moon of a new reign, it was with ſome difficulty the parliament could be prevailed on to grant the king a revenue of 1,200,000l. for the ſupport of the civil liſt, the navy, the military, and all the other expences of government.

The money bill next brought in was founded upon a propoſal from the Bank of England, which, on the 8th of February was laid before the committee of ways and means, and upon Mr. Speaker's reſuming the chair, Mr. Alderman Dickinſon reported from the committee, that they had received a propoſal from the governor and company of the Bank of England, relating to the matter referred to the ſaid committee; and had come to a reſolution thereupon; both which the committee had directed him to report, when the houſe would pleaſe to receive the ſame; whereupon the report was ordered to be received the next morning. Accordingly, on the 9th, Mr. Alderman reported both the propoſal and the reſolution, when the reſolution beforementioned * was agreed to; and then it was ordered, that a bill, or bills, ſhould be brought in thereupon; and that the ſaid alderman, together with Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord North, Sir John Turner, Mr. Hunter, Mr. James Harris, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Sollicitor General, Mr. Jenkinſon, and Mr. Whateley, ſhould prepare, and bring in the ſame.

On the 2d of April, Mr. Jenkinſon preſented the bill to the houſe, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, which it was the next day, and afterwards paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and with ſuch expedition, that it was ready for, and received the royal aſſent on the 19th; which no one can now be ſurpriſed at, as this is the firſt time this great corporation can be properly ſaid to have paid any thing to the publick, for the great powers and privileges with which they have, from time to time, been indulged, and by which they have for ſo many years made annually ſuch a conſiderable profit.

When I ſay this, the reader muſt obſerve, that I do not call lending, pay-

* *See before, p.* 445.

ing: It is ſometimes a favour, but is ſeldom meant as ſuch by the lender, and is often a real injury to the borrower. Whatever it was, it has always hitherto been the only conſideration which the members of the bank gave to the publick, either for their firſt eſtabliſhment, or for any continuance of that eſtabliſhment. In 1694, when the Bank was firſt eſtabliſhed, the only conſideration they gave for their charter was that of lending the government the ſum of 1,200,000l. at an intereſt or annuity of 100,000l. which was above 8l. *per cent.* when the legal intereſt was but 6l. *per cent.* But ſo dangerous was a monopoly even of banking then thought, that they could not at that time obtain any ſort of excluſive privilege; and by the act of parliament paſſed upon that occaſion, 5 and 6 W. and M. chap. 20, it was expreſsly provided, that at any time, upon twelve months notice, after the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1705, and upon repayment by parliament of the ſaid ſum of 1,200,000l. and all arrears of the ſaid yearly intereſt, the payment of the ſaid yearly intereſt, and the ſaid corporation ſhould abſolutely ceaſe and determine. In 1697, by the act 8 and 9 W. III. chap. 20, their term was continued till the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1710, upon their agreeing to lend the government another ſum of money for paying off the tallies, or orders, upon the funds therein mentioned, for which they were to have an intereſt at the rate of 8l. *per cent. per ann.* till repaid; and then they got ſome ſort of excluſive privilege; for it was by that act provided, that during the continuance of this bank, no other bank ſhall be erected or permitted by parliament; but before the expiration of this term, they got this privilege greatly enlarged; for in the act 6 Anne, chap. 22, they got a clauſe inſerted, by which it was enacted, that after the 29th of September, 1708, during the continuance of the Bank of England, it ſhall not be lawful for any body politick or corporate (other than the ſaid company of the Bank) or for any partners exceeding ſix in England, to borrow or owe any ſum on bill or note, payable on demand, or at any time leſs than ſix months from the borrowing thereof.

For this valuable excluſive privilege it does not appear that they paid any thing, at leaſt to the publick, or that they upon that occaſion lent any money to the publick. They had, indeed, in the preceding ſeſſion agreed, for a very ſufficient compenſation, to circulate a new ſort of exchequer bills to the amount of 1,500,000l. and it was probably foreſeen, that their aſſiſtance would be wanted in the next following ſeſſion for a like purpoſe. Accordingly in the next ſeſſion, as the heavy war we were engaged in, made it neceſſary for our government to raiſe a very large ſum of money for the ſupport of public credit, as well as for the ſervice of the enſuing year, the Bank was in both theſe reſpects of great ſervice, to our government at leaſt; for, in the firſt place, the Bank undertook to diſcharge and cancel all the ſaid exchequer bills for 1,500,000l. which had been iſſued in the 5th of Queen Anne, therefore the intereſt then due upon thoſe bills, was added to the principal, amounting both together to 1,775,027l. 17s. 10d. for which new principal ſum they were to have an annuity of 106501l. 13s. 5d. until the principal ſhould be repaid, being at the rate of 6l. *per cent. per ann.*

2dly, They engaged to advance 400,000l. to the government, one third part thereof, on or before the 10th of May, 1709, one other third part on or before the 28th of June, and the reſidue on or before the 25th of Auguſt following; but then they were to be allowed to deduct out of the ſaid 400,000l. by way of diſcount, ſo much as the rate of 6l. *per cent.* intereſt for each ſum would amount unto, from the very day of its being advanced, until the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1711, which was at leaſt 12l. *per cent.* conſequently they did not really advance above 352000l. for which, indeed, they were to have no intereſt; but only a continuance of their former annuity of 100,000l. until the 1,200,000l. at firſt advanced by them, and the 400,000l. now pretended to be advanced by them, ſhould be repaid.

And 3dly, they undertook to circulate 2,500,000l. in exchequer bills of the uſual form, that is to ſay, bills bearing an intereſt of 2d. *per cent. per diem*, whilſt in the poſſeſſion of any private perſon, natural or political; beſide

beſide which the Bank was to have 3l. *per cent per ann.* for the trouble of circulating them; ſo that they were really to have 6l. *per cent. per ann.* for their money, upon all ſuch bills as ſhould be in their poſſeſſion, and 3l. *per cent. per ann.* even upon thoſe bills which had once a currency in the exchequer, though they never came into their poſſeſſion, and for which they conſequently never did advance any money.

Theſe engagements, which the Bank then entered into, were certainly of great ſervice to the government, as it enabled our miniſters to continue the war; but whether it was of ſervice to the nation will be diſputed by thoſe who think, that the balance of power might then have been ſecured, by ſuch terms of peace as our enemies would willingly have agreed to. Be this as it will, it is certain that every one of theſe engagements was in itſelf of great advantage to the Bank; for by every one of them they were to have an intereſt upon the money they lent, equal to, or above what was then the legal intereſt of money, and much above what was then come to be the natural. This I ſay, becauſe at the beginning of Queen Anne's reign, the intereſt allowed by parliament upon the money to be borrowed on the credit of the land-tax, was not to exceed 5l. *per cent.* and becauſe in the 6th year of her reign, our Eaſt India company agreed to have but 5l. *per cent.* intereſt upon all the money they had before lent, or were then to lend to the government. It is therefore the more ſurpriſing that the Bank ſhould, the very next year, inſiſt upon having at leaſt 6l. *per cent.* intereſt upon all the money they were then to lend, or had before lent to the government; eſpecially as a banking company may afford to lend money at a lower intereſt, than any other trading company can, becauſe if their credit be well eſtabliſhed, and their notes current in the place where the borrower has occaſion for money, they may advance the greateſt part, if not the whole of the money they lend, and the borrower will be glad to receive it, in their own bank notes.

Yet nevertheleſs, they were not ſatisfied with the advantage which every one of theſe engagements had in itſelf; for they ſtipulated, and our then miniſters agreed to give them a continuance of their term, with all its privileges annexed, for no leſs than twenty-two years; in purſuance of which it was by the act 7 Anne, chap. 7. enacted, That the Bank of England thus enlarged *, ſhall for ever be a body corporate by the name aforeſaid. But under theſe two proviſoes, 1ſt, That after the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1732, on twelve months notice, if the parliament repay to the Bank 1,200,000l. formerly advanced, and the 400,000l. beforementioned, without any reduction, and all arrears of the ſaid 100,000l. *per ann.* and all principal and intereſt which ſhall be owing to the Bank upon tallies, exchequer orders, or parliamentary funds, then, and not till then, the ſaid fund of 100,000l. *per ann.* ſhall ceaſe. 2d. That after payment, as aforeſaid, and after the parliament ſhall redeem the annuity of 106,501 l. 13 s. 5 d. *per ann.* herein after in this act ſettled and made payable to the Bank; and after all the exchequer bills made in purſuance of this act ſhall be diſcharged, and payment made to the Bank of the allowances herein after mentioned for circulating them, then, and not till then, the Bank and corporation ſhall ceaſe.

Thus it appears that, for this long continuance of their term, the Bank paid nothing to the publick: They only lent ſums of money for which they were to have a very high intereſt till repaid; and again in the ſame reign, they obtained by the ſame means a new prolongation of their term; for in the twelfth year of that reign, the government being under a neceſſity to raiſe 1,200,000 l. by iſſuing exchequer bills, the Bank agreed to circulate the ſame, but inſiſted upon the uſual terms, to wit, that the bills ſhould bear an intereſt of 2d. *per cent. per diem*, from the day of their being iſſued, and that they ſhould have from that time an allowance of 3l. *per cent. per ann.* for all the ſaid bills, to commence in proportion as the ſame ſhould be iſſued

* *They had juſt before, by ſubſcription, increaſed their capital from* 2,201,171 l. 10 s. *to* 4,402,343 l. *and the new ſubſcribers were by this act incorporated with the old.*

at the Exchequer, and beſides this allowance a yearly ſum of 8000 l. to be paid quarterly, in conſideration of which it was by the act 12 Anne, ſeſſ. 1. chap. 11. enacted, that their corporation and funds were not to ceaſe or determine but upon ſatisfaction, as uſual, and upon twelve months notice after the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1742. Theſe hard terms our then miniſters were obliged to agree to, as they could not now threaten the Bank with a diſſolution of their corporation for twenty years to come; but they took care to enact that the allowance of 3l. *per cent.* to the Bank, as well as the 2d. *per diem* intereſt, ſhould ceaſe or abate, as often, and as long, as any of theſe bills ſhould return to, and remain in, the hands of any officer of the revenue or exchequer, which was an advantage for the public that, ſo far as I can find, had never before been taken care of, though in 1710 no leſs than 45000 l. *per ann.* had been granted them, beſide the uſual allowance and daily intereſt upon their undertaking to circulate all the then outſtanding exchequer bills, and ſuch as ſhould be quarterly made out, for paying the intereſt to grow due upon them.

Although this was a better bargain for the public than ſeems ever before to have been made by any of our miniſters, with reſpect to the circulation of exchequer bills, yet from hence we may ſee, that the bank were to have above 6 l. *per cent.* intereſt, for all the money they were to advance for the ſervice of the government; for until the exchequer bills came into their poſſeſſion, they could not be ſaid to advance any money; and even then their advance of money probably conſiſted chiefly in their iſſuing a greater number of bank notes, becauſe, as their notes were then in full credit, any man that came to receive payment of exchequer bills to the amount of 100 l. or upwards, would chuſe to receive it in bank notes rather than in current ſpecie; and the Bank by iſſuing new notes in proportion to the exchequer bills they became poſſeſſed of, could not be ſaid to tranſgreſs that law which reſtrains them from borrowing, or giving ſecurity under their common ſeal, for more than is allowed by act of parliament; ſo that the Bank were really to have 6l. *per cent.* intereſt, and a premium of 8000l. *per ann.* without advancing ſo much perhaps as one ſhilling in ready ſpecie. Theſe were hard terms for the diſtreſſed publick, yet theſe terms they inſiſted on at a time when the natural intereſt of money was ſo evidently at, or below, 5l. *per cent. per ann.* that the very next year an act of parliament was paſſed for reducing the legal intereſt to 5l. *per cent. per ann.* and for making it highly penal for any lender of money to exact more.

In a few years after this laſt prolongation of the term of the Bank, two very great alterations were brought about, with regard to our national debts and public credit; for as the legal as well as natural intereſt of money was now reduced, and as our new government was firmly eſtabliſhed by the defeat of the rebellion in 1715, methods were found in the third year of King George the firſt to reduce the intereſt of all our redeemable national debts to 5l. *per cent.* except the original fund of the Bank. A ſtep towards this great and ſalutary purpoſe had been made in the very firſt year of that reign; for by the act 1 Geo. chap. 12. a number of the taxes then ſubſiſting were united into one fund to be called the aggregate fund; and ſuch of theſe taxes, as had not before been, were, by that act, made perpetual; and it was likewiſe enacted, that all other public monies, which, after Michaelmas 1715, ſhould be brought into the exchequer, not being appropriated to any uſe, and not ariſing from any branch of the civil liſt revenue, as alſo the ſurplus of the ſaid revenue, if it exceeded 700,000 l. *per annum*, ſhould belong to this aggregate fund; the whole annual produce of which was appropriated to ſeveral particular uſes mentioned in the act, and laſtly to the raiſing annually a reſidue or ſurplus of 270999l. 7s. which reſidue, or ſo much thereof as the ſaid fund ſhould produce, was by the act to be applied quarterly to the paying off, and cancelling the then outſtanding exchequer bills; and if the ſaid produce ſhould at the end of any year, after Michaelmas 1715, amount to more than would anſwer all that was thereby charged upon it, the

ſurplus over and above the ſaid ſum of 270,999 l. 7s. ſhould be diſpoſable by parliament.

This was the firſt ſtep made towards eſtabliſhing that fund which has ſince been called the ſinking fund; and it was ſoon followed by a ſecond, for in the third year of the ſame reign, our miniſters entered into a negociation with the bank, whoſe directors had now ſo much good ſenſe, and public ſpirit, as to agree to the following terms: 1ſt. That they would accept of an annuity of 88,751 l. 7s. 10d. after Midſummer 1718, in lieu of their then preſent annuity of 106,501 l. 14s. 5d. until the principal of 1,775,027 l. 17s. 10d. before mentioned, ſhould be repaid. 2dly, That they would diſcharge and deliver up to be cancelled exchequer bills to the amount of 2,000,000 l. and in lieu of the former intereſt and allowance would accept of an annuity of 100,000 l. to commence from Chriſtmas 1717, until the principal ſhould be repaid. 3dly, That they would continue to circulate the remainder of the exchequer bills, amounting to 2,561,025 l. principal money, at the uſual allowance of 3 l. *per cent. per ann.* and they agreed that from Chriſtmas 1717, theſe bills ſhould carry an intereſt but of a penny *per diem*; and further, that from that day the abovementioned allowances of 45000 l. and 8000 l. ſhould ceaſe and determine, and 4thly, That if required any time before the 25th of March, 1718, they would advance 2,500,000 l. at an intereſt of 5 l. *per cent.* till repaid.

By this agreement a conſiderable addition was made to the clear produce of the aggregate fund; for the deficiencies of all the bank funds, and all allowances for circulating, as well as the daily intereſt upon, the exchequer bills, had been charged upon that fund; therefore this was certainly on both ſides a patriotic agreement, but neither ſide did any more than their duty; for miniſters of ſtate are, in all ſuch tranſactions bound to make the beſt bargain they can for the public, and it is the duty, and ought to be the buſineſs, of a national bank, or any bank eſtabliſhed by public authority, to contribute as much as they can towards reducing the natural rate of intereſt; for till it be reduced no law ought ever to be made for reducing the legal. Indeed, the Bank could not at this time, with any decency, refuſe to agree to theſe terms; for our miniſters having, at the ſame time, applied to the South-ſea company, that company agreed to accept of an annuity of 500000 l. after Midſummer 1718, in lieu of the annuity of 600,000 l. which they were then intitled to, upon their capital of 10,000,000 l. the conſequence of which would probably be, that, after Midſummer 1718, a clear ſurplus would annually ariſe from the produce of the taxes that had been appropriated to the payment of their annuity of 600,000 l. therefore they likewiſe agreed to be ready, if required, to advance at any time before Chriſtmas 1717, the ſum of 2000000 l. for the public ſervice, at an intereſt of 5 l. *per cent.* till repaid.

Both theſe agreements were next ſeſſion eſtabliſhed by act of parliament: That with the Bank by act 3 Geo. chap. 8. and that with the South-ſea company by act 3 Geo. chap. 9. and by act 3 Geo. chap. 7. a great number of taxes were united into one fund to be called the general fund, for raiſing yearly the ſum of 724,849 l. 6s. 10d. being the ſum which thoſe taxes had before yearly produced, and ſuch of them as had not before been, were now made perpetual. This general fund was by the act appropriated for paying all the annuities thereby charged upon the ſame; and in caſe the produce of all theſe taxes did not in any one year amount to this ſum, the deficiency was to be made good out of the firſt aids to be granted in parliament, after it ſhould appear. Then the treaſury was impowered to cauſe books to be opened for taking in the ſubſcriptions of thoſe public creditors to whom thoſe taxes had been mortgaged: Theſe books were to be kept open till Michaelmas 1717, each with a proper preface for declaring the intention of the ſubſcribers, whether they were willing to accept of an annuity of 5 l. *per cent.* till their principal ſhould be repaid, or deſired to have their principal and intereſt then due, paid in ready money; and each ſubſcriber was, before that day, to ſubſcribe his name and addition in that book whoſe preface declared his intention. Then in order to pay ready money to all thoſe who ſhould

deſire

deſire it, or ſhould neglect to ſubſcribe, the treaſury was impowered to call for the 2,500,000 l. from the Bank, and 2,000000 l. from the South-ſea company, or ſo much thereof as there ſhould be occaſion for; and in caſe both theſe ſums ſhould not be ſufficient, they were impowered to iſſue warrants to the proper officers in the exchequer to receive after Michaelmas, ſuch ſums of money for making good the deficiency, as any perſons would advance for purchaſing annuities at the rate of 5 l. *per cent. per ann.* payable out of this general fund. And laſtly there was inſerted in this act that famous appropriation clauſe which was re-enacted, and a little altered by the act 5 Geo. chap. 3. as follows: That all the monies which at the end of every quarter ſhall be produced, for the reſpective ſurpluſſes of the aggregate fund, the South-ſea fund, and the general fund (that is to ſay whatever the duties, or taxes appropriated to theſe reſpective funds ſhould quarterly produce, over and above what would be ſufficient to anſwer all the payments charged upon them, by the acts by which they were reſpectively eſtabliſhed, or by that act) ſhall be appropriated and reſerved for diſcharging ſuch national debts as were incurred before the 25th of December, 1716, and provided for by acts of parliament, in ſuch manner as ſhall be directed by any future acts.

By theſe three funds a new fund was thus eſtabliſhed, which has ever ſince been called the ſinking fund *; and if this clauſe had been religiouſly obſerved, it would have far exceeded what it does at preſent; for ſo ready were the public creditors to accept of annuities at 5 l. *per cent.* when this fund was firſt eſtabliſhed, that the treaſury had no occaſion to call for any of the money which the Bank and South-ſea company had engaged to advance if required, and by the famous South-ſea ſcheme in the year 1720, almoſt all our irredeemable debts were converted into redeemable, and very near the whole of our publick debts were thereby, in 1727, reduced to 4 l. *per cent. per ann.* therefore that famous ſcheme, tho' it brought ruin upon many private men, yet it muſt be allowed to have been in this reſpect of ſome ſervice to the publick; and in another reſpect it has ever ſince been of great ſervice to our government; for it threw ſuch a large ſhare of the monied property of the nation into the hands of a few private men, that it greatly reduced the natural intereſt of money, when lent in large ſums upon government, or land ſecurity, but raiſed it as much upon ſmall ſums, eſpecially when the money was wanted for any conſiderable time upon perſonal ſecurity. This was a very great diſadvantage to our trade, becauſe it prevented any man's engaging in any ſcheme of trade, that required a larger ſum of ready money than he was himſelf poſſeſſed of. But it was of great ſervice to our government, and had ſo immediately an effect, that in 1723, the intereſt allowed by parliament upon the money to be borrowed upon the land tax, was not to exceed 3 l. *per cent. per ann.* at which rate we have always ſince continued in time of peace to raiſe the money upon the land tax and malt tax acts; and yet the Bank continued, till after the expiration of their then term, to have at leaſt 4 l. *per cent. per ann.* not only upon all the ſums they had advanced, but upon all they afterwards advanced to the government.

But as their term was to expire on the 1ſt of Aug. 1742, in the year 1741, though we were then engaged in a war with Spain, and likely to be involved in a more burthenſome and a more barren war in Germany, the Bank became more moderate in their demands; and as our government had occaſion for raiſing a large ſum of money; they agreed to advance the ſum of 1600,000 l. before December 25, 1742, without any intereſt to be paid for it after the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1743, from which time they were to reſt ſatisfied with their original annuity of 100000 l. upon condition of their term being continued till the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1764; in purſuance of which agreement, the act 15 Geo. II. chap. 23, was paſt the next enſuing ſeſſion, by which their corporation and term of excluſive banking, with all former privileges, was to continue till the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1764, after which, upon a year's notice, and payment of the ſaid 1600000 l. now advanced, and the like ſum

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1760, *p.* 231.

ſum before advanced, and all arrears of their ſaid annuity of 100,000 l. and all principal and intereſt owing them on all tallies, exchequer orders, exchequer bills, or parliamentary funds, (except ſuch funds as were otherwiſe provided for) which the company ſhould have remaining in their hands, or be intitled to, at the time of ſuch notice given, then, and not till then, their corporation was to ceaſe and determine. From hence it appears that for this continuation the Bank paid nothing to the public, no more than they had ever done before; but upon this occaſion they did more than they had ever before done: They agreed to accept of a leſs intereſt for their principal debt, now amounting to 3,200,000l. than was in that year allowed for money lent upon the land tax; and at that intereſt it has ever ſince continued *.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

AS the diſtemper of grain called the ſmut, is one of the moſt deſtructive diſtempers that happens to corn of moſt ſorts, eſpecially wheat, we ſhall from *Mr.* Duhamel's *Elements of Agriculture*, give his *enquiry into the cauſes of it*, as follows †:

"The ſmut cannot, as has been hitherto imagined, proceed from the grain's not being impregnated, ſince it affects and deſtroys the organs that diſtinguiſh the ſexes of plants long before the time of impregnating.

It can neither be attributed to the wet hanging on the ears, to fogs, nor the heat of the ſun; ſince we have ſeen ears ſmutty long before they were diſengaged from the coverings afforded them by the leaves, which ſtill continue green, if the diſtemper is not got to any great height.

Theſe ſame obſervations abſolutely over-turn the opinions of ſuch as think that the cauſe of the ſmut is to be found in the grain already formed, but as yet of a milky ſubſtance.

It has been pretended that the dampneſs of the ſoil will occaſion ſmut; but it is not perceived that corn is more ſmutty in the bottoms of fields than in the parts that lay higher; beſides, why ſhould one diſtempered plant be found amongſt many that are healthy? Yet, as it appears that grain is more ſubject to ſmut in wet, than in dry years, it is poſſible that, tho' wet is no immediate cauſe of ſmut, it may be favourable to the progreſs of the diſtemper.

Some naturaliſts have aſcribed this diſtemper to inſects. If I cannot abſolutely contradict this, I can at leaſt, aſſert that, being at firſt of that opinion, all the reſearches I could make to eſtabliſh its reality were of no effect. I have it is true, been ſhewed ſome Staphylins, and other inſects that were on ſmutty ears; yet as I found the like on thoſe that were healthy, I believe, with M. Tillet, that theſe inſects are in no reſpect the cauſe of this diſtemper. We are ſenſible that the corn caterpillar deſtroys the farina, yet it does not cauſe the ſmut. Many flies depoſit their eggs in theſe ſeeds; worms proceed from them and gnaw the ſeed; but we do not obſerve that they occaſion any thing like the ſmut. M. Hales, being willing to try whether grain bruiſed with the flail became ſmutty, choſe a certain number of ſeeds of different ſizes, and bruiſed them with a hammer; this ſeed ſprouted, and bore ears that were not ſmutty. This experiment, made by ſo able a naturaliſt, ſubverted in this manner an opinion that had been formed on the cauſe of this diſtemper.

The dung of pigeons and ſheep have by ſame been thought to cauſe ſmut; but without reaſon. We have large dove-houſes, the dung of which is ſpread on our wheat-lands, where our ſheep's dung is alſo laid and we even fold our ſheep there; yet it is not obſerved that theſe fields are more ſubject to ſmut than others. This opinion is therefore void of all proof.

M. Wolf imagined that ſmut was occaſioned by the unnatural form of the embryo: But M. Aimen has refuted this opinion, by demonſtrating, that in certain plants the male flower is attacked by the ſmut; and theſe flowers have no embryo.

M. Aimen has very judiciouſly obſerved, that the ſmut cannot be owing to any defect in the ſap, as all the parts of the plants, excepting the ear, appear healthy, and there are plants perennial in their roots, which ſeem very vigorous; yet is their ſeed every year ſmutty.

This ſame naturaliſt, who has made ſome very uſeful reſearches into the cauſe of the ſmut, properly ſo called, ſays,

* *See before, p.* 174.

† *See before, p.* 302.

says, that this distemper arises from an ulcer which in the first place, attacks the stamina of the seed, and afterwards infects the different parts of the flower. But the remote cause of this ulcer will, perhaps, be required. To discover this cause. M. Aimen examined several grains of barley with a magnifying glass; some were larger than others; many were hard, others yielded to the pressure of the nail: some were of a deep, others of a light colour; many were oblong, some rounder; their husks were cracked in several places; whereas in a natural state this part is smooth and even: finally in some he perceived black spots, and through the magnifying glass these spots appeared to be covered with mould. These grains were carefully sorted, laid in little heaps, and sowed a-part, but in the same land. All the grains that were mouldy produced smutty ears: the parched and shrivelled grains, and such as had been attacked by insects, either did not come up at all, or was not smutty. He then took some sound and healthy grains; he sowed them, and some time afterwards took them up to examine them with the glass; some of them he found mouldy, and, putting them again into the ground, they produced smutty ears.

M. Aimen, without asserting, that there is no other cause of smut, concluded from these experiments, I have mentioned, that mouldiness is one of the causes of the smut.

It is not easy to conceive that this mouldiness, or, if you will, this kind of moss, is capable of causing this distemper; for as soon as the grain has sprouted, and formed its plant, the whole substance of the seed is exhausted. Whether the husk rots or not seems to be of little consequence to the plant, which no longer depends for subsistence on the seed that had hitherto supported it. It is easily conceived that mouldiness may either kill a plant, or make it weakly. But it is not so apparent how this mouldiness can affect the organs of fructification only, and totally destroy them, without any other parts of the same plant being visibly affected; and this, though the plants should even be perennial. As to the rest, M. Aimen relates facts; and, in some measure, to account for them, one might conjecture on a supposition that the growth of plants is only an unfolding of their parts; that the organs of fructification, which existed though imperceptibly in the seed, were affected with mouldiness before the grain was put into the ground. But let us keep to well-observed facts: it is of much more importance to collect them than to be in haste to explain them by conjectures, which hitherto have been little founded on probability."

To which we shall add the following case and answer, relating to this distemper.

A Case in Husbandry.

"A Farmer near Warrington, in 1762, summer-worked a field, and manured one half of it with sludge out of an old marle pit, and the other part with dung from his dunghill; after which he sowed the whole field with wheat all of one sort. When that wheat was reaped in 1763, that part of it which had been sludged was clean and fine, but the other part which had been manured from the dunghill, was very much smutted. Those who are versed in husbandry are desired to account for this.

ANSWER.

"MANY are the causes of smut in wheat, I therefore shall not pretend to account why one part of the crop of the farmer near Warrington, dressed with sludge was clean, and the other part, dressed with manure from his dunghill, was smutty, but will endeavour to shew what might be the cause.

A general opinion prevails among farmers, in many parts of the kingdom, that if they dress their wheat land with yard or stable dung, wherein the straw of smutty wheat has been spent, their crops will always be smutty, and will have the same effect as if they were to sow smutty seed.

I have used a farm for above ten years last past, that, for time immemorial, produced smutty wheat, the tenants always dressing their wheat-land with their yard, or stable dung, wherein they spent their wheat straw. The first two years I laid all my dung on my grass-ground, and dressed my wheat-land with lime; I have since every year dressed part of my wheat-land with my yard and stable dung,

and

and other parts with a variety of other dreſſings, and have not yet had a ſmutty crop, and have therefore no doubt, but that the dung of the ſmutty wheat ſtraw was the cauſe of the ſmut on my farm: Whether this was the caſe with the Warrington farmer's dung does not appear. Yours,

Sept. 22, 1764. A. D.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, Eſſex, Oct. 1, 1764.

LET a man do what he can, and with ever ſo good an intention, I find he will be ſure to ſuffer cenſure, and be certainly blamed by ſome folks for the ſame.

It is objected that this my charitable undertaking, though of publick ſervice, will yet encourage quackery exceedingly, which is but too much practiſed and encouraged all over the kingdom already. I ſhould be very ſorry for this, if ſo. But how, pray, can this be accounted quackery, which is delivered out by rules of art?

Quackery, as I take it, is when medicines are uſed by gueſs, without rule or reaſon, only becauſe ſuch a recipe has been ſaid to have cured ſuch a diſeaſe.

I rather imagine umbrage will be taken from another quarter; forasmuch as ſuch a public method I uſe for the benefit of the poor, who cannot afford a phyſician his fee, nor be able to pay an apothecary his bill, (and but little is to be had of them without) may be the occaſion of their loſing ſome patients, whoſe abilities could well afford calling them in; but their parſimony will hence induce them to make uſe of what is thus adviſed for the relief of the needy, and ſo, ſtingily, reſerve their money in their pockets.

Such indeed is the imperfection of the preſent ſtate, that there can be no good done, but ſome inconveniency or other will attend it. Muſt the poor then, who have but few friends, be quite neglected, and utterly forgot, becauſe ſome near people will, to ſave their purſes, partake of what is intended for the others benefit?

Was I once conſcious to myſelf, or could be convinced by argument, that I hereby did more hurt to ſome, than good to others, I would deſiſt directly; but till then, I muſt in duty and conſcience proceed, as I have begun, thus to ſerve the public, and leave the poor ſuch a legacy, as no one elſe, that I know of, ever did before; that I may do all the good in my power, not only for the preſent but for the future, even to poſterity, and thoſe as yet unborn, long after I am dead, and utterly forgot.

And as we cannot leave our knowledge and ſkill behind us, as we do our eſtates and money, to be diſtributed among the ſurvivors; I thought no method could be better taken than thus to commit this legacy to your truſt, to be ſtored up in your communicative, and, probably, very durable magazine.

I well remember, when I was young, that the very uſeful Dr. Quincy was blamed by many of his brethren for rendering phyſick, as they thought, too familiar, but really I then thought it ſo far from being a fault, that it rather added honour to his memory.

Now we will, for once, ſuppoſe the damage may amount to 100l. or even ſet it, if you will, at 1000l. Pray, what is this ſum among ſo many? Let them generouſly then throw it in, as their own ſhare, to this general charity, without grumbling, and be eaſy. For we very well know there are but very few of the profeſſion who are fond of poor patients.

But come, that is not all, they ſhall not be loſers altogether neither, I will even make them ſome amends for the ſmall damage I may hereby do them. Ay! How can that be, cries one? Why, I will tell you. I will inſtruct them ſomewhat in their profeſſion, and ſave them the time and trouble of turning over many bulky volumes, and poring much upon the tedious writings of prolix and obſcure authors.

I hope thoſe gentlemen will not take it amiſs, if I declare I had them in my eye too, and was ready and willing to ſerve and oblige them, as well as the poor patient; and ſurely practiſing apothecaries cannot be ſorry, much leſs offended, with plain rules to direct them in their intentions, generally their weak ſide, when they ſhall be concerned alone, either with

internal diſtempers, or, upon ſome emergent occaſions, are obliged to act the part of ſurgeons.

But if they are ſo very ſturdy, or ſo well learnt, as to accept of none of my aſſiſtance, as I make no doubt but there are ſeveral apothecaries as judicious in phyſick as many phyſicians, yet let them allow their ſons, relations, and other tyros of the profeſſion, (may I adviſe it without vanity) to learn ſomewhat of me, though they themſelves may be too wiſe, or conceited, to ſtand in need of any ſuch inſtruction; and let them only conſider how cheap an acquiſition it is, ſo eaſily to obtain, in a few hours time, what coſt the author ſo much pain or ſtudy, whoſe main endeavour it is that, henceforth, the reproach of *ars longa* may be changed into the encomium of *ſcientia certa, & brevi paranda.*

After this long preamble, let us now proceed to our main point in hand.

SIR,

AMONG the many diſeaſes our frail bodies are ſubject to, I think hardly any is more ſhocking to behold than an aſthma, where ſuch diſmal diſorder calls for a ſpeedy relief, as it is ſo ſtubborn in itſelf, and threatens death to the patient every day: For though, perhaps, it may not be quite ſo painful as ſome diſtempers, yet it is as melancholy as any, to be obliged to ſit and ſtrive for breath, and be violently debarred the refreſhing ventilations of the vital air.

The external cauſe is any thing whatever, which depraves the regular mixture of the common maſs of blood, ſo as to impede the due circulation thereof thro' the lungs. The internal is a conſtriction of the veſicles of that bowel, which prevents their free and full expanſion in inſpiration, ſo as to permit a due and regular tranſmiſſion of the blood through their ſubſtance, from one ventricle of the heart to the other.

Hence the ſymptoms are ſhort and hard breathing, with wheezing, and violent motion of the midriff, and every muſcle elſe ſubſervient to reſpiration, with a ſtertor, or ratling, in the throat, ſo as not to be eaſy but in an erect poſture.

So an obſtruction, you ſee, whereever it happens, or from whatever matter or ſubſtance occaſioned, is the common and proximate cauſe of every diſeaſe, taking its name and nature from the particular place affected, and differing in the ſymptoms according to the ſeveral and various circumſtances attending the ſame. So that a combination of ſalts, ſlime, oils, globules of blood, and the like, can plug up, or obſtruct the evaneſcent arteries, or their lymphatick ones ariſing out from them, and other ſmaller tubes, or conical canals, in the animal machine, as effectually as gravel or ſtones themſelves can the larger or wider ones of the kidnies and liver; and the effect here, in the caſe of an aſthma, is equally the ſame, whether the bronchial veſicles be ſtuffed with viſcid matter from within, the caſe of coughs, or preſſed upon from without, the more general ſtate of this diſeaſe.

Obſtructions, I ſay, are the general cauſe of all inflammations and pain, which are variouſly denominated from the different parts of the body they happen in: As the gout in the joints; the rheumatiſm in the muſcles; quinzey in the throat; piles in the podex; pleuriſy in the pleura, aſthma in the lungs, and ſo forth. So with me it is always a maxim in phyſick, that all diſeaſes whatever ariſe originally from ſome obſtruction, or other, and that is as far as our knowledge in ſuch *minima naturæ* can reach, and therewith we muſt be content; for to offer to ſtretch our invention any further is but all gueſs-work and uncertainty, and has been, I fancy, the very foundation of ſo many idle hypotheſes we meet with, in many authors, every day.

In this caſe before us, if the obſtructing matter be moveable, it excites a cough; if fixed an aſthma: the reaſon is plain.

Aſthmas are rightly divided, or diſtinguiſhed, into two ſorts, humoural and nervous: i. e. moiſt or dry.

The intentions of cure here are to reſolve the lentor firſt, and then to expel it. In curing this obſtinate diſeaſe bleed often, but take away but a little at a time, for it gives only preſent relief, and is not ſafe in old people.

ple. However a little and often, as two or three ounces at a time, now and then, may be ſafely taken away even in caſes of weakneſs, or old age. But in young and ſanguine patients, who can much better bear it, you may take ten or twelve ounces. If the diſorder lies high with a ſtertor, bleeding in the jugular vein is beſt, otherways in the arm.

The former ſolution of gum ammoniac, ordered for the jaundice, is excellent in the aſthma alſo, eſpecially for the dry, or convulſive kind; as is likewiſe the church-bug wine, there likewiſe preſcribed; both being alike grand ſpecificks for pulmonic diſorders, whither for briefneſs I refer you.*

Keep the primæ viæ clean. Take ten or fifteen grains of Ipecacuanha between the fits often, for a gentle puke, to keep the ſtomach clean, and pump forward, by ſtraining the muſcles and fibres, the tough matter, or mucus that preſſes upon, and adheres to the fine bronchial veſicles.

In the fit, bliſter the back and arms, but eſpecially the ankles, it being remarkable that bliſters on the legs, how unaccountable ſo ever it is, have a much greater influence on diſeaſes of the cheſt, than when applied to any other part of the body: and it is one of Hippocrates's precepts beſides.

Give glyſters as well in the fit as out of it, once a day, in urgent caſes; when purges are not ſo ſafe nor proper, iſſues, cuppings, and cataplaſms, may be of ſome ſervice alſo.

Infuſions made of horſe-dung, or bare juice of it, to thoſe who can take it, mixed up with wine, are accounted excellent.

Be ſparing of opiates, becauſe they ſtop expectoration, and increaſe the bad ſymptoms; but whenever great need of reſt conſtrains you to uſe them, let them be well guarded with warm aromatics, and diaphoretics: for ſome ſleep to ſuch patients is very refreſhing after ſuch hard fatigue.

In caſe of ſtertor, or painful breathing, nothing gives better nor quicker relief than the following mixture, with which I have eaſed ſuch as have ſnorted ſo loud as to be heard by thoſe in the ſtreet.

Take of oxymel of ſquills (a preparation of ſea onion) of hyſſop water, and ſtrong cinnamon water, of each two ounces; after ſhaking them well together, take a ſpoonful or two, three or four times a day, or oftener, as occaſion requires. If it happens to give a puke, encourage it by drinking a little carduus, or chamomile flower tea, or any other, at the time.

Or if you prefer a linctus: Take of oxymel of ſquiels, and of ſyrup of balſam equal parts, more or leſs, rub them both well together by means of a little powdered ſugar, in a marble mortar, to make them unite, (adding a drop of oil of cinnamon): Of this ſwallow a large ſpoonful, ſlowly, often.

As to ſpermaceti, a drug ſo much recommended by ſome in aſthmas, and ſo commonly uſed of late in all inflammatory caſes of the lungs and pleura, I, for my part, cannot ſee the value of it; for in my philoſophy, though, perhaps, I may be miſtaken, it ſeems to me to be here an inſipid and clogging ingredient, rather than an excellent pectoral: whereas drugs of an attenuating nature are needful in an aſthma; and penetrating detergents are propereſt; but I ſubmit the affair to my ſuperiors. Is not the following obſervation a plain proof of the truth of what I ſay?

As, attending a young miſs once for a miliary fever, I ordered as uſual, an emulſion of ſpermaceti, viſiting her again a day or two after, her mother and nurſe with much ſurpriſe, ſhewed me her fæces, ſaying, ſhe was either full of worms, or elſe the lining of her guts was peeling off, they were ſo full of ſmall, white, curled up particles, like the minute bodies of ſo many maggots: upon ſight I ſoon ſatisfied them both of their miſtake, and of the reaſon of this ſingular phænomenon, by aſſuring them it was only the ſpermaceti ſhe had taken, which when diſengaged from the yolk of the egg it had been reſolved by, from the great heat of her bowels, aſſumed the inſect-like ſhape, and made ſuch an odd uncommon appearance. The inference I leave others to make; and if yet it be a reſolvent medicine, and ſuch a ſovereign ſpecifick for inflammations women's after pains, and for bruiſes, I ſhould be well pleaſed to ſee it clearly vindicated; for I own myſelf a willing ſcholar ſtill, as old as I am, though very near ſixty, wherever I meet with a ſkilful maſter.

* *See p.* 405.

I will juſt mention, next, a few ſimples out of the Materia Medica, found from experience ſpecificks for this diſmal diſeaſe; which as they are all ſafe, for I deal in nothing elſe, I leave their management to the diſcretion of the taker and his attendants.

I need not tell you that an aſthma is either continual, or periodical, as the method of cure in both is the ſame; the fits of the laſt are commonly regular, though of a continual not ſo.

Vinegar of ſquills is much commended, as is alſo the peruvian bark to put off the fit. Simple water with toaſted bread, with the addition of a little nitre, and ſal ammoniac, drank plentifully; and two ounces of vinegar of ſquills at night going to bed, have often prevented the fit. In the fit all hot things are very pernicious, and even the heat of the bed exaſperates the diſtemper, while extremity of cold is tolerated without injury: the food muſt be thin, and all fleſh forbid. Gentle acids and fruits may be uſed with advantage.

An inveterate aſthma is ſeldom, or never cured, yet it is very much relieved by medicines, and prevented from producing other ſad diſeaſes.

Take a ſpoonful of live church bugs, and gently bruiſe them in a ſtone mortar, then pour a gill of white wine to them, ſtir them well about, and let them ſtand an hour to extract their ſalts; then ſtrain them dry, and take of this wine a ſpoonful or two, often; it is excellent in both kinds of aſthmas. Bruiſe more live bugs as before, and ſo have their juice freſh and freſh. Take with this, gum ammoniac rolled up into pills, five as big as large peas. A ſpoonful of the juice of horſe-radiſh in a glaſs of white wine is excellent; or a dram of lac ſulphuris in honey, or in a ſpoonful of ſack.

In the fit of a moiſt aſthma the beſt remedies of all are emetics; nor is there any fear of ſuffocation; they ſhould be repeated often, for they relieve the difficulty of breathing, or dyſpnoea, wonderfully; as in a dry, nervous, convulſive, or hyſterick aſthma, out of the fit, catharticks, or purges, are given with advantage. Drinking of coffee is good to relieve an inflation, and lays it quiet in the fit.

Uſe whey with honey, or a little nitre; or water with toaſted bread, with or without the ſame; or pectoral drink made of raiſins, or liquorice, but above all colts-foot, eſpecially the flowers when they can be had; or plain water daſhed with a little white wine vinegar for change, for common drink, but no malt liquor if you value your breath. Gas ſulphuris is excellent, and much uſed in our hoſpitals. It is only ſimple water impregnated with brimſtone. Twenty or thirty drops of ſweet ſpirits of nitre may be dropped into any of the liquors uſed for common drink, always, or at times only, as beſt liked. The ſoap pills, before preſcribed, are very ſuitable in an aſthma alſo.

Hypnoticks are helpful in dry, but not in moiſt aſthmas, they are very powerful to relieve an inflation in the convulſive kind. For an opiate, take of Sydenham's liquid laudanum, a dram; of balſam of ſulphur prepared with anniſeed, and of balſam of Peru, each half a dram, mix them all together, and take twenty or thirty drops at a time.

Or take of Matthew's pills ſix or eight grains, mixed up with as much Venice ſoap.

Now, if theſe my endeavours for the poor meet with tolerable ſucceſs, it may encourage me to embrace more opportunities to further them; and may the great and good God, the giver of every good gift, favour this labour of love, according to his mercy, that it may contribute to the publick good, always to be preferred before private intereſt. I am,

Your, &c.

JOHN COOK, M.D.

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the late* WAR, *continued from p.* 438.

AND now with regard to the war carried on by the Swedes againſt his Pruſſian majeſty, though the diet or parliament of Sweden, which met during the winter, had, after an inquiry into the reaſons and conduct of the

the war reſolved, that during the enſuing year, it ſhould be carried on with the utmoſt vigour, and that their army in Germany ſhould be reinforced ſo as to amount to 30000 men, yet ſo little did the execution anſwer this reſolution, that their army did not paſs the Pene till Auguſt; for which we may ſee a reaſon in the French king's declaration, delivered February the 4th, by his ambaſſador, to the king of Sweden: See it in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 231.

As the French ſubſidy was probably the chief reaſon for the Swedes engaging in the war, we cannot wonder at their making their operations correſpond with the payment of that ſubſidy eſpecially this year, when they were told that their ſubſidy, already much in arrear, was now to be reduced. However, they at laſt thought themſelves obliged to make a ſhew of opening the campaign; and though the Pruſſian Colonel Belling had ſuch a ſmall body of troops under his command, that he could not pretend to engage the main body of their army; yet he attended them ſo cloſely, and ſo often attacked their detached parties or out-poſts, and generally with advantage, that they could make but very little progreſs in the Pruſſian territories; and as Prince Henry had, by the end of Auguſt, detached a body of troops under General Stutterheim, to join Colonel Belling, when the Swedes heard of their approach, they entirely evacuated the Uckermark, before the end of September, and encamped near Ferdinandſhoff, where they entrenched themſelves; but as they afterwards received a reinforcement of 4000 men from Sweden, and were joined by a body of Coſſacks from the Ruſſian grand army then in the eaſtern Pomerania, and as they were abſolute maſters at ſea, they made themſelves maſters of the iſland of Wallin and the town of Cammin at the mouth of the Oder; but did not chuſe to paſs the winter in any part of the Pruſſian dominions, therefore they retired over the Pene before the end of October, to take up their winter quarters in their own part of Pomerania.

Thus ended this campaign, more to the diſadvantage of the king of Pruſſia than any former campaign had ended; for the Auſtrians had now taken up their winter quarters in Sileſia as well as Saxony, and conſequently would be more ready to open the enſuing campaign than any former; the French had taken up their winter quarters in the north of Heſſe, and conſequently would be nearer the ſcene of action then they ever were before, ſince the famous treaty of Cloſter Seven; and the Ruſſians were in poſſeſſion of Colberg, and the Swedes of the mouth of the Oder, conſequently they could now act with an united force, and would probably open the next campaign with the ſiege of Stetin. To theſe misfortunes I may add the acceſſion of Spain to the confederacy againſt him, and the change in the adminiſtration in England, both which I ſhall by and by give an account of. From all theſe his Pruſſian majeſty could not avoid having a melancholy proſpect of his affairs; yet notwithſtanding this accumulated maſs of misfortunes, he took care not to ſhew the leaſt ſign of deſpondency; and providence, it ſeems, approved of his majeſty's magnanimity, for it ſoon preſented him with a more agreeable proſpect.—By the time the news of the ſurrender of Colberg arrived at Peterſburg, or very ſoon after, the then empreſs of Ruſſia, Elizabeth, was taken ill, and continued ſo till the 5th of January following, when ſhe departed this life, and was, as had been before ſettled, ſucceeded by her nephew the duke of Holſtein, by the name and title of Peter the third, emperor of all the Ruſſias. This could not fail of being favourable for the king of Pruſſia, and he probably knew that it was more favourable for him than was generally ſuppoſed by the publick: for all abſolute monarchies are more governed by the private paſſions or affections of their monarchs, than by the intereſt of the people they govern, as will appear from the conſequences in this particular caſe; but of theſe I muſt ſuſpend my account till I give the hiſtory of the war for the next enſuing year.

I now come to give an account of thoſe important affairs that happened here at home, or in the other parts of Europe, after the ſeſſion of our parliament

liament, the firſt of which was the negociations catried on for concluding a treaty of peace*. Theſe negotiations were begun by a propoſal made by our enemies, and accepted by us for aſſembling a congreſs at Augſburg. See the declarations for this purpoſe in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 173, 4. But though plenipotentiaries for this congreſs were appointed by all the parties concerned, yet it never aſſembled, becauſe in the month of May a private negotiation was begun between France and this nation, by means of a letter and memorial from the duke de Choiſeul, his moſt chriſtian majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate, to Mr. Pitt, ſecretary of ſtate to his Britannic majeſty, dated March 26, 1761. By this means it was agreed, that each court ſhould ſend a miniſter, with proper powers, but without any character, to the other, for carrying on this negotiation with the greater diſpatch; and that neither court might ſeem to yield to, that is to ſay to aſk peace of, the other, it was agreed that the French miniſter ſhould embark at Calais for Dover, and the Britiſh miniſter at Dover for Calais, on the very ſame day. Accordingly Hans Stanley, Eſq; appointed by the Britiſh court, arrived at Dover, and monſeur de Buſſy, appointed by the French court, arrived at Calais, on Monday the 25th of May; but it is probable, that even in this trifling punctilio, the French could not help having recourſe to their uſual deceit, or as they call it, *fineſſe*: Mr. Stanley, with the uſual Britiſh ſincerity, embarked as ſoon as he arrived at Dover, and was landed that evening at Calais; but though the wind was fair when Mr. de Buſſy arrived at Calais, yet he thought, or pretended to think, that the wind was too high, and the ſea too rough, for him to embark, being, as he ſaid, a little indiſpoſed. Thus our miniſter, when he arrived at Calais, found that the French miniſter, who ſhould by that time have been at Dover, was ſtill at Calais, where I hope our miniſter remained, till he ſaw the French miniſter embarked: It is highly probable he did ſo; for the firſt article of news we had from Paris, in which Mr. Stanley is mentioned, is dated June the 5th, and from thence it appears, that he had not been preſented to the French king, and had been only twice with the prime miniſter, ſo that it is probable he did not arrive at Paris till the 31ſt of May, on which day M de Buſſy arrived here at London, and on the 5th of June paid his ſecond viſit to Mr. Secretary Pitt.

As to the negotiation carried on by theſe two miniſters, it continued till near the 25th of September, when it ended without any effect; for on that day M. de Buſſy ſet out for Dover to embark for Calais, and Mr. Stanley having been before ordered to leave Paris, he arrived at London on the 29th. It was not thought neceſſary by our court to publiſh any account of this negotiation, but ſoon after it ended a long account of it was publiſhed by the French court, under the title of *An hiſtorical memorial*, &c. of which the reader may ſee an abſtract in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 581, and from this memorial itſelf it appears, that the French faction in Spain had now got the chief influence over the councils of that kingdom, otherwiſe they would not have impowered the French court, our then declared enemies, to order their miniſter, M. Buſſy to deliver any memorial relating to any diſputes between them and us; for it was a ſort of menace, that if we did not agree to ſettle thoſe diſputes according to their own liking, they would join with our enemies againſt us. It is true, they afterwards made an excuſe for this ſtep, and declared themſelves willing to ſuſpend the ſettling of thoſe diſputes, rather than interrupt the negociation between France and us; but their having made this ſtep convinced our miniſters, that the French faction in Spain had now got into their hands the entire government of their new king: Indeed, it was a wonder they had not got it ſooner, conſidering his connection with the Saxon family, which had been ſo harſhly treated by our ally the king of Pruſſia, And as conſiderable preparations for war were then making in Spain, and a ſurmiſe ſpread of a new treaty of alliance between France and Spain, our miniſters thought it neceſſary to demand from the court of Spain an explanation of their intentions. This I ſay, was thought neceſſary by all our miniſters, but unluckily they differed

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1763, *p.* 636.

fered about the method of aſking a categorical anſwer: What this difference was has not as as yet been publiſhed by any authority, but it is ſaid, that Mr. Secretary Pitt and his brother in law the earl of Temple, were for demanding this anſwer by a ſquadron, with inſtructions to declare war, and immediately begin hoſtilities, in caſe of refuſal, whilſt all the reſt of the cabinet council were for demanding an anſwer by our miniſter, the earl of Briſtol, then at Madrid. Whatever this difference was, upon the queſtion's being carried in council againſt Mr. Pitt's opinion, and upon the king's adhering to the determination of the majority of his cabinet council which, I hope, his majeſty did not think himſelf obliged to do, Mr. Pitt on the 5th of October reſigned the ſeals of his office, as one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

It is probable that, for 2 or 3 days, ſome endeavours were made to bring Mr. Pitt into the opinion of the majority of the cabinet council; but he remained fixt in his opinion, and gave his reaſons in writing to his ſovereign; therefore he refuſed to reaſſume his office, unleſs the meaſure he had propoſed ſhould be adopted. This, I ſay, is probable, becauſe no ſecretary of ſtate was appointed in his room until the 9th; and it is certain that his reſignation at ſuch a criſis was a national misfortune: as it certainly gave great encouragement to our enemies, and produced diſcord among ourſelves. Of the latter we have ſince found many fatal effects, and of the former we ſoon after had an authentic proof, in a letter written by one of the empreſs queen's miniſters, which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 50.

As Mr. Pitt could not approve of the opinion of the majority, nor the majority of his, the earl of Egremont was, on the 9th, appointed ſecretary of ſtate in the room of Mr. Pitt, and on the ſame day his majeſty, in conſideration of Mr. Pitt's publick ſervices, was pleaſed to direct, that a warrant ſhould be prepared for granting to his lady and her heirs male, a barony of this kingdom, to be called the barony of Chatham; and alſo to confer upon Mr. Pitt himſelf an annuity of 3000l. *per ann.* during his own life, and that of his lady, and eldeſt ſon. Alſo the ſame day the earl of Temple reſigned his office, as lord keeper of the privy ſeal. All theſe high favours, or rather deſerved rewards, Mr. Pitt, as in duty bound, accepted of, and though it was evident, from the penſion's being granted for ſuch a long term, and from his having the peerage granted to his lady, and not to himſelf, that he did not accept of them upon any ſervile condition, yet his enemies, and perhaps thoſe who imagined that they would thereby recommend themſelves to court favour, took occaſion to repreſent him as a penſioner, to which word there has, of late years, been annexed the idea of an infamous character, without any ground I hope; for if there were, it would fix this reproach upon our government, that it never granted a penſion by way of charity, or as a reward for public ſervice; but for ſome infamous promiſe or compliance. And though, as I have ſaid, it was evident that this penſion was not granted upon any ſuch infamous terms, yet many were ſuch fools as to believe that it was, therefore, there was publiſhed in our news papers of the 17th of October, a letter ſaid to be from Mr. Pitt to Mr. Alderman Beckford, and, on the 20th, was publiſhed the anſwer, both which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 550, 1.

The publication of this letter, particularly the word *guide*, made uſe of in it, raiſed a new clamour againſt Mr. Pitt: The two ſorts of people I have before mentioned, took from thence an occaſion to repreſent him as a man who would not ſerve his country, unleſs his ſovereign would ſubmit to be entirely governed by him alone. I ſhall grant, that the word was a little improper, and that the thought might have been more cautiouſly expreſſed; but I muſt ſay, that if Mr. Pitt was convinced, that the meaſure he had adviſed was eſſential, and abſolutely neceſſary for ſecuring a continuance of our ſucceſs in the war, he was in the right to reſign. No man ought to continue in the adminiſtration, and thereby give countenance to meaſures which, upon mature conſideration, evidently appear to him to be either weak or wicked: No man of nice honour will do ſo; and

and if every honeſt man ſhould lay this down as an indiſpenſable rule for his future conduct, we might perhaps have a prime miniſter, but we could never have a fool or a knave for a prime miniſter, becauſe no man of character would ſerve under him or with him; and I hope corruption is not yet become ſo prevalent as to enable a miniſter to ſecure a majority in parliament, without being ſupported by any man of character in the nation.

Whether the meaſure propoſed and inſiſted on by Mr. Pitt was eſſential, and abſolutely neceſſary for ſecuring a continuance of our ſucceſs in the war, is a queſtion of another nature, and a queſtion which no man could judge of without ſeeing at leaſt the writing which was ſigned by him and the earl of Temple, and moſt dutifully laid before their ſovereign. However, on the 22d of October, the city of London reſolved to give their thanks to Mr. Pitt for his many great and eminent ſervices, and to lament the national loſs of ſo able a miniſter; and at the ſame time they reſolved to give inſtructions to their members, with regard to their future behaviour in parliament; both which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 557.

Tho' Mr. Pitt had thus reſolved to have no public concern in the future conduct of the war, yet, by our other miniſters, it was reſolved, to continue it's proſecution rather with increaſed vigour; for which purpoſe an augmentation of ſeveral new battalions was preſently ordered to be made to our army, and inſtructions were ſent to the earl of Briſtol, our miniſter at Madrid, to deſire in the moſt polite terms the proper explanations, and at laſt to inſiſt upon an immediate categorical anſwer, of which the reader may ſee a full account in ditto Mag. 1762, p. [107.]

As this anſwer was refuſed in the moſt haughty manner by the court of Spain, the earl of Briſtol left Madrid on the 17th of Dec. and even before he left Madrid, his catholic majeſty iſſued an order for ſeizing all the Britiſh ſhips in the ports of Spain, which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 35. and about the ſame time he ſent orders to his miniſter at our court to leave London, of which his excellency gave notice in writing on the 25th of December, and received a proper anſwer on the 31ſt, which ſee in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 690. The conſequence of all which was a reciprocal declaration of war, the beginning of the next year; but before war was declared on either ſide, their catholic and moſt chriſtian majeſties gave orders for making publick the treaty lately concluded between them, and an abſtract of it was publiſhed at Paris before the end of December, which ſee in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 28. This they did, with a deſign, as they imagined, to ſhew, that we had no reaſon to find fault with that treaty; but whoever compares the 23d, 24th, and 25th articles of this treaty, with the 9th article of the treaty at Utrecht, in 1713, muſt ſee, that from his treaty alone we had good reaſon for declaring war againſt Spain *.

About the ſame time that the aforeſaid inſtructions were ſent to our ambaſſador in Spain, orders were diſpatched to admiral Rodney to ſail upon an expedition that had been formed againſt Martinico, before Mr. Pitt reſigned, and on the 18th of October he ſailed from St. Helens: See an account of the ſhips and land forces to be employed in this expedition, in Lond. Mag. 1762, p. 50.

During this year, as well as every former, the Dutch continued their treacherous methods of carrying on the French trade for them, and of ſupplying their colonies in America, with warlike ſtores as well as proviſions; of this we had an authentic proof this ſummer, by an intercepted letter, ſent us from South Carolina, of which the reader may ſee a copy in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 417.

Upon this letter the reader is to obſerve, that both cape Francois and Monte Chriſti lie upon the north coaſt of Hiſpaniola, the former of which belongs to France and the latter to Spain; and that the latter lies to the eaſtward of the former; ſo that a ſhip from Curacoa muſt paſs by Monte Chriſti, to arrive at Cape Francois.† Therefore we may ſuppoſe, that the ſhip mentioned in this letter appeared by her invoice to be bound from Curacoa to Monte Chriſti, conſequently, if, in the paſſage, ſhe met with any of our cruiſers, they could not ſeize or ſtop her, becauſe ſhe was not bound to

* *See Lond. Mag. 1762, p. 197.* † *See the map. Lond. Mag. 1758, p. 640.*

to an enemy's port; and when ſhe arrived off that place, if ſhe ſaw the coaſt clear, which ſhe might nearly do, as theſe two ports are only about twelve leagues aſunder, ſhe was to proceed directly to Cape St. Francois; but if ſhe ſaw any ſuſpicious ſhips in the offing, ſhe was to put into Monte Chriſti, and there wait for further orders. Thus we ſee the Dutch and Spaniards combined to carry on this treacherous trade; for without private orders to the Spaniſh governor, any foreign ſhip that puts into any of their ports in America is ſeizable, and would be condemned, unleſs ſhe was compelled to put in there by ſome diſtreſs at ſea.

This year, as uſual, our militia were drawn out and incamped, and were really now become pretty expert in their military exerciſes; but the meaſure ſtill ſeemed to be againſt the grain of the people in ſeveral counties; for in ſome they had not yet got gentlemen properly qualified to accept of commiſſions; and in Northumberland an attempt to raiſe the militia of that county occaſioned, in March, a dangerous riot, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 163. For this riot ſeveral men were condemned at the autumn aſſizes; but all except one or two were pardoned.

I ſhall now conclude the hiſtory of the war in the year 1761, with an account of ſome of the braveſt exploits performed by our ſhips at ſea. On the 8th and 10th of January his majeſty's ſhips the Unicorn, Capt. Hunt, and the Sea-horſe, Capt. James Smith, had two deſperate engagements with two French ſhips called the Veſtal and the Legrand, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1761, p. 49, 50.

January 23, Capt. Alexander Hood, in his majeſty's ſhip the Minerva, retook the Warwick; and the next day Capt. Elphinſton, in his majeſty's ſhip the Richmond, deſtroyed a French frigate called the Felicite, on the coaſt of Holland, of both which engagements ſee an account in ditto Mag. p. 103, 104.

February 10, our Gazette gave us an account of a brave and ſucceſsful exploit performed in the Weſt-Indies by rear admiral Holmes, with ſome of the ſhips under his command; for which ſee ditto Mag. p. 104, 5, and 216.

March 13, Capt. Nightingale, in his majeſty's ſhip Vengeance, after a ſmart engagement, took the Entreprenant, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. p. 216.

April 1, Lieutenant Cunningham, in the Iſis, took the Oriflame, after Capt. Wheeler, commander of the Iſis had been killed in the engagement. See the account in ditto Mag. p. 273.

April 5, his majeſty's ſloop the Speedwell was taken by two French men of war, in the harbour of Vigo, notwithſtanding the then pretended neutrality of Spain, of which ſee a particular account in ditto Mag. p. 287.

And I ſuppoſe no redreſs was ever given by the court of Spain, for in Auguſt we had an account, that Capt. Allan, the commander, had been, as uſual, tried by a court martial for the loſs of his ſhip, and he and all his officers honourably acquitted; yet we never heard of the Spaniſh court's having given any redreſs. This, when compared with the behaviour of that court with regard to the Antigallican privateer *, was perhaps one of the reaſons why Mr. Pitt ſaid, in his letter before mentioned, that his opinion, with regard to meaſures to be taken againſt Spain, was founded upon what Spain had already done, not on what that court might farther intend to do †.

Auguſt 14, a deſperate engagement, as we may judge by the number of men killed, happened between Capt. Fawkener of the Bellona, accompanied by Capt. Logie of the Brilliant, and three French ſhips of war, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. p. 502.

Auguſt 22, a very brave action was performed by Mr. M'bride, of the Grace cutter, in the road of Dunkirk, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. p. 501.

And I ſhall conclude the hiſtory of the war in 1761, with another inſtance of the partiality of the Spaniards towards our enemies, which will ſhew how well founded Mr. Pitt was in his opinion, that we were under no obligation to treat Spain with the complaiſance uſual between nations that are in perfect

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1761. 727.

† *See before, p.* 511.

perfect friendſhip. Of this freſh inſtance of partiality the reader may ſee a full account in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 104.

I am now come to the laſt year of this heavy and dangerous war, which was begun with puſillanimity and œconomy, or rather parſimony, but ſoon began to be carried on with vigour and extravagance, if any thing can be called extravagance in the proſecution of a war, in which, the honour and intereſt of the nation were ſo deeply engaged. Whatever it may be called, it was this year much the ſame with what it had been for ſome years paſt, as the reader will ſee from the following account of the ſupplies granted by parliament for the ſupport of the war, in the ſeſſion which, on the 6th of November, 1761, was opened by his majeſty with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, to which moſt loyal addreſſes were, as uſual, returned by both houſes of parliament; and then the houſe of commons proceededto the granting of the ſupplies for the military ſervice of the year, as follows:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
NOVEMBER 21.			
For maintaining 70,000 ſeamen, including 19061 marines	3,640,000	0	0
NOVEMBER 26.			
1. For defraying the charge of 67,676 land forces, including thoſe in Germany and on an expedition, and 4008 invalids	1629320	18	1
2. For his majeſty's forces in the plantations, Gibraltar, Guadaloupe, Africa, and the Eaſt-Indies	873780	18	7
3. For four regiments of foot on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, ſerving in America	23284	0	6
4. For the office of ordnance for land ſervice	343754	17	11
5. For an augmentation of 9370 men to his majeſty's forces	163711	12	6
6. For the general and general ſtaff officers, &c.	72896	14	2
7. For ſervices performed by the office of ordnance, and not provided for	299161	4	4
	3405910	6	1
NOVEMBER 28.			
1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to ſea officers	272226	9	1
2. For compleating the ſeamens hoſpitals at Haſlar, near Goſport, and that near Plymouth	7000	0	0
3. For buildings and repairs of the navy	200000	0	0
4. Towards paying off the navy debt	1000000	0	0
	1479226	9	1
DECEMBER 7.			
1. For tranſport ſervices and victualling, between the 1ſt of October, 1760, and the 30th of September, 1761	835025	3	8
2. For paying off and diſcharging exchequer bills	1500000	0	0
	2335025	3	8
DECEMBER 10.			
1. For the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe Gotha, and Buckeburg	465638	16	2½
2. For ditto of Heſſe-Caſſel	268360	8	8
3. For an additional corps of ditto	147071	5	2
4. For an additional corps of Brunſwick troops	68008	9	1
5. For five battalions ſerving in Germany	25504	6	0
6. For the embodied militia, &c.	443952	10	10
7. For cloathing for ditto	60706	4	1
8. To the vote of credit of the laſt ſeſſion	1000000	0	0
9. For forage, bread, bread waggons, &c. for the army in Germany	1000000	0	0
	3479242	0	8½

DECEMBER

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
DECEMBER 14.			
For extraordinary expence of land forces, incurred and not provided for	1353662	4	1
DECEMBER 22.			
1. Allowances to reduced and ſuperannuated officers and gentlemen	2952	13	4
2. Penſions to officers widows	1838	0	0
3. Upon account for reduced land and marine officers	34383	0	0
	39173	13	4
JANUARY 26.			
1. A Compenſation to the American provinces	133333	6	8
2. To the Eaſt India company	20000	0	0
3. Upon account for Chelſea hoſpital	13749	10	5
4. For the civil eſtabliſhment of Nova Scotia and Georgia	9741	11	10
5. For the African forts	13000	0	0
	189824	8	11
JANUARY 28.			
For expences of land forces &c. incurred from the 24th of November 1761, to the 24th of December following, and not provided for	958384	0	10
MARCH 26.			
For the unembodied militia	20000	0	0
APRIL 1.			
1. A ſuccour to the landgrave of Heſſe-caſſel	50000	0	0
2. Deficiency of the grants for 1761	112613	5	5 ¼
	162613	5	5 ¼
MAY 13.			
A new vote of credit	1000000	0	0
Total ſupplies of a military nature	18063062	0	2
And the methods provided for raiſing theſe ſupplies, and the other ſupplies granted for domeſtic ſervices, were by			
the uſual land tax and malt tax	2787854	19	11
By a ſubſcription charged upon the ſinking fund	12000000	0	0
By loans or exchequer bills charged upon future ſupplies, or in default thereof, on the ſinking fund	2500000	0	0
By the future produce of the ſinking fund	1009217	2	8 ½
By money replaced from the civil liſt revenue	115000	0	0
By ſavings and ſurpluſſes then lodged in the receipt of the exchequer	243678	0	0
	18655750	2	7 ½

But as I have ſaid, that the twelve millions ſubſcription was charged upon the ſinking fund, I muſt obſerve, that by an act of this ſeſſion, a new and additional duty was impoſed upon houſes and windows, which, with the ſurplus of the duties upon ſpirituous liquors, were appropriated to the ſinking fund, in order to anſwer this new charge upon it; which was a more direct way of mortgaging the ſinking fund than any that had been hitherto practiſed, but is in effect the ſame with our conſolidating acts, of which we have now many in our ſtatute books. And as to the new laws made in this ſeſſion relating to the military, beſide the annual mutiny and marine acts, and the act for applying the money granted for the militia, we had a new act for further regulating and compelling the raiſing of the militia; and by another act the ſame encouragement was given for making prize of Spaniſh ſhips that had been before given for making prize of French ſhips *.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1759, *p.* 654.

The Abuſe of Criticiſm in Religion, continued from p. 464, and concluded.

Sect. XXVIII. continued.] THAT one of our kings, to expiate the crime of burning 1300 eccleſiaſtics, took the reſolution of killing 100,000 perſons in Syria to ſhew his penitence*; that fools have plundered their own families to enrich ignorant and uſeleſs monks; that the ridiculous controverſies of the Greeks upon abſurdities have haſtened the deſtruction of their empire †; that uncertain and cruel proofs were regarded as the judgments of God, the conſequence of which was often the condemnation of the innocent, and the acquittal of the guilty ‡; that one of the richeſt parts of the world has been depopulated by monſters, who put the inhabitants to death by puniſhing them into converſion; that one half of our nation has been bathed in the blood of the other; in fine, that the ſtandard of rebellion has been put into the hands of ſubjects againſt their ſovereigns, and a ſword into the hand of ſovereigns againſt their ſubjects§. It is by the light of philoſophy that we have been

* *It is well known that the abbe Suger, as great a ſtateſman as the abbe de la Clarivaux was an orator, oppoſed this unfortunate croiſade, which Lewis the Young undertook by the advice of St. Bernard. The event juſtified the fears of the miniſter, and confuted the promiſes of the preacher. Lewis took up the croſs to conquer Paleſtine, and drive out the Saracens, his expedition ended in divorcing his wife at his return, and loſing, by that means, Poitou and Guienne. In vain did St. Bernard wiſh to juſtify himſelf, by imputing to the ſins of the warrior the miſcarriage of that enterprize; he forgot that the firſt croiſade was more ſucceſsful, though its champions were not more worthy of ſucceſs, and he did not ſee, ſays M. Fleury, that a proof is never concluſive which is not always ſo.*

† *About the middle of the 14th century, certain weak monks of Mount Athos, whoſe brains were turned by long and frequent faſtings, imagined they ſaw upon their navel the light of Mount Tabor, and ſpent their time in contemplating it, a moſt deplorable hereſy! They pretended further that this light was uncreated, being no other than God himſelf. Barlaam, their adverſary, ſtill more ridiculous than they in giving them a ſerious anſwer, had credit to get an aſſembly convened at Conſtantinople againſt theſe viſionaries, little aware that he himſelf ſhould be condemned there; however, this was the conſequence. The emperor Andronicus Paleologus harangued the pretended council with ſo much vehemence that he died a few hours afterwards, an exit worthy an emperor. It was this Andronicus Paleologus who abandoned the ſea-coaſt of his dominion to ruin, becauſe he was aſſured that God was ſo well ſatisfied with his zeal for the church, that his enemies durſt not attack him. The ſame emperor regretted the time, which the management of his affairs ſtole from theological debates. The quarrel of the Greeks about the light of Tabor, laſted till the deſtruction of the empire, and continued with violence while Bajazet was beſieging Conſtantinople. All theſe ridiculous controverſies, in which the emperor took part, haſtened their downfal, in making them neglect the government.*

‡ *One may read in a great number of works a detail of theſe ſort of proofs, and the reaſons why they were aboliſhed; all ſorts of queſtions were generally decided in this manner: they went ſo far as to throw two miſſals into the fire, to try which was the beſt; the moſt extraordinary event, and the leaſt expected by them, happened on this occaſion, they were both burnt. A clerk of Provence ſubmitted himſelf to the fiery trial, to prove a revelation which he ſaid he had of the diſcovery of the holy ſpear. The prieſt died. The event would always have been equally uniform in all trials, if they had been honeſtly managed; but in ages of ignorance, as well as others, there are men who know how to cheat.*

§ *We cannot conclude theſe notes better than by a paſſage of M. Fleury.* "It is melancholy, I am very ſenſible, to relate theſe unedifying facts—but the foundation of hiſtory is truth. There are two ſorts of perſons who are diſpleaſed with the relation of theſe things; the firſt are the profane politicians, who, not knowing true religion, confound it with falſe; they are afraid of diminiſhing its reſpect in the minds of the people, that is to ſay, according to them, of undeceiving them. I will not diſpute with theſe politicians. One ought to begin with inſtructing and converting them; but

been delivered from ſo many evils. A few intrepid men have ſometimes dared, at the peril of their liberty, their fortunes, and their lives, to open the eyes of ſubjects and kings. The gratitude which they have a right to demand of our age, ought to be eſtimated by the importance of the ſervices they have rendered, and the moſt real effect of this gratitude is in the protection which ought to be given to their ſucceſſors. This protection, we can ſay with pleaſure, finds fewer obſtacles every day, in proportion as the ſpirit of philoſophy, which ſpreads continually communicates itſelf to the more ſound and wiſe part of the divines, and renders them more indulgent, or more equitable in matters which are not their object. We do not live in thoſe times, when it was a crime to teach any other philoſophy than Ariſtotle; with a little more ignorance and authority it had been made a law of the ſtate as it is ſtill amongſt our neighbouring nations*.

XXIX. We need but caſt our eyes upon thoſe unhappy nations, who are victims to ſo ridiculous a law, to convince us of the ſad effects which ariſe from fear, and the impoſſibility of being inſtructed. Will poſterity believe it of our days, that there was printed in one of the capital cities of Europe, a work with this title, *Syſtema Ariſtotelicum de formis ſubſtantialibus & accedentibus abſolutis*, 1750? Will they not imagine it was a miſtake of the preſs, and that it ought to be read 1550? Such, however, in the midſt of the eighteenth century, is the deplorable ſtate of reaſon, in one of the fineſt regions of the earth, in a nation otherwiſe refined and polite; while the ſciences are making ſuch progreſs in England, France and the proteſtant part of Germany. I ſay the proteſtant part; for we muſt acknowledge, with ſorrow, the preſent ſuperiority of the univerſities of that party to the catholic ſchools. It is ſo ſtriking, that ſtrangers, travelling in thoſe places, and paſſing from a catholic univerſity to a neighbouring proteſtant one, cannot help thinking they have removed 400 leagues or lived 400 years; that they have got from Salamanca to Cambridge, or from the age of Scotus to that of Newton. We make this remark with the more freedom, as the difference of light and knowledge in theſe regions cannot be aſcribed to their different religions.

In France, where the catholic doctrine is followed and reſpected, the ſciences are cultivated with great ſucceſs. In Italy itſelf they are not neglected; doubtleſs for this reaſon, becauſe the ſovereign pontiffs, for the moſt part ſenſible and wiſe, and knowing the abuſes which ſpring from ignorance, can more readily ſuppreſs in Italy the tyranny of ſubaltern inquiſitors, where it is neceſſary; for every thing ſerves as a pretext to theſe contemptible and miſchievous wretches to extinguiſh light, and obſtruct the progreſs of the mind.

XXX. It ſeems to me, that one way of reducing their dominion in thoſe unfortunate countries where they happen ſtill to rule, is to encourage, as much as poſſible, the ſtudy of the demonſtrative ſciences. Princes who govern theſe people, and would have them ſhake off the yoke of ſuperſtition and ignorance, encourage the increaſe of mathematicians among them. This will produce philoſophers in time. The moſt delicate orthodoxy has no contention with geometry. Thoſe who believe they have an intereſt in keeping the mind in darkneſs, ſhould they be foreſighted enough to know the effect of the pro-

but I ought to ſatisfy, if poſſible, thoſe ſcrupulous good men, who, through a miſtaken zeal, fall into the ſame misfortune of ſhuddering where there is no danger to be apprehended. What are you afraid of, I would ſay? of finding out the truth? Do you love then to remain in error, at leaſt in ignorance? and can you ſtay there with ſafety, you who ought to inſtruct others?"

* *Our fathers ſaw but little more in* 1624, *when, at the requeſt of the univerſity, and eſpecially of the Sorbonne, it was forbid by an arret of parliament, "on pain of death to hold or teach any maxim contrary to ancient and approved authors, or to enter into any debate but ſuch as ſhould be approved by the doctors of the faculty of theology." By the ſame arret ſeveral perſons who had compoſed and publiſhed theſes againſt the doctrine of Ariſtotle, were either reprimanded or baniſhed.*

greſs

greſs of this ſcience, would want a pretext for hindering its ſpreading. The ſtudy of geometry will ſoon lead to that of ſound phyſics, and this to true philoſophy, which, by the light it will diffuſe all around, will ſoon riſe ſuperior to all the efforts, of ſuperſtition; for theſe efforts, however great, become quite uſeleſs when a nation is once enlightened.

XXXI. It is doing injury to religion, to endeavour to ſupport it by ignorance. The provinces of philoſophers and divines are like thoſe of the ſpiritual and temporal powers; nothing can better be diſtinguiſhed than the reſpective rights of each; but as ſometimes the ſpiritual power, having ſhook off the temporal yoke which oppreſſed it, is willing to oppreſs in its turn; ſo ſome miniſters of religion, after emerging from the darkneſs which an inſolent philoſophy endeavoured to throw over them, have been willing, in their turn, to lock in this philoſophy within the bounds which religion preſcribes. Their ſeveral rights appear, at this time of day, too well fixed and too well underſtood and determined, to have any thing to fear from each other's attacks. It is their intereſt to be united, as it is for two powerful princes to be upon amicable terms; and if on the one hand, chriſtianity being ſupported by divine and human laws, be eſtabliſhed on the moſt durable foundation; on the other there is room to believe, that the philoſophers of the eighteenth century, while they juſtly reſpect the doctrines of faith, will defend their intereſts with more force and advantage than the princes of the twelfth century defended their crowns.

XXXII. This is the ſubſtance of the reflections which ſeemed proper to be made at this time of day, upon criticiſm in points of religion. I doubt not but they will be approved, when they are examined without prejudice, and with the light of ſound philoſophy. I believe I am ſufficiently fortified againſt the attacks of weak and hypocritical fanatics; but with regard to perſons who are prejudiced againſt me out of a ſincere, but miſtaken, zeal, I ſhall reſpect the cauſe, without dreading or approving the effect of it; and content myſelf with replying in the words of Cicero,

Iſtos homines ſine contumelia dimittamus, ſunt enim & boni viri et quoniam ita ipſi ſibi videntur, beati.

Tranſlation of a Letter written by the famous Voltaire *to Mr.* Elie *de* Beaumont, *upon his publiſhing a juſtly admired Memoir in favour of the Widow and Children of* Calas.

To Mr. Elie de Beaumont, *advocate to the Parliament of* Paris.

SIR,

TILL the preſent times there was but one voice heard in the deſert, which cryed out, *prepare ye the ways of the Lord!* Your memorial is aſſuredly the work of a maſter. I know nothing that carries ſo much conviction along with it, nothing ſo touching. My indignation againſt the parliament of Thouloufe redoubles at it, and my tears have begun to flow anew.

I am perſuaded that you will ſucceed ſo far as to cauſe a repeal of the parliament of Thouloufe. Your generous conduct is worthy your eloquence. This cruel affair which will do you infinite honour, begins to be a proof to me of what I have always thought, that our laws are very imperfect. Almoſt every thing appears to me, to have been left to the arbitrary opinion of the judges: It is very ſtrange that the criminal ordinance of Louis XIV. has provided ſo little for the ſecurity of mens lives, and that we ſhould be obliged to have recourſe to the decrees of Charlemagne.

Your memorial will hereafter ſerve as a rule in caſes of this ſort: Fanaticiſm furniſhes them ſometimes. I have read your work thrice over, and I was as much touched at the third reading as at the firſt.

I add to the three impoſſibilities which you place in ſo ſtrong a light, a fourth, which is that of withſtanding your reaſons. I join my acknowledgments to thoſe which the Calaſes owe you *; I dare ſay the judges of Thouloufe think they owe you as much. You have opened their eyes with reſpect to their errors. If I had the misfortune to be of their number, I ſhould propoſe to them, on the reading only of your memorial, to aſk pardon of the family whom they have undone, and to give them a penſion.

I hold

* *See our Vol.* 1762. *p.* 140, 387, 428, 518.

I hold them unworthy of their office if they take not this courſe.

The eſteem you inſpire me with, ſir, gives me almoſt a right to inſiſt upon your friendſhip.

You have a lady * worthy of yourſelf. Accept of my reſpects both of you, and of all thoſe ſentiments with which I ſhall be, as long as I live,

SIR,

Your very humble, &c.

VOLTAIRE.

Caſtle of Ferney, near Geneva, Sept. 22, 1762.

The following is the Manifeſto publiſhed by the Court of Peterſburgh, *on occaſion of the Death of Prince* Ivan. *(See. p. 431.)*

CATHARINE the ſecond, by the grace of God, empreſs and ſovereign of all Ruſſia, &c. &c. to all whom theſe preſents may concern:

When, by the divine will, and in compliance with the ardent and unanimous deſires of our faithful ſubjects, we aſcended the throne of Ruſſia, we were not ignorant that, Ivan, ſon of Anthony, prince of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle and the princeſs Anne of Mecklenburg, was ſtill alive. This prince, as is well known, was immediately after his birth, unlawfully declared heir to the imperial crown of Ruſſia †, but, by the decrees of providence, he was ſoon after irrevocably excluded from that high dignity, and the ſcepter placed in the hands of the lawful heireſs, Eliz. daughter of Peter the great our beloved aunt of glorious memory. After we had aſcended the throne and offered up to heaven our juſt thankſgivings, the firſt object that employed our thoughts, in conſequence of that humanity that is ſo natural to us, was the unhappy ſituation of that prince, who was dethroned by the divine providence, and had been unfortunate ever ſince his birth, and we formed the reſolution of alleviating his misfortunes, as far as was poſſible. We immediately made a viſit to him, in order to judge of his underſtanding and talents, and, in conſequence thereof, to procure him an agreeable and quiet ſituation, ſuitable to his character and the education he had received; but how great was our ſurprize, when, beſides a defect in his utterance that was uneaſy to himſelf, and rendered his diſcourſe almoſt unintelligible to others, we obſerved in him a total privation of ſenſe and reaſon. Thoſe, who accompanied us during this interview, ſaw how much our heart ſuffered at the view of an object ſo proper to excite compaſſion; they were alſo convinced that the only meaſure we could take to ſuccour the unfortunate prince, was to leave him where we found him, and to procure him all the comforts and conveniencies that his ſituation would admit of. We accordingly gave our orders for this purpoſe, though the ſtate he was in prevented his perceiving the marks of our humanity, or being ſenſible of our attention and care; for he knew nobody, could not diſtinguiſh between good and evil, nor did he know the uſe that might be made of reading, to paſs the time with leſs wearineſs and diſguſt; on the contrary, he ſought after pleaſure in objects that diſcovered, with ſufficient evidence, the diſorder of his imagination.

To prevent therefore ill-intentioned perſons from giving him any trouble, or from making uſe of his name or orders to diſturb the public tranquility, we gave him a guard, and placed about his perſon two officers of the garriſon, in whoſe fidelity and integrity we could confide. Theſe officers were Captain Wlaſſeiff and Lieutenant Tſchekin, who, by their long military ſervices, which had conſiderably impaired their health, deſerved a ſuitable recompence, and a ſtation in which they might paſs quietly the reſt of their days; they were accordingly charged with the care of the prince, and were ſtrictly enjoined to let none approach him. Yet all theſe precautions were not ſufficient to prevent an abandoned profligate from committing at Schluſſelburg, with unparalelled wickedneſs, and at the riſk of his own life, an outrage, whoſe enormity inſpires horror. A ſecond lieutenant of the regiment of Smolenſko, a native

* *Madam de Beaumont, already advantageouſly known by fundry Pieces, as well in Proſe as in Verſe, has very lately publiſhed a Work, which does equal Honour to her Heart and to her Pen, entitled,* Letters of the Marquis de Roſelle, in two parts. 12mo. Paris, 1764.

† *See our Vol. for* 1741, *p.* 623. *and* 1742, *p.* 51, 103.

of

of the Ukraine, named Basil Mirowitz, grandson of the first rebel that followed Mazeppa, and a man in whom the perjury of his ancestors seems to have been infused with their blood; this profligate, having passed his days in debauchery and dissipation, and being thus deprived of all honourable, means of advancing his fortune: Having also lost sight of what he owed to the law of God and of the oath of allegiance he had taken to us, and knowing Prince Ivan only by name, without any knowledge either of his bodily or mental qualities, took it into his head to make use of this prince to advance his fortune at all events, without being restrained by a consideration of the bloody scene that such an attempt was adapted to occasion. In order to execute this detestable, dangerous and desperate project, he desired, during our absence in Livonia, to be upon guard, out of his turn, in the fortress of Schlusselburg, where the guard is relieved every eight days, and the 15th of last month, about two o'clock in the morning, he, all of a sudden, called up the main guard, formed it into a line, and ordered the soldiers to load with ball. Berenikoff, governor of the fortress, having heard a noise, came out of his apartment, and asked Mirowitz the reason of this disturbance, but received no other answer from this rebel than a blow on the head with the butt-end of his musket. Mirowitz having wounded and arrested the governor, led on his troop with fury, and attacked, with firearms, the handful of soldiers that guarded Prince Ivan, But he was so warmly received by those soldiers under the command of the two officers mentioned above, that he was obliged to retire. By a particular direction of that providence that watches over the life of man, there was that night a thick mist, which, together with the inward form and situation of the fortress, had this happy effect, that not one individual was either killed or wounded. The bad success of this first attempt could not engage this enemy of the public peace to desist from his rebellious purpose. Driven on by rage and despair, he ordered a piece of cannon to be brought from one of the bastions, which order was immediately executed. Captain Wlassief, and his Lieutenant Tschekin, seeing that it was impossible to resist such a superior force, and considering the unhappy consequences that must ensue from the deliverance of the person that was committed to their care, and the effusion of innocent blood that must follow from the tumults it was adapted to excite, took, after diliberating together, the only step, that they thought proper to maintain the publick tranquility, which was to cut short the days of the unfortunate prince. Considering also, that if they set at liberty a prisoner, whom this desperate party endeavoured to force with such violence out of their hands, they ran the risk of being punished according to the rigour of the laws, they assassinated the prince, without being restrained by the apprehension of being put to death by a villain reduced to despair. The monster (Mirowitz) seeing the dead body of the prince, was so confounded and struck at a sight he so little expected, that he acknowledged, that very instant, his temerity and his guilt, and discovered his repentance to the troop, which about an hour before, he had seduced from their duty, and rendered the accomplices of his crime.

Then it was, that the two officers, who had nipt this rebellion in the bud, joined with the governor of the fortress in securing the person of this rebel, and in bringing back the soldiers to their duty. They also sent to our privy councellor Panin, under whose orders they acted, a relation of this event, which, though unhappy, has nevertheless, under the protection of heaven, been the occasion of preventing still greater calamities. This Senator dispatched immediately Lieutenant Colonel Caschkin with sufficient instructions to maintain the public tranquility, to prevent disorder on the spot (i. e. where the assassination was committed) and sent us, at the same time a courier with a circumstantial account of the whole affair. In consequence of this, we ordered Lieutenant General Weymarn of the division of St. Petersburgh, to take the necessary informations upon the spot: This he has done, and has sent us, accordingly, the interrogatories, depositions and the confession of the villain

villain himſelf, who has acknowledged his crime.

Senſible of the enormity of his crime and of its conſequences with regard to the peace of our country, we have referred the whole affair to the conſideration of our ſenate, which we have ordered, jointly with the ſynod, to invite the three firſt claſſes, and the prehdents of all the colleges, to hear the verbal relation of General Weymarn, who has taken the proper informations, to pronounce ſentence in conſequence thereof, and after that ſentence has been ſigned, to preſent it to us for our confirmation of the ſame.

The original is ſigned by her imperial majeſty's own hand.

CATHERINE.

A Diſcourſe addreſſed to the Welches *(i. e.* French) *by* Anthony Vadee, *brother to* William.

From the Tales of William Vadee, *lately publiſhed by M.* De Voltaire.

O WELCHES! My countrymen! if you ſurpaſs the ancient Greeks and Romans, let it not however be ſaid of you, that like teſty and wayward babes, you bite the nipples of the nurſes that have fed you with inſtruction; abſtain from inſulting the maſters that taught you; be modeſt in your triumphs; conſider for a moment what you really are, and from whence you derive your origin.

You had the honour, it is true, to be conquered and enſlaved by Julius Cæſar, who condemned your whole parliament of Vannes to the gallows, ſold the reſt of the inhabitants like cattle, cut off the hands of the people of Quercy, and afterwards governed you with great clemency. You remained above five hundred years ſubject to the laws of the Roman empire, your Druids, who treated you like ſlaves and beaſts, and burned you piouſly in oſier cages, loſt a conſiderable part of their credit and influence, when you became the ſlaves of the Romans. You muſt, however, acknowledge, that you have always, more or leſs, borne certain characters of barbarity.

In the fifth century you were made ſlaves by the Vandals, whom you call by the pompous and high-ſounding name of Burgundians, a very cleanly ſort of people, who, according to the report of Sidonius Apollinaris, anointed their hair with ſtrong butter. Theſe elegant victors made themſelves maſters of all that territory that lies between the city of Vienne, in Dauphiny, and the ſource of the Seine; and there ſubſiſts ſtill ſome remains, that diſcover the genius and manners of thoſe glorious times, ſince it is well known that to this very day the monks and canons have vaſſals and fiefs in that country. This honourable prerogative of humanity is ſtill a ſtanding teſtimony of your wiſdom.

One part of your country, which in your barbarous jargon, you called Oc, was invaded by the Viſigoths, and another that you named Oui, was ſeized by a Sicambrian called Hildovic, or Clovis, whoſe forefathers had been expoſed at Triers to the fury of wild beaſts, by the emperor Conſtantine. This Sicambrian, at the head of an handful of Franks, who iſſued forth from the marſhy borders of the Rhine, the Maine and the Maeſe, reduced you anew into a ſtate of ſervitude.

The glorious expeditions of this illuſtrious hero conſiſted in aſſaſſinating in the moſt perfidious manner, three little kings who were his relations and friends. It was then that your country acquired the melodious name of Frankreik, ſince changed for that of France, and you looked upon yourſelves as the firſt nation in the univerſe, becauſe you carried the golden ſtandard of St. Denis.

A band of northern pirates landed upon your coaſts, ſome time after, to lay you under contribution, and took from you the province, ſince called Normandy. You were then divided and parcelled out into little nations, under different ſovereigns, of which every one had its own laws and its own peculiar jargon.

The half of your country belonged, ſoon after this, to the inhabitants of the iſland of Britain; twelve provinces were actually in their hands, when, as yet, you had neither Laon, nor Marſeille, nor Dauphiny, nor Provence, nor Languedoc.

Notwithſtanding the miſeries of this ignominious condition, notwithſtanding this ſeries of defeats and affronts *, your compilers, whom you dignify

* *For a ſupplement to theſe, ſee the Britiſh Annals from* 1758 *to* 1762. *It is to be hoped that no future time in the annals of Britain, will efface the luſtre of that glorious period.*

with the title of hiſtorians, call you often the firſt people in the univerſe. This epithet is neither obliging nor polite with reſpect to other nations. Add a little modeſty to your ſhining qualities, and temper your pretenſions with a ſmall portion of humility, and then the reſt of Europe will do you juſtice, and pronounce you ſupportable.

Thank your ſtars, that the factions of the Red Roſe and White Roſe delivered you out of the hands of the Engliſh; and particularly, that the civil wars in Germany hindered Charles the fifth from ſwallowing up your country, and making you a province of the empire.

You had a tranſitory moment of reputation and luſtre under the reign of Lewis the fourteenth, but do not let that tempt you to imagine that you are ſuperior to the antient Greeks and Romans.

Remember, that during the ſpace of ſix hundred years, ſcarcely any mortal was found among you (except a few of your new druids) who could either read or write. Your extreme, and almoſt unparalelled, ignorance, rendered you an eaſy prey to the flamen, or high-prieſt of Rome, and his ghoſtly council, who governed you like children; and, from time to time, whipped you into obedience with the rod of ſuperſtition and tyranny. Your contracts of marriage (when you made any) were penned in barbarous Latin, by the clergy, ſo that you knew not the nature or extent of your obligations; and as ſoon as your wedlock was bleſſed with offſpring, a tonſured pedant came from Rome, and proved to you, by the ſtrength of papal logic, that your wives were not your wives, but your couſins, in the ſeventh degree, that your marriage was a ſacrilege; that your children were baſtards, and that you yourſelves would be eternally damned, if you did not give, without heſitation or delay, the half of your ſubſtance to the apoſtolic ſee.

Your kings were not much better treated than yourſelves. Nine of them, if I am not miſtaken, were excommunicated by the ſervant of the ſervants of God with the fiſherman's ring. This excommunication implied, and was conſtantly attended with, confiſcation of goods, chattels, and tenements, ſo that your kings forfeited thereby all right to their crown, which the Roman fiſherman diſpoſed of to ſuch of his friends as he liked beſt.

You will perhaps alledge, my dear Welches, that the people of England, and the German emperors, were as inſolently treated by the papal flamen as you have been; but this does not juſtify you. Beſides, if the Britiſh nation was for a certain time tame, and ſtupid enough to ſubmit to the yoke of the Roman druid, you muſt at leaſt acknowledge, that it has had ſpirit enough to break it aſunder, and to avenge itſelf of the ghoſtly tyrant. Do your beſt to imitate this laudable example.

You had formerly a king [Francis I.] who, though unſucceſsful in all his expeditions, and diſappointed in almoſt all his deſigns, was yet ſo lucky as to ſucceed in his laudable endeavours to have you taught to read and write. He alſo brought learned men from Italy, who taught you Greek; and artiſts, who inſtructed you in the arts of ſculpture and painting. Nevertheleſs, an hundred years paſſed, before you had a good painter or a good ſculptor. And as to thoſe, who learned the Greek and Hebrew languages, you had them almoſt all burnt alive, becauſe you ſuſpected them of reading, in the original, certain ancient Jewiſh books, the peruſal of which is looked upon, by your druids as of dangerous conſequence.

I am ready to grant, my dear Welches, that your country is the firſt country in the univerſe; it is however certain, that you do not poſſeſs the largeſt domain in the ſmalleſt of the four parts of the world; that Spain, Germany, Sweden, and Poland, ſurpaſs you in extent of territory; and that there are provinces in Ruſſia, of which the kingdom of France would not make a fourth part.

I wiſh I could ſay that you were the firſt kingdom in the univerſe, with reſpect to the fertility of your ſoil. But pray conſider the forty leagues of barren heath that lie in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux; think of that part of the province of Champagne, that you have dignified with the appellation of Louſy, of thoſe immenſe diſtricts where the people live upon cheſnuts, and of ſeveral provinces, where

where they have no other ſubſiſtence than oat-bread. Think of the order that prohibits the exportation of corn; an order founded on your poverty, and perhaps, in part, on that levity of character, which leads you often to ſell in a hurry all that you have, when in three months time you will be obliged to buy it back again at a more exorbitant rate, like certain inhabitants of America, who ſell their bed in the morning, forgetting that they will want it to lie upon at night.

Firſt people of the univerſe, do you forget that you have in your kingdom of Frankreick (France) two millions of inhabitants, who wear wooden ſhoes ſix months in the year, and, during the other ſix months, go bare-foot.

Are you the firſt people in the world for commerce and navigation? Alas! Are you the firſt people in the world for the order that reigns in your budget? I am aſſured, that the public money paſſes through fifty hands before it arrives at the royal treaſury, and that in its paſſage it is filtrated down to about a fifth of its original maſs.

You will alledge, perhaps, in anſwer to all this, that you ſucceed wonderfully in bringing to perfection your comic operas. I grant this; but to whom, prithee, is the honour due both of your comic and ſerious operas? Do not they come from Italy?

You have invented, 'tis true, ſome new modes, though at preſent you adopt (generally ſpeaking) thoſe of England. But, on the other hand, was it not a Genoeſe who diſcovered that fourth part of the world, in which your poſſeſſions are reduced to two or three iſlands? Was it not a Portugueſe, who ſhewed you the way to the Eaſt-Indies, where you have lately loſt all your ſettlements?

You are (as you pretend, and as I am willing to allow) the very firſt people in the world for the invention of uſeful arts. But was it not John Gira de Melphi, a Neapolitan, who invented the compaſs? Was is not Schwartz, a German, that invented gun powder? And was not the art of painting of which you make ſuch an extenſive uſe, the fruit of the invention of another German?

When you read, with avidity, the new pamphlets, on which your reputation as a learned nation is founded, you ſometimes, I ſuppoſe, make uſe of ſpectacles: You may thank for theſe Francis Spira, an Italian Monk, without whoſe aſſiſtance, ſmall print would not have been viſible to your antiquated eyes. You make diſcoveries, or amuſe the ladies with teleſcopes, for the invention of which you are indebted to Metius, a Dutchman, and Galilei, a native of Florence.

Your barometers and thermometers amuſe you frequently; but to whom do you owe this pleaſure? To Torricelli, who invented the former, and to Drebellius, who was the inventor of the latter.

Many of your philoſophers have explored the true laws of the planetary ſyſtem; but was it not an inhabitant of Poliſh Pruſſia (Copernicus) that diſcovered the ſublime ſecret of the Creator? If the uſe of logarithms has aſſiſted you in your calculations, you are indebted, for this ſuccour, to the indefatigable labour of Lord Napier and his aſſociates, and it is to Otto Guerick, of Magdeburgh, that you are obliged for the air pump.

The ſame Galilei, who has been already mentioned, diſcovered firſt the ſatellites of Jupiter, the ſpots of the ſun, and his rotation on his axis. Huygens the Dutchman, ſaw Saturn's ring, and an Italian his ſatellites, when you ſaw nothing at all.

It was alſo the immortal Newton, who opened your eyes upon the true nature of light, and unfolded the great laws of motion, that regulate the courſe of the celeſtial luminaries, and make heavy bodies tend to the center.

Firſt people of the univerſe, you have nothing almoſt, that you can call your own. You love to adorn your cabinets with prints; but remember that the Florentine Finiguerra is the inventor of that elegant art which employs the graver to multiply and eternize the ſublime ſtrokes of the pencil. You have clocks, that meaſure the current of your ill-ſpent time; but the invention of theſe is due to the labours of the great Huygens.

We ſhall ſelect one more Letter, in the Controverſy mentioned p. 312.

I Obſerve that your correſpondent continues to thrum the old ſtring "a partiality to Scotchmen" which moſt certainly never exiſted. That many Scotchmen have obtained poſts and offices under the adminiſtration, apparent or concealed, of the Scotch miniſter, who can doubt or deny? Or who would even wiſh an unfair ſuppreſſion of the mention of that famous nomination of four, ay, four Scotch governors to four rich lucrative governments in America, one of which, it is ſaid, cannot but in the article of turf alone, produce at leaſt half a million a year to the happy Scotchman inveſted with it? Who would dare to ſay that this co-incidence was nothing more than a mere chance in the common courſe of things? The promotion then of a number of Scotch is undeniable. Nay, there is reaſon, perhaps, to think that ſome of them obtained undue preference through perſonal favour, not impoſſibly of even ſome Engliſh perſons of power, that never cared two-pence for the favourite; but that a ſingle man the more was preferred purely for his being a Scotchman, which is the point in queſtion, is ſo far from the truth, that the Scotch are but too ſenſible that their country was, under Lord Bute's miniſtry, leſs likely to be a recommendation, than an objection to their having ſo much as common juſtice done them, in the teeth of a vulgar prejudice of national jealouſy, which has appeared only the more violent, the more obſtinate, in proportion of there having been the leſs grounds for it.

For, after all, what would the moſt furious enemies to the unfortunate Scotch have wiſhed that people to have done? Or, in the name of candour, what has been their enormous crime? When the K— was pleaſed, without their deſire or concurrence, to beſtow his confidence on a North-Britiſh peer, would they have had the Scotch ſent up petitions and addreſſes to acquaint his majeſty that he had no right to chooſe one of that part of the country? Scotland, either not being included in Britain, or ſpecifically excepted out of it by ſome unheard of act of parliament. This it would have been ſurely the more cruel to expect from them, for that if it was really the caſe that their country was held here ſo infamous, ſo accurſed of God and man, that it was not entitled to the ſame chance of a promiſcuous election of its natives to any civil or military poſt in the ſtate, as is not denied to the pooreſt borough in any other part of Britain that does not pay the hundred thouſandth quota of the taxes contributed by England, ſuch a confeſſion could not well come, with a very good grace, from the Scotch themſelves, who if they had a ſpark of ſpirit, or of love of country left, if they were, in ſhort, worthy of being admitted to the honour of an union with this great and illuſtrious nation; ought, every man of them, to ſubmit their throat to the Engliſh ſword, rather than ſuffer the oppreſſion, the injuſtice, the indignity, the ingratitude of ſuch a doctrine's prevailing againſt them.

If then this doctrine is to be expreſly in ſpeculation, or implicitly in practice, admitted, would it not be more generous, more ſtrictly juſt in England to ſignify, in form, that deciſion to Scotland, and ſend that beggarly nation a bill of divorce?

Though as to the poverty of the Scotch, that poignant objection might have been cured by an expedient very beneficial to England. If the Engliſh would have ſpared for the aid of their whole brothers of Scotland, but the fourth part of the ſum they flung down the ſink of Germany, to no better purpoſe than to ruin their half brothers there, and to ſave the trueſt and moſt natural friend to France, the policy of ſuch a charity could hardly have been leſs, than that of rewarding the acknowledged ſervices of the Scotch with a load of abuſe, harder to be borne by men of real honour than the moſt oppreſſive injuries, in perſon or property.

Your correſpondent the South-Briton is pleaſed to impute a tincture of deſpotiſm to the ſpirit of the Scotch government. But whatever abuſes might in proceſs of time, have crept into the lately aboliſhed clanſhips, which were originally no more nor no other than the clientſhips among the Romans, in the moſt ſplendid days of the Roman

Roman liberty, nothing is more certain than that a paſſion for freedom, and a diſdain of a ſtretched prerogative, were, ever ſtrongly the national principle of Scotland.

It was not Buchanan alone that aſſerted the due limitation of monarchy, and the rights of the people, in that famous treatiſe of his, entitled *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, of which every line breathes the genuine ſpirit of liberty, and which he dedicated to James I. whoſe reign would have been more glorious, and the end of his ſon leſs tragical, if they had both more attended to his doctrine, of which here follows a ſmall ſpecimen.

"We aſſert that the people, from whom our kings derive whatever authority they may claim, have a ſuperiority over their kings: And that the people have collectively that legal power over their ſovereigns that their ſovereigns, in virtue of the laws, have over individuals of the people."

Is this the language of ſervility, or a ſtrain of favour to deſpotiſm? And that this was the doctrine avowedly maintained by the rulers of Scotland, will appear by their anſwer to Throgmorton's interceſſion with them, by order of Queen Elizabeth, in favour of Mary queen of the Scots, whom they had impriſoned.

"We have, (ſaid they) in the hiſtory of our monarchy, ſeveral examples of the procedure of the ſubjects of Scotland againſt their ſovereigns, whom they have made no ſcruple of condemning by their own authority."

Farther. When the ill adviſed Charles the firſt attempted to introduce into this kingdom a civil and ſpiritual deſpotiſm, did the Scotch ſupport it in this blood of the Stuarts? Or rather did not the firſt ray of liberty gleam from that country? Was it not the Scotch who firſt hoiſted the ſtandard of national privilege, in oppoſition to the invaſions of prerogative?

Is it not then offering a high indignity to the underſtandings of the Engliſh, to aim at inflaming them againſt their innocent countrymen and faithful fellow-ſubjects, upon pretexts ſo palpably falſe, and invented to ſerve a turn? Conſider but the malignant, dull ribaldry with which the Scotch have been ſo undeſervedly treated, and you will allow it not to be diſreſpectful, the preſuming that every true Engliſhman's heart muſt feel for the injuries done to them. The noble themſelves always proceed nobly with others; and undoubtedly none are naturally more frank, more clear ſpirited, more enemies to injuſtice and oppreſſion than the Engliſh; but in this caſe, numbers have been unfortunately miſled by miſrepreſentations ſo falſe, ſo low, ſo groſs, that whoever did not know the blind rage and ſenſeleſſneſs of party, would be amazed at any one's daring to take the people of England for worſe than Hottentots, in offering to the foul-feeding and ſwallow of their credulity ſuch wretched garbage.

Thus far, ſir, purely in juſtice to the inhumanly and wantonly wronged and abuſed Scotch. As to the defence of Lord Bute's miniſterial conduct, I have nothing to do with it; but ſincerely join with your correſpondent in wiſhing the moſt thoroughly rigorous examination of it, to come before an impartial and an independent parliament, which may give to every man the meaſure due to his merits or delinquencies. I am, ſir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

[*Gazetteer.*] A BRITON.

On the White Scour in Sheep, with a Remedy.

"HAVING laſt year ſuffered a great loſs in ſome ſheep of mine which died, I thought I could not do my brother farmers a piece of better ſervice, than to let them know how it happened.

You moſt know, gentlemen, I had a fine piece of turneps, with which I intended to fluſh up five ſcore ſheep; but juſt before they were turned in, I was under a neceſſity of going up to London, on account of a confounded law ſuit I then had, and ſtill have, on my hands.

This obliged me to leave the care of my farm to a nephew of my wife's, whom I keep as an upper ſervant; and a ſober honeſt lad he is, though, to be ſure, this time he was a little out in his politics.

But to continue my narrative, this lad, to whom I had often preached leſſons of œconomy, thought he would be as prudent as poſſible, and not ſuffer

ſuffer the ſheep to waſte any of the turneps.

In order to effect this, he hurdled off a plat of them, and turned in five ſcore ſheep to eat them on the land: When they had eat up the leaves, and ſcooped the roots, he ſent into the plat a couple of my men, who forked up the remainder of the turneps, conſiſting chiefly of ſcooped ſhells, in the hollow parts of which the urine and dung had lodged, ſo as to make them a nauſeous meal to the poor ſheep; here, however, were they kept, by my wife's kinſman, till they had, through abſolute hunger, been obliged to eat up the greateſt part of the fragments.

Thus far no very great damage was done, only the ſheep loſt fleſh inſtead of gaining fat: But the next ſtep the young man took was indeed fatal; for after they had been for ſome time half ſtarved, by being kept to the dirty food already mentioned, he very unadviſedly turned them ſuddenly into a freſh bite of turneps, and what was ſtill worſe, they were turned in before the dew was off the plants.

The conſequence was, that the ſheep were immediately ſeized with the gripes, the white-ſcour, and flux, which carried off forty-two of them before my return, and would, in all probability, have killed the remainder had I not applied a ſpeedy remedy.

My firſt buſineſs was to take them from the turneps, and putting them into a dry upland paſture, I gave them ſome of the ſweeteſt hay I had, which I generally reſerve for my cows.

As no time was to be loſt, I inſtantly got two pounds of rice, which I put into eight gallons of water, and adding an ounce of ginger groſsly beat in a mortar, a quarter of an ounce of cloves, the ſame quantity of anniſeed, and half an ounce of cinnamon (which, by the bye, I found it hard to get, they wanting to ſell me caſſia inſtead of it) I had the whole put into a ſmall copper we uſe when we waſh our linen, and boiled it till the quantity was reduced one half.

I then ordered my man to ſtrain it off, and when it was ſo far cooled as to be no warmer than milk from the cow, I threw in a quart of good common gin, and mixing the whole well together, I gave each of the ſheep a doſe of half a pint, and continued giving them half that quantity, morning and night, till they were recovered from their danger, which was in a little more than a week, for the medicine had ſo good an effect, that I loſt only five more, which happened to be too far gone.

It will, however, be neceſſary for me to acknowledge that I never knew this medicine given by any body but myſelf; neither did I ever before try it; but the emergency of the occaſion prompted me, to endeavour to think of ſomewhat that might ſtop the ravage of the diſorder; and, as it happened, I made a lucky hit.

For my own particular part, I am not ſo fond of œconomy as to make my ſheep eat ſcraps of turneps; and whenever I put them into a freſh bite, I always allow them cribs with ſweet hay, which I imagine corrects the raw and watery juices of the luſcious turnep."

Suffolk, Aug. 28. W. MITCHELL.

Soot recommended as a manure for clover.

"I have, by experience, found coal-aſhes and ſoot a moſt excellent manure for clover, as it ſecures the crop from drought and brings it greatly forward.

I generally ſow on my ſecond year's crop of clover as much ſoot as will cover the land very thinly over, which is about fifteen buſhels, and this I do in the month of February, ſoon after which the ſpring rains waſh it into the ground, and the plant thrives amazingly.

The ſame may be ſaid of coal aſhes, which I lay on thicker, to the quantity of, at leaſt, forty buſhels on an acre; from which I find a great advantage.

The farmer who attempts to ſow ſoot over his clover, muſt take care to do it very thin and regular; for if it falls in lumps, it is ten to one but it gives the hay, made that ſummer, a bitter, diſagreeable taſte, very unpalatable to the cattle which eat it.

I have often found it uſeful, on a ſtiffer loam, to ſow with the ſoot an equal quantity of ſand, which helps to ſpread it regularly; and on light land I often mix it with an equal quan-

tity of ſlaked lime, both which have a very good effect.

Hertfordſhire, Sept. 6, 1764. A. B.

[*Muſ. Ruſt.*]

An Account of a remarkable Decreaſe in the River Eden, *in* Cumberland: *By* William Milbourne, *Eſq*; *in a Letter to the Biſhop of* Carliſle.

Read before the Royal Society, Jan. 13, 1763.

My Lord,

AS I know your lordſhip ſometimes, condeſcends to amuſe yourſelf with natural curioſities, I have taken the liberty to ſend you an account of a very ſudden decreaſe of the river Eden, at this place, attended with ſome particular circumſtances, of the exact truth of which I can venture to aſſure your lordſhip.

In the night between the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth of December laſt, the river Eden, at Armathwaite, fell at leaſt two feet perpendicular. The decreaſe of the water was ſo ſudden, that ſeveral trouts and young lampreys, had no time to ſave themſelves, but were found the next morning frozen to death. Of the former, eye-witneſſes can ſpeak to fifteen, of the latter, two hundred, all which were found in the extent of no more than forty yards. And ſeveral dozens of young lampreys were eaſily taken up alive by the hand, in the ſhallows. The ſuddenneſs of the water's decreaſe, may be ſo far aſcertained, as follows. The miller of Armathwaite-mill left off grinding at twelve o'clock that night, there being then ſufficient water to work the mill. He went to the mill the next morning at ſix, and there was not then water enough to turn the wheel round. It hath not been known, that the river Eden was ever ſo low at this place, by a foot, in the drieſt ſummer. The water continued in this ſtate, till about eleven o'clock of the morning of the 29th, and then gradually increaſed (no rain nor ſnow falling) till about one in the afternoon, by which time it had riſen about a foot perpendicular.

N. B. The trouts in general were ſmall, the lampreys about ten inches or a foot long.

I ſhall only obſerve to your lordſhip, that there, was a moſt intenſe froſt that night, and a ſtrong wind varying from the north-eaſt to the South-eaſt; and that the river runs here from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt. I am,

W. MILBOURNE,

Armathwaite Caſtle, Jan 1 1763.

Obſervations made by Mr. John Bartram, *on the Yellowiſh Waſp, of* Penſilvania.

Read before the ſame Society, Feb. 24, 1763.

I SAW ſeveral of theſe Waſps flying about a heap of ſandy loam: They ſettled on it, and very nimbly ſcratched away the ſand with their fore feet, to find their neſts, whilſt they held a large fly under their wings with one of their other feet: They crept with it into the hole, that led to the neſt, and ſtaid there about three minutes, when they came out. With their hind feet they threw the ſand ſo dexterouſly over the hole, as not to be diſcovered: Then taking flight, ſoon returned with more flies, ſettled down, uncovered the hole, and entered in with their prey.

This extraordinary operation raiſed my curioſity to try to find the entrance, but the ſand fell in ſo faſt, that I was prevented, until by repeated eſſays I was ſo lucky as to find one. It was ſix inches in the ground, and at the farther end lay a large magot, near an inch long, thick as a ſmall gooſe quill, with ſeveral flies near it, and the remains of many more. Theſe flies are provided for the magot to feed on, before it changes into the nymph ſtate. Then it eats no more until it attains to a perfect waſp.

The order of providence is very remarkable, in preſcribing the different ways and means for this tribe of inſects to perpetuate their ſeveral ſpecies, no doubt for good ends and purpoſes, with which we may not be well acquainted; but moſt likely, for the prey and food of other animals.

One kind of waſp fabricates an oblong neſt of paper-like compoſition full of cells for the harbour of its young, and hangs it on the branch of a tree.

Some build neſts of clay; and feed their young with ſpiders; others ſuſtain them with large green graſshoppers: Tehn there are thoſe, that build

build combs on the ground (like ours in England) to nouriſh a numerous brood.

But this yellowiſh waſp takes a different method, with great pains digging a hole in the ground, lays its egg, which ſoon turns to a magot, then catches flies to ſupport it, until it comes to maturity.

The wiſdom of providence is admirable, by giving annually a check to this prolific brood of noxious inſects, in permitting all the males to die, which are the moſt numerous of the family; only reſerving a few impregnated females of each ſpecies to continue their race to another year.

Whereas bees, whoſe labours are ſo beneficial to mankind, always ſurvive the winter to raiſe new colonies.

Account of a remarkable Darkneſs at Detroit, *in* America: *By the Rev. Mr.* James Stirling, *in a Letter to Mr.* Duncan, *dated* Detroit, Oct. 25, 1762.

Read before the Society, March 3, 1763.

SIR,

A MAN in buſineſs ſeldom troubles himſelf about news; yet the following is ſo uncommon, I cannot neglect acquainting you therewith. Tueſday laſt, being the 19th inſtant, we had almoſt total darkneſs for the moſt of the day. I got up at day break: About ten minutes after I obſerved it got no lighter than before; the ſame darkneſs continued until nine o'clock when it cleared up a little. We then for the ſpace of about a quarter of an hour, ſaw the body of the ſun, which appeared as red as blood, and more than three times as large as uſual.

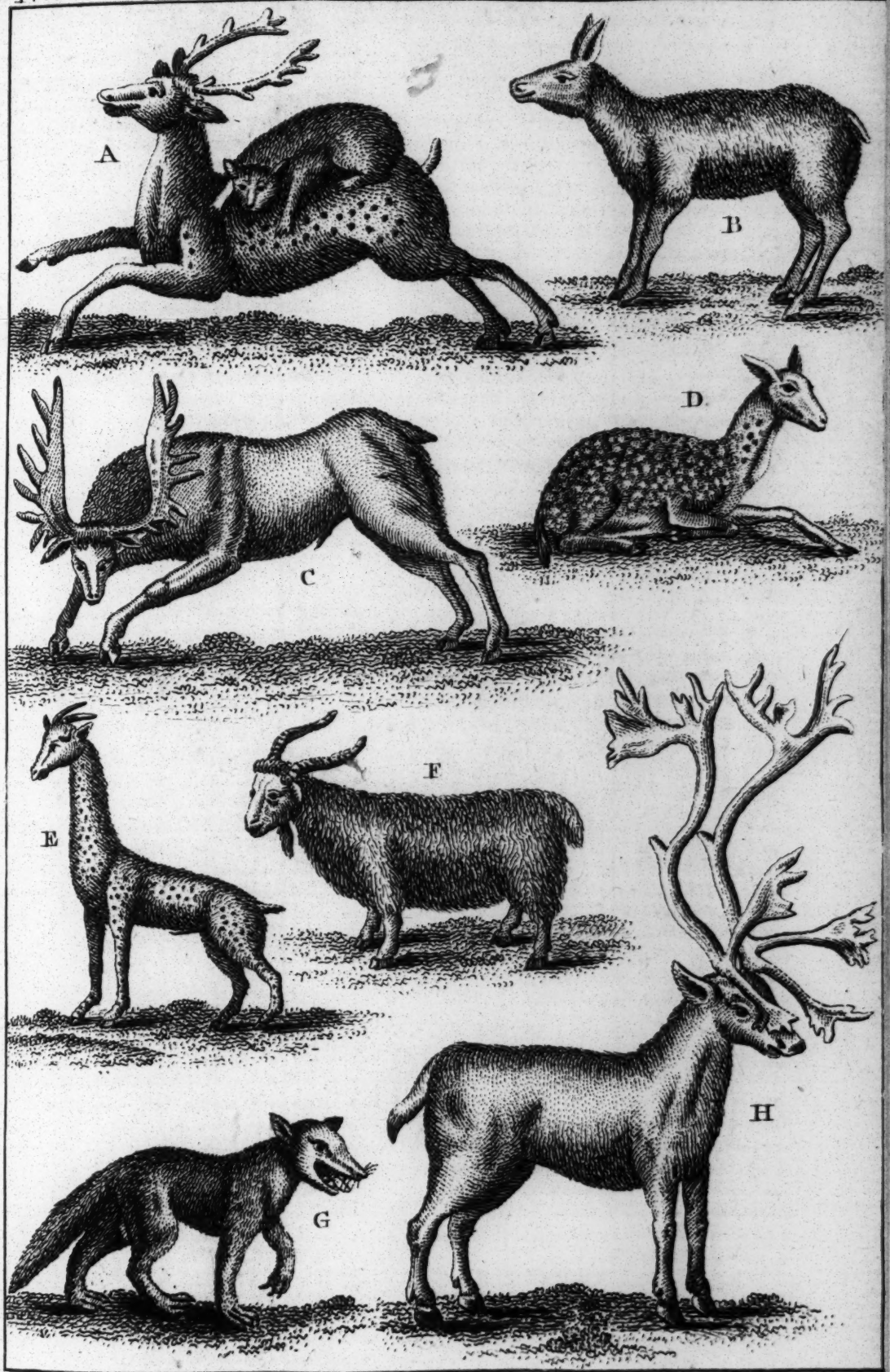
The air all this time, which was very denſe, was of a dirty yellowiſh green colour. I was obliged to light candles to ſee to dine, at one o'clock, notwithſtanding the table was placed cloſe by two large windows. About three the darkneſs became more horrible, which augmented until half paſt three, when the wind breezed up from the S. W. and brought on ſome drops of rain, or rather ſulphur and dirt, for it appeared more like the latter than the former, both in ſmell and quality. I took a leaf of clean paper, and held it out in the rain, which rendered it black whenever the drops fell upon it; but, when held near the fire, turned to a yellow colour, and when burned, it fizzed on the paper like wet powder. During this ſhower the air was almoſt ſuffocating, with a ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell: It cleared up a little after the rain. There were various conjectures about the cauſe of this natural incident. The Indians, and vulgar among the French, ſaid, that the Engliſh, which lately arrived from Niagara in the veſſel, had brought the plague with them: Others imagined it might have been occaſioned by the burning of the woods: But I think it moſt probable, that it might have been occaſioned by the eruption of ſome volcano, or ſubterraneous fire, whereby the ſulphureous matter may have been emitted in the air, and contained therein, until, meeting with ſome watery clouds, it had fallen down together with the rain. I am, ſir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

JAMES STIRLING.

Deſcription of UNCOMMON ANIMALS, PLATE I.

A The CARIBOU, is chiefly found about Hudſon's Bay, and ſometimes in Canada, is not quite ſo tall as the Mooſe Deer, and has ſomewhat of the ſhape of an aſs. His tongue is in high eſteem, he is extraordinary ſwift, and has a ſort of hoofs which are flat and large, furniſhed with very coarſe hair between the diviſions, that hinder him from ſinking into the ſnow, on which he runs as ſwiftly as on firm land. The Caribou has an enemy called the Carcajou, which is a ſort of a cat, with a tail ſo long, that it will incircle his body ſeveral times, and when he overtakes one, he fixes on the neck, and wraps his long tail round it; after which he opens the jugular vein. The Caribou has but one way to avoid it; and that is by jumping into the water, which the Carcajou cannot bear, and therefore he quits his hold immediately.—B. The Mooſe doe, is of the ſize of an horſe, and though ſhe has large buttocks, her tail is not above an inch long. She has legs and feet like a Camel, and the withers, the neck, and the upper part of the hough are covered with long hairs. Her head is above two feet long, and her under lip is


A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H

10
45
FEB

is ſhorter than the upper, like a camel's; her noſtrils are very large. Her hair is a light grey, mixed with blackiſh red. Her fleſh is very well taſted, eaſy of digeſtion, and very nouriſhing. It is a native of New England and Canada. C. The Elk is above the height of a man, and is of the bulk of an horſe. The colour of the hair is greyiſh, and not unlike that of a camel, or rather an aſs. The horns are not branched like thoſe of a ſtag, but have a ſhort trunk at the beginning, and then immediately grow broad, with teeth on one of the edges. The muzzle is very long, and the upper lip is ſo large, and hangs over the nether, that he is obliged to go backward when he grazes. He is extremely fearful. The ſkin is very uſeful, and they dreſs it in the manner of buff. He is an inhabitant of Lithuania, Muſcovy, and Scandinavia. He delights in ſhady moiſt places, and feeds upon the leaves of alder, birch, aſpen and willow, as well as upon the moſs growing on trees, as the Mooſe doe before deſcribed, does upon graſs, in ſummer, and the bark of trees in winter. D. The Sardinian doe is a pretty animal, about two feet eight inches high to the top of the back. The hair is of four colours, white, fallow, black and grey. The neck and head are grey. The tail is black above, and white underneath, and the hair upon it is ſix inches long. It has four ſtomachs. E. The Camelopardalis is a very uncommon animal, a native of Turkey, mild and gentle; has a head like a ſtag, with blunt horns, about ſix inches long, covered with hair, and without branches. The neck reſembles the camel's, but is longer; being ſeven feet in length. The ears, tongue, and feet, are like thoſe of a cow; but the legs are very ſlender, and, what is very remarkable, thoſe before, are much longer than thoſe behind. The body is ſmall, covered with white hair ſpotted with red, which renders the ſkin very valuable. F. The Aſian goat, which is one of the fineſt in the world. His hair is of a dazzling white, and as fine as ſilk. It is nine inches long and curls naturally, and is made into very fine ſtuffs, particularly camblet. He has a long beard under his chin, and the horns are annulated and almoſt ſtrait, though they bend backwards. G. The American fox is grey, and has not the rank ſmell of that of Europe. The hair about the ears is reddiſh, and the fur, when it is ſeaſoned, is uſed for muffs and other ornaments. They live chiefly upon birds, and are generally very fat; but their fleſh is not eaten. They run up trees when they are hunted. In Canada are ſome black foxes; but they are hard to be met with, for the common ſort are grey, mixed with white, and there are others of a browniſh red. H. The Rein-deer. This animal is a native of Lapland, and the adjacent parts. They are a ſort of ſtags, with very large branching horns, whoſe tops bend forwards like a bow; but he is larger, ſtronger, and ſwifter than a ſtag, and his hair changes colour, according to the time or ſeaſon of the year. It is very ſtrong and coarſe; and looks more like briſtles than hair. His hoofs are cloven and moveable, for which reaſon he ſpreads them abroad, as he runs along the ſnow, to prevent his ſinking into it. The horns are very high and lofty, and divide into two branches, very near the root. There are three of theſe on each horn, one above another, which are again ſubdivided into ſmaller; inſomuch that no horn'd beaſt whatever, can ſhew the like, either for bulk, branches, or weight. They are of a light colour, and there are veins, or blood veſſels, run along them, under which there are furrows. When he runs along he lays his horns upon his back, and yet there are two branches which always hang over his forehead, that almoſt cover his face. Theſe animals are in high eſteem, on account of their various uſes. The Laplanders feed on their fleſh, which, however, has but a faintiſh taſte. With their ſinews they ſew their ſledges together, and the milk ſerves them for food alſo. They alſo make good cheeſe of it, and garments of the ſkins. The Finlanders, and even ſome of the Swedes wear them, and call them Lapmudes. Theſe are the ſkins of the young ones; as to thoſe of the old ones, they make boots of them, with the hair on the outſide, which are very warm, and proper to walk on the ſnow in. The rein deer are employed in travelling, where horſes would be of no uſe, which is in all the northern part of this continent. They will draw a ſledge about ſeventy-five miles a day, in a beaten track; but when the ſnow is ſoft, they can ſcarcely drag it along. When they are tired, their maſters let them looſe to feed upon the white moſs that lies under the ſnow. This is their principal nouriſhment, which they get at, by removing the ſnow from it, with their feet; ſo that a traveller on theſe journies has nothing to do, but to carry proviſions for himſelf on the ſledge.

Deſcription of UNCOMMON BIRDS, *continued from p.* 474.

3. AN OSTRICH is the moſt greedy bird, that is known, for it will devour leather graſs, bread, hair, or any thing elſe that is given him; however he does not digeſt iron and ſtones as ſome have pretended, but voids them whole. In Africa there are ſeen ſuch droves of them in the deſarts, that ſome at a diſtance have taken them for an army of horſe; there are alſo great numbers of them in Arabia, and in America; but theſe laſt are of a different kind. They lay very large eggs, they being above five inches

diameter, and ſome of them will weigh fifteen pounds. They have a very hard ſhell, and it has been commonly ſaid, that they are laid in the ſand, and hatched only by the heat of the ſun; but this is a miſtake, for Kolben who had ſeen great numbers of them at the Cape of Good Hope, affirms they ſit on their eggs like other birds, and that the male and female take it by turns, as he had frequent opportunities of obſerving. Some authors likewiſe have told us, that Oſtriches never come near their young after they are out of their ſhell; but this likewiſe is a miſtake, as Kolben aſſures us; for the young ones are not able even to walk for ſeveral days after they are hatched, during which time the old ones bring them graſs, and are very careful in defending them from any danger; inſomuch that it is not ſafe for any perſon to come near them at that time. Pliny aſſures us, that they made great uſe of the feathers in his time, to adorn the helmets and caps of the ſoldiers; and this cuſtom continues to this day. In ſome countries they are made into fans for ladies, and with us they ſerve to adorn the tops of hearſes.

The OSTRICH is one of the largeſt birds in the world, for many travellers affirm, they have ſeen thoſe that were as tall as a man on horſe-back; but thoſe of that ſize have been ſeldom, or never ſeen in England; for the talleſt have been only ſeven feet. The head and bill ſomewhat reſemble thoſe of a duck, and the neck may be likened to that of a ſwan, though it is much longer. But, in general, the Oſtrich may be ſaid to hold the ſame place among birds, as the Camel does among beaſts, and their natural places of abode are the ſame. The wings of an Oſtrich are very ſtrong; but too ſhort to enable him to riſe from the ground; however they ſerve him like ſails, or oars to repel the air, and enable him to run very ſwiftly. He has the legs and thighs of a Hern, that is in proportion to his bulk; for there is a prodigious difference in their ſize.

The fleſh of an Oſtrich is of no uſe, as an aliment, at leaſt in the moſt civilized parts of the world; but we are told that the inhabitants of the deſarts of Africa are very fond of it, and eat Oſtriches as we do geeſe and ducks, which, perhaps may be more owing to neceſſity than choice; for it muſt needs be very hard of digeſtion. However, the brains of Oſtriches have been formerly accounted a great delicacy; inſomuch, that Heliogabalus, emperor of Rome, greatly noted for his luxury, one day made a feaſt, wherein the heads of ſix hundred Oſtriches were ſerved up for the ſake of the brains. The eggs are ſaid to be well taſted, and extremely nouriſhing; but they are eaten ſo ſeldom, on the account of their ſcarcity, that there are no proper judges of them in theſe parts of the world. The fat is ſaid to be emolient and reſolvent, and to ſtrengthen the nervous parts; ſome ſay it ſoftens ſwellings of the ſpleen, and, uſed as a liniment, eaſes the pain of fits of the gravel.

The AMERICAN OSTRICH, is ſomewhat leſs than the former, which is a native of Africa, and are more like an Emu, or Caſſowary. They have four toes on their feet, three before, and one behind. Their plumage conſiſts of grey feathers, expanded on the back, as far as the tail. The head is like that of a Gooſe, and they are no more able to fly than the former. Sir John Narborough ſays, they are exceeding ſhy, and ſo ſwift, that a greyhound can hardly overtake them; that they feed upon graſs, are of a grey colour, and larger than a great Turkey-cock in England.

4. The CHATTERER of Carolina, is about ſix inches and a half in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail. The bill is ſhort, a litle arched on the top of the upper mandible, and of a blackiſh colour; and round its baſe are ſmall black feathers, which form a bar, reaching beyond the eyes. This black bar is bordered with white both above and below the eyes; and there are long feathers on the top of the head which it raiſes into a creſt, or lets fall at pleaſure. The head and neck are of a reddiſh brown or bay colour, and the breaſt is almoſt white. The belly and thighs are of a pale yellow, and the covert feathers beneath the tail, are whitiſh, and the back is of a dark brown. The rump and covert feathers on the upper ſide of the tail, are of a light aſh-colour. The wings, on the upper ſide are aſh-coloured; but the greater quills are darker than the other feathers, though the edges of the outer webs are of a light aſh. The three innermoſt quills on each wing next the back, have their inner webs white to the tips, and ſeven or eight of the middle quills of each wing have ſmall, oblong, fat ſubſtances hanging to their tips, which are not unlike red ſealing-wax in colour and conſiſtence. The tail is of a dark aſh-colour, and the tips of the feathers of a fine golden yellow. The legs, feet, and claws are black, and made after the uſual manner. The hens of this ſpecies are not ſo bright coloured as the cocks; and they want the red dregs at the tips of their wing feathers.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

AMONG the pretty girls of the preſent age, it is a general complaint that they have many admirers, but few lovers: They don't joke when they ſay ſo; it is a truth not to be trifled with; they feel the mortification, and wonder at it; they

they would not if they *thought*; but *thinking* is rather out of *their Way*.

"Ah!" (ſaid a venerable virgin, lamenting the degeneracy of the age) "courting, is nothing to what it was when I was young! The flirts now-a-days make the fellows ſo ſaucy, that there is hardly to be found a reſpectful lover."

The obſervation was juſt. The women of the laſt age were more reſpected, becauſe they were more reſerved. For want of a proper *reſerve*, they are treated with an indifference which is very nearly allied to contempt. They make themſelves too cheap to keep up their conſequence, without which they can never be reſpectable. To ſpeak philoſophically, a woman muſt *repel* before ſhe can *attract*.

All this advice may ſound oddly perhaps to a female ear; but ſhe who laughs at it, pays no compliment to her underſtanding.

Ovid, who knew human nature tolerably well, diſcovered not a little penetration when he made Daphne fly ſo faſt from her laurel'd lover; for his paſſion was increaſed by the *purſuit*.

Our modern Daphne's are quite other ſort of people: Inſtead of flying from, they run into —— the arms of their Apollo's, and are afterwards ſurpriſed that they grow cool to their charms.

Lovers are like ſportſmen, to whom the *poſſeſſion* of the *game* is nothing to the *pleaſure of the chace*.

If women would ſtudy leſs to pleaſe, they would give more pleaſure. This is a paradox, which thoſe for whom I throw out theſe reflections, cannot comprehend, and, till they can, they will never make their fortunes by their faces. The roſes of youth are not long in bloom, and when time has torn them away, there's an end to love at firſt ſight; and on that, they ſeem, by their manner of ſetting themſelves off, chiefly to depend.

The modern fine ladies carry their heads well, I muſt own, and have fine ſweeping tails; but when a man looks out for a *wife*, he expects to meet with ſomething elſe beſides the accompliſhments of a *mare*.

To be ſtared at a few ſeaſons, and neglected, and in a few more to ſink into oblivion, is the lot of a thouſand ſhowy Girls, who have nothing but fronts and a little ſhabbily genteel finery, to recommend them.——Without prudence and diſcretion, even the moſt ſubſtantial ornaments, tho' they excite admiration, they will never procure eſteem.——Prudence is ſuperior to pearls, and there is no kind of compariſon between diamonds and diſcretion. Fools may be caught by the *ſhell*, but a man worth having will make the *gem* the object of his attention.

A ſatirical friend of mine t'other day, repeated an extempore epigram, which has ſome truth, but more ſeverity in it.

The girls of this age are ſo dazzled with ſhow,
When they're ſcheming to ſettle in marriage,
That to church with the devil they gladly would go,
If the devil would give them a carriage.

I corrected him with a pun, becauſe I know he hates it. "You are wrong ſaid I, to blame them for thinking of their *Carriage*, for that is the laſt thing which ſtrikes them." It choaked him, and he was ſilent. Without jeſting, however, I muſt confeſs, that when I ſee a blooming young creature give her hand to

"Deform'd, debauch'd, diſeas'd threeſcore,"

for the ſake of a good ſettlement, I do not think my friend's ſatire much too ſtrong; for as a woman, in that caſe, is influenced by the moſt ſordid motives, ſhe certainly deſerves the ſevereſt reproof.

[*Pub. Adv.*] HARRY HEARTFREE.

A Letter of Advice to the Perſon who ſigned himſelf J. M. in your laſt Month's Magazine (p. 456.) in anſwer to his Requeſt for ſome medical Aſſiſtance.

SIR,

YOU ſeem to me to be no ordinary perſon of the loweſt claſs, but well able to pay a doctor; yet as I find you have taken many medicines to no purpoſe, and are almoſt out of heart by the ill ſucceſs, I really think you a proper object of my charitable undertaking, and have a title thereto, equally with thoſe, who, through their poverty, have it not in their power to employ, much leſs to pay, either an apothecary or phyſician.

Wherefore I would adviſe you to make uſe of only theſe four internal medicines, and one external; a dry epithem.

Get of beſt manna, half an ounce; of cream of tartar filtrated, two drams; of ſolutive ſyrup of roſes, one ounce; take it well mixed up in a draught of warm water-gruel made by infuſion, by pouring boiling water only on the oatmeal, and not by decoction. Repeat this purging mixture every day, till your body is open, and then weekly, or as often as you ſhall think fit. It will gently ſcour the glands of the guts, without irritation, and cool them beſides.

Take of muſk, ten grains; of Ruſſia caſtor in powder, ſix grains; of conſerve of rue, a dram; make all up into a bolus; to be taken every night at bed time; drink two or three ſpoonfuls of church-bug wine, after every time.

Take a ſpoonful of live church-bugs, *alias*, millepedes, and, juſt by cracking their coats, bruiſe them gently; pour on them a gill of white wine, and let them ſtand cloſe covered

ſome hours to extract their ſalts, then ſqueeze them very dry, and throw them away, but uſe the liquor as directed: So it will be neater to the eye and appetite, than by maſhing their fleſh too much, which makes the wine appear muddy. This is an excellent medicine, for it attracts to itſelf the muriatick ſalts on the blood, and then precipitates them by urine, that, if taſted, is found to reliſh like ſo much brine let out of a pickling tub.

Oil of ſweet almonds and ſperma ceti, is an excellent medicine too for all nervous cholicks and ſpaſms in the inteſtines. A linctus may be made of them, either of theſe two ways, which you like beſt.

Grind half an ounce of ſperma ceti in a marble or ſtone mortar with a little loaf ſugar, then pour on it, by little and little at a time, four or five ounces of oil of ſweet almonds, beat them well together, and take a ſpoonful now and then, two or three times a day, or as often as you pleaſe.

Or, after the ſperma ceti is well rubbed with a few lumps of ſugar, pour on, by degrees, the yolk of one egg, and beat them well up together till quite incorporated, after which join the oil of almonds gradually, and keep beating them all together, till intimately mixed; to be taken the ſame way.

The intention is to lubricate the ſolids, and obtund the acrimony of the fluids.

Laſtly, as I ſuppoſe you generally ſit in an armed chair, and hardly without a cuſhion; I would further adviſe you to rip off the cover, and ſtrew the top of the feathers with a thick layer of a few ounces of chamomile flowers, powdered, to render them the ſmoother; then let the cover be ſewed on again, and ſit thereon for common.

My reaſon for this is, that as ſitting but a ſhort time on green oak newly felled and ſtripped of the bark, will provoke that perſon to a purging; and likewiſe ſtanding in a room newly painted will make the urine ſmell ſtrong of the oil of turpentine that was put to the paint; by parity of reaſon, why may not the oil, that exhales from the chamomile flowers, penetrate your body, and comfort the bowels? At leaſt, this one thing we are ſure of, if it will do no good, it can do no harm, and the ſmell alone is refreſhing.

Thus you ſee, ſir, I not only adviſe you to certain remedies, but give you a reaſon why, in explaining both the nature and manner of operation of every one I have ordered, to encourage you the more boldly to begin again, and re-aſſume a freſh taſk; and depend upon it they are all as ſafe, as you could wiſh or deſire: For as, by local diſtance, I cannot upon any emergent occaſion be directly applied to, I take all the care I can to preſcribe nothing but what is ſafe, and ſuch medicines as any rational patient may freely make uſe of without the preſence of a phyſician, and upon all ſuch ſad occaſions, I am

ſir, your, and every diſtreſſed ſick perſon's
moſt ready friend and ſervant,
JOHN COOK.

Leigh, in Eſſex, October 5, 1764.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE condition of your correſpondent, p. 456. is indeed miſerable. I ſuſpect that the immediate cauſe of his complaint is a morbid affection of the meſentery. The remote cauſe is probably (as your ingenious friend has obſerved) the injudicious uſe of mercury and the bark. The aſtringent quality of the latter occaſioned grievous obſtructions in the meſaraic tubes. It has been the ill fortune of many an honeſt gentleman *ægreſcere medendo*.

I adviſe the patient gradually to leave off the trimming diet, he may, in a ſhort time, enable himſelf to dine, every day, not only with ſafety, but advantage, on beef, mutton, veal, &c.

In the next place let him change his climate; let him go to Liſbon, or to Montpelier, or rather to the Summer Iſlands. If this advice cannot be complied with, let him, without delay, remove into an open country, if he is not in ſuch a country already.

It is no uncommon phænomenon for valetudinarians of this ſort to be fretful and peeviſh. I adviſe your friend by all means to make his life as eaſy and tranquil as he poſſibly can, *Ne nimis occupatus ſit in rebus venereis*. This conduct is abſolutely neceſſary on many accounts; one is, leſt Venus ſhould recal Mercurius.

To remove the coſtiveneſs of which he complains, let him chew a little rhubarb occaſionally.

Let the common drink be barley-water. After dinner he may take two or three glaſſes of red port, if, upon trial, he finds they do not heat too much.

I have uſed the word He all along, though it doth not appear whether your friend be a man or woman. The ſex, age, &c. ſhould have been told.

I conclude with wiſhing that this advice, or better, may relieve your afflicted correſpondent. I am,

Your, &c,

Boſton, Lincolnſhire. EUTHELON.

Another Correſpondent adviſes as follows, in the ſame caſe.

THE nervous fever, and its concomitant ſymptoms, take their riſe from a lentor, or viſcidity in the fluids, and a lax ſtate of the ſolids: the ſecretory and excretory veſſels become thereby obſtructed, and hence acrimony is generated.

Now

Now the principal efficacy to be derived from medicine, ought to conſiſt of ſuch deobſtruents as will diſſolve, and attenuate the viſcidity orl entor in the fluids, ſtimulate, and reſtore the oſcillatory tone of the ſolids, releaſe the impacted humours, and correct their acrimonious tendency.

And here it may perhaps be expected, that I ſhould give a formula, of thoſe medicines I would recommend, for the removal of the above ſymptoms; but let it ſuffice, when in lieu thereof, I prefer a liberal uſe of the Bath waters, internally, and externally; nor by any means, to call in the aid of phyſicians, unleſs neceſſity ſhould abſolutely indicate, and require it. I am not inſenſible, that many ſeeming weighty objections may be urged, by gentlemen of the faculty, who moſt earneſtly enforce the uſe of preparatives, as they are called, previous to the drinking of Bath waters, but from very late experience I am convinced of their inutility in general, and which but too often, I fear, prove really injurious to particular conſtitutions.

Therefore, if your correſpondent will reſolutely undertake, and ſtedfaſtly purſue the above method, together with moderate exerciſe, more eſpecially riding on horſeback, and eating food of light digeſtion, he will, I doubt not, in due time, be perfectly reſtored to a ſound ſtate of health and vigour.

Goſport, Hants. E. H.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

EXTRACTS *from Mr.* CHURCHILL'S INDEPENDENCE.

"TO think a M—— worth my leaſt regards
Is treaſon to the majeſty of bards.
* * * * * * *
The bard, nor think too lightly that I mean
Thoſe little, piddling witlings, who o'erween
Of their ſmall parts, the Murphys of the ſtage,
The Maſons and the Whiteheads of the age,
Who all in raptures their own works rehearſe,
And drawl out meaſur'd proſe, which they call verſe.)
* * * * * * *
Methinks I ſee old Wingate frowning here,
(Wingate may in the ſeaſon be a peer,
Though now againſt his will, of figures ſick,
He's forc'd to diet on arithmetic:
E'en whilſt he envies ev'ry Jew he meets,
Who cries old clothes to ſell about the ſtreets)
Methinks (his mind with future honours big,
His Tyburn bob turn'd to a dreſs'd bag wig)
I hear him cry————
* * * * * * *
I've kept a bard myſelf this twenty years,
But nothing of this kind in him appears.
He, like a thorough true-bred ſpaniel, licks
The hand which cuffs him, and the foot which kicks.
* * * * * * *
But this proud coxcomb—zounds, I thought that all
Of this queer tribe had been like my old [Paul."
"But why, when preſent times my care engage,
Muſt I go back to the Auguſtan age?
Why, anxious for the living, am I led
Into the manſions of the antient dead?
Can they find patrons no where but at Rome,
And muſt I ſeek Mæcenas in the tomb?
Name but a Wingate, twenty fools of note
Start up, and from report Mæcenas quote;
Under his colours lords are proud to fight,
Forgetting that Mæcenas was a knight;
They mention him as if to uſe his name
Was in ſome meaſure to partake his fame,
Though Virgil, was he living, in the ſtreet
Might rot for them, or periſh in the Fleet.
See how they redden, and the charge diſclaim—
Virgil and in the Fleet—forbid it, Shame.
Hence, ye vain boaſters, to the fleet repair,
And aſk, with bluſhes aſk, if Lloyd is there."
"O my poor country—weak and over-pow'r'd [devour'd
By thine own ſons—eat to the bone—
By vipers, which, in thine own entrails bred,
Prey on thy life, and with thy blood are fed,
With unavailing grief thy wrongs I ſee,
And, for myſelf not feeling, feel for thee.
I grieve, but can't deſpair—for, lo, at hand,
Freedom preſents a choice, but faithful band
Of loyal patriots, men who greatly dare
In ſuch a noble cauſe, men fit to bear
The weight of empires; fortune, rank, and ſenſe, [quence,
Virtue and knowledge, leagu'd with elo-
March in their ranks; freedom from file to file
Darts her delighted eye, and with a ſmile
Approves her honeſt ſons, whilſt down her cheek, [ſpeak)
As 'twere by ſtealth (her heart too full to
One tear in ſilence creeps, one honeſt tear,
And ſeems to ſay why is not Granby here?
O ye brave few, in whom we ſtill may find
A love of virtue, freedom, and mankind,
Go forth—in majeſty of woe array'd,
See, at your feet your country kneels for aid;
And, (many of her children traitors grown)
Kneels to thoſe ſons ſhe ſtill can call her own;

Seeming

Seeming to breathe her laſt in ev'ry breath,
She kneels for freedom, or ſhe begs for death—
Fly then, each duteous ſon, each Engliſh chief,
And to your drooping parent bring relief.
Go forth— nor let the ſiren voice of eaſe
Tempt ye to ſleep, whilſt tempeſts ſwell the ſeas.
* * * * * * *
Be as one man— concord ſucceſs enſures—
There's not an Engliſh heart but what is your's.
* * * * * * *
Go forth—the champions of your native land,
And may the battle proſper in your hand—
It may, it muſt—Ye cannot be withſtood—
Be your hearts honeſt, as your cauſe is good."

The NAIAD.

AS near averdant grove young Damon ſtray'd,
Penſive in thought, beſide the ſilent ſhade,
And muſing much of Love's almighty power,
A youth of am'rous mould, in happy hour
He ſpy'd, where nature's ſelf had form'd a bow'r.
There the ſtill muſe attunes her rural lay;
There oft the Fauns and oft the Dryads play.
Hither he ſpeeds, a gentle courtly ſwain,
The pride of ſhepherds but of nymphs the pain:
Near a cool riv'let he reclin'd his head,
Where grateful woodbines for an arbour ſpread.
And where the Naiads blithe had rear'd their moſſy bed.
The ſpring with fragrance fills th'ambroſialair,
And feather'd ſongſters to the grove repair;
From ev'ry note a ſweet harmonious ſound
Rais'd the delight of all the ſhepherds round;
A thouſand happy ſcenes at once unite,
To charm reflection and tranſport the ſight
Soft ſoothing ſtrains engag'd his raviſh'd ear,
The ſweets of paradiſe around appear.
While in this pleaſing poſture Damon lay,
A nymph appear'd in negligent array,
Her locks in ringlets o'er her boſom ſtray:
Her boſom whiter than the new fall'n ſnow
Her features regular, ſerene her brow,
Her mien majeſtic and her walk was ſlow.
Her robe looſe flowing from her ſlender waiſt,
A beauteous garland on her head was plac'd;
Her lilly hand a crook of roſes grac'd:
The youth enamour'd view'd her charming air;
And thus, with exſtacy, addreſs'd the fair:
Angelic nymph! enchanting maid!
With looks divinely bright!
What friendly pow'r, unſeen, convey'd
Thee to my raviſh'd ſight?
Art thou, O charmer, ſent from heaven,
To make my bliſs ſecure?
Or is thy beauty only giv'n
My fancy to allure?
Say lovely ſtranger of the grove
Art thou the beauteous queen of love?
Or art thou ſome fair ſhepherdeſs
That frequenteſt this receſs?
Reſolve my doubts bright excellence!
Nor keep me longer in ſuſpence.
He ceas'd, and, with an artful ſmile
The fair reply'd in ſportive guile,
It was a maidens craft, and Love ſtood by the while.
I am the lady of this grove,
A Naiad of immortal race;
This arbour is my green alcove
Retir'd and ſacred is the place:
Mine too this brook that glides ſerene,
The brook and all its flow'ry ſcene;
Then gentle youth, no longer ſtay;
But hence, unpuniſh'd, haſte away.
None but the Nymphs and Fauns attend me here;
The Nymphs obey me and the Fauns revere.
Amaz'd he heard, and proſtrate at her feet,
Adores her as a goddeſs all compleat,
When Silvia ſmiling owns the harmleſs cheat.
Take courage young ſhepherd and be not afraid
No goddeſs am I, but an innocent maid,
That came in purſuit of a lamb that is ſtray'd:
She ſpake and Damon in his eager arms,
Seiz'd the unreſiſting maid,
A ſoft extatic joy his boſom warms;
And Cupid meets them in the ſilent ſhade.
Cupid, gentle deity,
Still triumphant may'ſt though reign!
No more I ſigh for liberty;
But, joyful, hug the pleaſing chain.

Plaiſtow June 18, 1764.

To a Lady, asking the Writer "Whether he waited for a Card of Invitation, before the Family was to expect to ſee him?"

SEND me, dear ma'am, I beg, no card;
That's not the thing I lack!
An invitation, from your mouth,
Is worth—is worth—the pack!

A round of formal, lifeleſs, words,
Your meſſage cards inherit;
Your mouth, your balmy mouth, exhales
Nectareous ſweets, and ſpirit.

Thus charm'd, no longer I poſtpone,
But urge my haſty way;
Regret the tardy drag of time,
And claim the coming day.

To W. D.

FEAR not, falſe man, no injur'd maid
Here bids thee ſwear again;
No matron does thy faith upbraid,
No virgin tells her pain.

The

The ſole requeſt I now prefer,
Ah! hear my laſt adieu;
Unleſs you all deny to her
Who gave up all for you.

Ah! hear, at leaſt, th' unhappy dame
Whom you refuſe to ſee;
Who feels a indeed guilty flame,
But feels alone for thee.

I ſeek not now to pleaſe, falſe youth,
Thy ſofter thoughts to move,
If aught that harden'd breaſt could ſooth
To tenderneſs or love.

Yet canſt thou view the dire effect
Of thy relentleſs hate,
And not repent of thy neglect,
And pity, though too late?

For know that heart that wont to glow
With love's unceaſing fire;
That panted with exceſs of woe,
That ſicken'd with deſire;

Ere long (ſo wond'rous is the change,
Thy ſlight has wrought on me)
Shall ceaſe to beat, and ſtill more ſtrange,
Shall leave off loving thee.

At leaſt, when on the funeral bier
My corpſe extended lies,
Sure then, at leaſt, a pitying tear
Will wet thoſe fatal eyes.

If but one ſigh to Chloe's death,
From that dear breaſt is given,
Contented I reſign my breath,
And leave the reſt to heaven.

A. B.

The JUDICIOUS LOVER.

TOO long by ſome impulſe, reſiſtleſs, betray'd,
At your feet, pretty fair, was I ſeen,
Till the glaſs of diſcretion I lately ſurvey'd,
And beheld what a puppy I'd been.

My reaſon muſt own you're ſurpriſingly fair;
But what's that to me, ſhe replies;
Muſt I be devoted to grief and deſpair,
Becauſe Nancy has delicate eyes?

Why, ma'am, to my reaſon, ſays I, you ſhall judge
(But I beg you won't talk quite ſo faſt)
A ſigh or a tear, why ſhould any one grudge,
To be happy completely at laſt?

Thou blockhead, cries reaſon, how ſilly and vain;
But when will a lover be wiſe?
Only ſee how the gypſey is pleas'd with your pain,
Yet reſolv'd to laugh on and deſpiſe.

Convinc'd that her ladyſhip's quite in the right,
As the cant is, "myſelf I muſt borrow,"
And heartily wiſh you a very good night,
Without hoping to ſee you to-morrow.

SONG.

The Words by Dr. Redmond.

NOW let ſorrow fly each breaſt,
And be pleaſure's reign confeſt;
Muſic ſprightly airs impart,
Mirth approach, and chear the heart.

Happy nymphs and ſwains advance,
Tread with grace the mazy dance;
See the vivid roſes glow!
Sweeter bloom the features ſhow.

Health with paſtime gayly treads,
Joy refin'd o'er nature ſpreads;
Value ſtamps on all we ſee,
Love invites and bids be free.

The MARRIED MAN.

I AM married—and happy—with wonder hear this,
Ye rovers and rakes of the age,
Who laugh at the mention of conjugal bliſs,
And whom only looſe pleaſures engage.

You may laugh, but, believe me, are all in the wrong,
When you merrily marriage deride;
For to marriage the permanent pleaſures belong,
And in them we can only confide.

The joys which from lawleſs connections ariſe,
Are fugitive—never ſincere—
Oft ſtolen with haſte, and oft ſnatch'd by ſurpriſe,
Interrupted by doubt—and by fear—

But thoſe which in legal attachments we find,
When the heart is with innocence pure,
Are from ev'ry imbitt'ring reflection refin'd,
And, while life can taſte joy, will endure.

The love which ye boaſt of, deſerves not that name,
True love is with ſentiment join'd;
But your's is a paſſion, a feveriſh flame,
Rais'd without the conſent of the mind,

When, dreading confinement, ye miſtreſſes hire,
With this, and with that, quickly cloy'd;
Ye are led and miſled by a flatt'ring, falſe fire,
And are oft by that fire deſtroy'd.

If you aſk from what ſource my felicity flows—
My anſwer is ſhort—from a wife,
Who, for chearfulneſs, ſenſe, and good-nature, I choſe,
Which are beauties that charm us for life.

To make home the ſeat of perpetual delight,
Ev'ry moment each ſtudies to ſeize;
And we find ourſelves happy, from morning to night,
By the *mutual endeavour to pleaſe*.

HYMENÆUS.

REBUS.

REBUS.

TO one half of a place above earthly content,
Add one third of a river ſuperior to Trent;
Theſe being united, directly you'll ſee
The name of a lady admir'd by

T. G.

On ſeeing the Berkſhire *Militia exerciſe.*
By a YOUNG LADY.

SERENE the morn, behold the ſturdy train,
Berkſhire's lov'd ſons, advancing on the plain;
Their leaders bold and brave like thoſe of yore,
Who, far and wide, Britannia's ſtandards bore;
Like them they'll well maintain the noble cauſe;
Our honour, freedom, conſtitution, laws.

To a YOUNG LADY *on her* BIRTH DAY.

HAIL happy ſeaſon, ſtill ſerene and fair,
Which gave to Shinfield what is now ſo dear;
A nymph ſo pleaſing in her form and mein,
Who whilſt ſhe trips it o'er the verdant green,
Each vocal grove ſalutes the lovely maid,
And warbling ſongſters charm in every glade.
Guard the dear charge, kind heaven, may lengthen'd days,
Add to her parents comfort; her due praiſe!
Sweet as the roſes that with lillies vye,
And all gay Flora's train, that greet her eye,
Mild as the lambkin ſporting o'er the plain:
Happy the youth, can ſuch a prize obtain!

Subſtance of the Charge delivered by Sir John Fielding, *Knt. Chairman of the Seſſions at* Guildhall, Weſtminſter, *on* Wedneſday, *the* 10*th of* October, *to the Grand Jury, and publiſhed at their requeſt.*

"GENTLEMEN,

THE frequent and neceſſary repetition of your preſent important office in this city and liberty, muſt have made its inhabitants ſo well acquainted with the duties of it, that a general explanation of them would be ſuperfluous; I ſhall therefore only beg leave to trouble you with a few obſervations on an evil which calls loudly for redreſs, and which may poſſibly be offered to your conſideration in the courſe of your preſent enquiry. I mean, the great number of foreſtallers, ingroſſers, and regrators. It is an acknowledged truth, that all countries have increaſed in riches, in proportion as they have flouriſhed in trade and commerce. Great Britain is a powerful proof of this aſſertion. And it is equally certain, that national riches is conſtantly attended with national luxury, and her two hand-maids ſplendor and extravagance; the former begetting an impatience of diſcipline, the latter diſtreſs and proſligacy. Here likewiſe griping avarice takes his ſtand, either to glean up the ſuperfluities of the diſſipating rich, or elſe by taking an advantage of the diſtreſſes of the extravagant, to glut his uſurious ſoul with immoderate gain. But this perhaps may be pardonable, when it only affects the affluent and the fool who is tired with being ſo: But when avarice ſtalks forth into ſociety, in the ſhape of a foreſtaller, ingroſſer, or regrator, and collects together the common neceſſaries of life, the better to counter-act the benevolence of providence, and to grind the face of the poor, by making an artificial ſcarcity, he is an object ſhocking to human ſight. Indeed this ſpecies of offenders are indictable at common law, as well as on the ſtatute of Edward the ſixth, which act, though it preſcribes a ſevere puniſhment, is far from being adequate to the offence: But when it is conſidered as an inſult to God himſelf, by an ungrateful abuſe of that plenty which he has ſo bountifully beſtowed on mankind in general, it is a crime of the deepeſt dye. When we hear the names blaſphemer, incendiary, murderer, common liar, and defamer, which is another ſpecies of murder, we are ſhocked to think that there are ſuch wretches in human ſhape; but the name of a foreſtaller conveys no ſhocking idea to the mind, as this monſter has ſeldom been expoſed to open view in our public courts of juſtice: But if there are any defects in our preſent laws either as to the deſcription of the offence itſelf, the mode, nature, or degree of the puniſhment, it is to be hoped that the legiſlature, by amending them, will facilitate the proſecution of ſuch offenders; for, can the oldeſt man now living, nay, can hiſtory itſelf point out a period when this country was bleſſed with a more plentiful harveſt, with more abundant paſture for our cattle, or cattle for our paſture, than at preſent. Then who muſt not lament to ſee, or rather feel, the preſent exorbitant price of proviſions, occaſioned by the arts of avaritious deſigning men; and who muſt not be affected to know that the induſtrious poor, who earn their daily bread by the ſweat of their brow, are frequently ſtrangers to the taſte of that meat given by the fatherly hand of heaven to refreſh their ſpirits and recruit their ſtrength.

As to you, gentlemen, I moſt earneſtly requeſt, that in your private capacities you would detect and diſcountenance, and I conjure you, as a collective body, that you would afford your beſt aſſiſtance in bringing to condign puniſhment all foreſtallers, ingroſſers, and regrators, as ſhall fall under your notice, for they are a diſgrace to human nature, and a diſhonour to a Chriſtian country."

MR. Marmontel, in his *Poetique Franciſe* advances, "That ſometimes the moſt plain and common word ſuffices for ſublimity; it often wants not words, and is expreſſed by action alone." He cites inſtances in both kinds, ſome of which are the following:

"La

"La Fontaine, (the celebrated French fabuliſt) a day or two after loſing his generous patroneſs, Madame de la Sabliere, whoſe houſe was his home, met his acquaintance M. d'Hervart: My dear La Fontaine, (ſaid that worthy man to him) I have heard of your misfortune, and was going to propoſe to you to come and live with me.—I was going to you anſwered La Fontaine.

"Some old ſoldiers, going to be ſhot for a breach of diſcipline, at their paſſing by marſhal Turenne, pointed to the ſcars on their faces and breaſts. What ſpeech could come up to this? and it had the deſired effect.

"Mr. L———, after a battle, finds a grenadier ſitting at the foot of a tree, wrapped up in a cloak, who very compoſedly ſaid to him, noble general, order thoſe wounded men to be taken care of, as their lives may be ſtill ſaved. Well, but friend, ſaid the officer, have you no thought about yourſelf? The grenadier anſwered, with drawing up his cloak, and ſhewing both his thighs carried off in the middle.

"Two ſoldiers went to ſee marſhal Saxe's tomb; after ſtanding ſome time in all the ſilence of awe and grief, each drew his ſabre, and paſſed it over the ſtone which covers that great man's remains, then went away without ſpeaking a word. Let any one try to expreſs more energetically the confidence and regard of thoſe two men towards him."

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

A lobſter, which weighed 7lb, was ſold at Billingſgate market for 9d. a pound.

Was held a general court of the bank of England, when a dividend of 2 1-half per cent, (inſtead of 2 1-quarter, as for ſome years paſt) was declared for the half year ending the 10th of next month, with aſſurance that there were great hopes the ſame dividend would be continued: Upon which bank ſtock roſe near 8 per cent.

FRIDAY, 28.

The tide ran higher than for ſome years, and did conſiderable damage.

Thomas Harris and Braſs Croſby, Eſqrs; were ſworn into their office of ſheriffs, at Guildhall.

St. James's. Laſt night one of his majeſty's meſſengers arrived from Madrid with diſpatches from his majeſty's ambaſſador at that court, tranſmitting a duplicate of the orders, which in conſequence of his excellency's late remonſtrances, that court has diſpatched to Don Felipe Ramirez de Eſtenoz, governor of Jucatan: In which orders his catholic majeſty diſapproves the proceedings of the ſaid governor, with reſpect to his majeſty's ſubjects in the bay of Honduras; expreſſes his deſire of giving his majeſty, the greateſt proofs of his friendſhip, and of preſerving peace with rhe Britiſh nation; and commands the ſaid governor to re-eſtabliſh the Britiſh logwood cutters in the ſeveral places from which he had obliged them to retire, and to let them know, that they may return to their occupation of cutting logwood, without being diſquieted or diſturbed under any pretence whatſoever: (See p. 33[illegible].)

Mrs. Frances Ruſcombe, and Mary Sweet her ſervant, were barbarouſly murdered, at her houſe, on College Green, Briſtol, by a perſon, or perſons unknown. A reward of 100l. is offered by the corporation of Briſtol, from her ſiſters 50 guineas, from Mr. Nugent 100l. and from her husband 10l. for the diſcovery of the murderers.

SATURDAY, 29.

By the ſinking of a lighter, in going thro' one of the arches of London bridge, four men were drowned.

Sir William Stephenſon, knt. alderman, was elected Lord mayor of this city for the year enſuing.

MONDAY, Oct. 1.

The new ſheriffs were ſworn into their office at Weſtminſter.

TUESDAY, 2.

Admiralty-Office. By letters lately received from commodore Paliſſer, dated at St. John's in Newfoundland the 1ſt of laſt month, it appears, that having diſpatched a ſloop with a letter to the French governor at St. Pierre, to enquire into the truth of the reports which prevailed of the French having mounted cannon, and erected works on that iſland contrary to treaty, he, in anſwer, received aſſurances from the ſaid governor, that there was only one four pounder gun mounted, without a platform, and with no other intention than to anſwer ſignals to their fiſhermen in foggy weather; that there

were no buildings or works erected contrary to treaty; and that the guard conſiſted of no more than forty ſeven men, and had never exceeded fifty. It farther appears by the commodore'e ſaid letters, that there had not been, or were at that time, at the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, more than one French ſhip of war of 50 guns, one frigate of 26 guns, and another of leſs force, with two large ſhips en flute the deſtination of one of the ſaid ſhips en flute being for Cayenne, and the other for St. Domingo: That none of thoſe ſhips had, and the commanding officer aſſured the commodore none of them would enter into any of the harbours on the coaſts of Newfoundland. And the commodore adds, that the concurrent fiſhery in thoſe parts of the ſaid coaſts, whereon the French are by treaties permitted to fiſh, had been carried on in perfect tranquility. (See p. 483.)

WEDNESDAY, 3.

The tide of Ebb, in the river Thames, was conſiderably lower than has been known for ſeveral years.

THURSDAY, 4.

Several plaiſterers ſheds, &c. were conſumed by fire, in Duke's yard, Soho, and Mr. Lamb, veſtry clerk of St. James's, loſt his life in aſſiſting the ſufferers.

SATURDAY, 6.

The Palatines broke up their camp behind Whitechapel church. The treaſurer, and ſome other gentlemen of the very benevolent committee, attended on that occaſion, and accompanied them to the water-ſide and particularly the Reverend Mr. Wachſell, who has been indefatigable during their abode in England and whoſe pious labours are above all praiſe. His taking leave of them was a moſt moving ſpectacle, tears flowing plentifully on both ſides, eſpecially from the ſick, and pregnant women who were near their time. Many of the perſons preſent could not refrain from ſympathizing with them. They were carried in lighters to the ſhips lying at Blackwall, ſinging hymns all the way, and a great number of boats filled with ſpectators attending them, who ſeemed greatly affected with their devout behaviour and demonſtrations of gratitude to the nation which had ſo hoſpitably treated them. (See p. 482.)

Twenty one of them, who are ſick, are left at Graveſend till they recover, and can be ſent after the reſt. On the 7th the ſhips ſet ſail with them, with a briſk and fair wind, for South Carolina.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

Joſeph Derbin, William Hill, John Jourden, Thomas Hands, George Williams, and Thomas Foſter, were executed at Tyburn. John Hands and John Robinſon were reſpited. [See p. 482.]

THURSDAY, 11.

Was held a court of common-council at Guildhall, when the regulation of the watch and lamps were agreed upon for the year enſuing. It was alſo agreed to raiſe 2000l, in aid of the Orphan's fund for the enſuing year. A propoſal being made for the city's purchaſing a conſiderable eſtate near their's at Conduit-Mead, the ſame was referred to the committee of city-lands: As was the agreement for purchaſing and taking down the two houſes, one the corner of the Old Jewry, and the other of Coleman-ſtreet, for the accomodation of the public. There being a conſiderable overplus in the chamberlain's hands, collected on the lamp rates, the ſame was ordered to be placed out to intereſt.—A motion was made and agreed to, that a committee ſhould be appointed to conſider of taking down the ſigns, and placing them againſt the houſes; and alſo for taking down the water-ſpouts; and placing up the names of the ſtreets, lanes, courts, and alleys, in this city.

Two proclamations were iſſued, one for proroguing the parliament from the 30th inſtant to Thurſday the 10th of January next (then to ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs.) The other for permitting the free importation of ſalted beef, ſalted pork, bacon and butter, from Ireland into England, provided the ſame be landed in any of the ports of England, until, on, or before, the 31ſt of December next. And in order to prevent all unlawful combinations for the enhancing the price of proviſions, and for an encouragement to all who ſhall diſcover any concerned in ſuch illegal practices, and bring the offenders to conviction, his majeſty promiſes that all perſons who ſhall diſcover, and cauſe ſuch offenders to be convicted, ſhall be entitled to a reward of one hundred pounds; which ſaid ſum of one hundred pounds, the commiſſioners of the treaſury, or the high treaſurer of Great Britain for the time being, are directed and required to pay accordingly, without any further or other warrant in that behalf.

[When the merchants petition, touching the high prices of proviſions, was preſented to Lord Halifax, a council was immediately call'd, and after examination of evidence, his majeſty directly order'd his royal proclamation to be iſſued as above-mentioned. This ſalutary meaſure will put an effectual ſtop to the career of monopolizers, and be of great ſervice to all degrees of people in this metropolis, except thoſe only who prey on the vitals of the poor.]

An order of council was publiſhed, regulating the diviſion of ſeizures of ſmuggled goods, made by the officers and men of ſhips and ſloops of war; thoſe made by the officers and men of cutters commanded by lieutenants, and

and those made by ships or sloops of war, in conjunction with cutters.

FRIDAY, 12.

Count la Lippe, lately arrived from Portugal, was introduced to his majesty, at St. James's. He received many magnificent presents from his Portuguese majesty on leaving that kingdom. (See the Foreign Affairs.)

SATURDAY, 13.

Twenty-three French hair-dressers, 19 milliners, 17 cooks, &c. landed at Union stairs from France!

FRIDAY, 19.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when Tho. Fletcher, for privately stealing, David Spence and John Carlow, for stealing cloth, received sentence of death. John Jones, capitally convicted for forgery, had his sentence respited till next sessions. Three were sentenced to transportaion for 14 years, 22 for 7 years, and one was branded.

Barking, in Essex, Sept. 30. By the high tide on Thursday night, a large breach was made in our river between the Thames and the town, 26 yards in length, by which almost all the marshes between us and Ramham were overflowed. [Other great breaches were made in the sea walls, in that neighbourhood, by which the lands received very great damage, and numbers of cattle were drowned.]

Oxford, Oct. 18. Mr. Elie de Beaumont, counsellor before the parliament at Paris, and so much known for his generous defence of the family of Calas, having been some weeks in England, arrived here a few days ago, in order to visit our university, and was on Monday last honoured with the degree of doctor in laws. (See p. 518.)

Weymouth, Oct. 13. Yesterday as the quarrymen were ridding of stone, in the island, of Portland, for the new-bridge at Black-Friars, three feet six inches from the surface of the ground, there appeared the form of a stump of an old tree. Mr. Dixon the contractor for the mason's work of the said bridge, being then upon the spot, upon further examination, discovered it to be the stump of a tree, with its root petrified as hard as flint; the whole length four feet six inches, and the diameter above the root seventeen inches: What is very remarkable it was encompassed with stone, in form like the dome of a well standing obliquely, and its root in a stratum of black earth, eight inches deep, and about seven feet from the surface of the ground.

Several breaches were lately made in the sea-banks, and much damage sustained by a very high tide, the wind NNE, in the neighbourhood of Boston, in Lincolnshire.

A skirmish has happened, near Kilkenny, in Ireland, between a party of soldiers, and the riotous White-boys, in which some of the soldiers and many of the White-boys, were killed and wounded.

Some coal mines, in Nova Scotia, are now working with very great success.

Mr. Rolle, member for Barnstaple, in in Devonshire, is arrived in South Carolina, with several persons, intending to make a settlement in West Florida.

Extract of a Letter to Col. Burton *at* Montreal, *from* Oswego, August 7.

"Matters are entirely settled with all the nations who attended the meeting at Niagara; the greatest ever known, being about 2000 Indians. Some reports prevented the Chenussios coming for a long time; at length they came and delivered up the prisoners, &c. &c. and gave to his Majesty, and his successors for ever, the land on both sides the streights to Lake Erie (or carrying-place) four miles on each side, and liberty of a post on the north side of Lake Erie, &c. &c. So that his majesty will be possessed of all from lake to lake; a cession of near 300,000 acres: They have also given two Seneca hostages, for the Shawanese and Delaware king, whom the Chenussios engage to deliver up at this post, with all prisoners amongst them. There were twenty-two different nations at the congress, eleven of whom were Western Indians; all behaved well, and were discharged in the best humour. The Michillemakinac Indians have engaged to protect the garrison which may be sent there. The Cognawagoe Warriors are gone with the army, and behave well. Peace is settled, by a solemn treaty in writing, with the Hurons of Detroit; the treaty of peace and alliance with the Chenussios is also ratified and confirmed in writing, so that every thing is done that could be wished for or expected."

There has been discovered at Withersfield in Suffolk, a Roman urying-place, where were found some pateras, lachrymatories, a small lamp, and a spear: but the greatest curiosity is a glass urn of a good colour, and of an elegant make, the handle of which was fluted: It contains two gallons and an half, wine measure, and is thought to be the largest that ever was discovered, at least in England—They are in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Barnard, rector of Withersfield, chaplain to his majesty.

The *Cereus erectus quadrangularis, angulis compressis*, mentioned in Miller's folio dictionary, printed in 1759, not to have flowered in England (that he knew of) was in flower last Wednesday night at Castle-Howard, the seat of the earl of Carlisle: It began to open about eight o'clock, and continued in full beauty till ten the next morning. It is presumed the following variation from the other species (which have shewn

themſelves) of that Genus, will not be diſagreeable: The tube of the Calyx is quite ſmooth, which in moſt of the others is prickly and hairy; the leaves of which, at the firſt opening, are of a pale green, but afterwards become variegated with a chocolate colour: They are a great deal broader, but not ſo much reflex'd as thoſe of the *cactus grandiflorus*, Lin. or *cereus repens ſubquinquangularis*, Mill. Dict. The Corolla conſiſts of a great many white petals, finely ſerrated, and expand themſelves almoſt flat. The whole flower, when in perfection, is ſeven inches in diameter, and has an agreeable odour.

Each ſeaman and marine has recceived four ſhillings prize money, who were concern'd in the taking of Martinico and the grenadoes!

The duties impoſed upon the merchants, at the Havanna, by the noble commander there, being refuſed by the treaſury, are ordered to be refunded, without intereſt, and ſubject to 9 per cent. exchange, 2 1-half freight home and 5 per cent. commiſſion, to the co lector.

One Armſtrong, who fraudulently conveyed away from the bank, a bank note for 400l. which he uttered, after altering the number and date, being taken in Cumberland, made his eſcape in bringing to town, and the bank have advertiſed a reward of 100l. for his reception.

The lords of the admiralty have offered a reward of 100l. and his majeſty's pardon, to the diſcoverer of the crew of a veſſel which piratically robbed and plundered the Catherina, of Copenhagen, on the high ſea, near Dover, on March 21 laſt.

One man out of 50, of the antient artificers in the dock yards, who have ſerved 30 years, is ordered to have a penſion of 20l. per annum in reward of their paſt ſervices.

The trade of Gibraltar being greatly monopolized by the Jews, who underſell the Engliſh merchants, many of the latter are preparing to leave that Garriſon.

M. Palucci has publiſhed at Vienna a tract intitled. "A ſafe and eaſy method for curing Polypuſſes." This author conſiders the polypus not as an expanſion of the pituitary membrane, but as a diſtinct organization, formed of a bloody concretion, the conſequence of a violent hæmorrhage. He ſays that the hæmorrhage following the extirpation of the polype, will in a few days generate another; which, when taken off and ſteeped in water and nitre, will reſolve into a mucus.

By the arrival of the Pigot, Eaſt India ſhip, from Bengal, we are adviſed that the fugitive nabob Coſſim Ally Kahn, has, with his treaſures, joined the Sujah Zadah, and the nabob of Oude, who have promiſed to aſſiſt him in invading the province of Bengal, but that as yet they had made no motion. There had been a mutiny among the troops, inſtigated and eucouraged by ſome French ſoldiers, about one hundred and fifty in number, who had enliſted in the company's ſervice, yet the ſame, at the time of diſpatching thoſe advices, was perfectly quelled, without the loſs or deſertion of a ſingle European, except thoſe Frenchmen above mentioned. And the ſame advices add, that the ſettlements were then in perfect ſafety. The Pigot, alſo brought an account of the death of Major Adams, of a diſorder in his bowels; and alſo of the deaths of the colonels Knox and Irwin.

The Winchelſea, Capt. How, outward bound, was loſt in the Eaſt Indies, lately, by the unſkilfulneſs of the Pilot; but the crew were ſaved.

St. Pierre's *priſon*, Martinique, July 26, 1764.
To Captain Smith.

SIR,

I Take the freedom in troubling you with a few lines relating to an unhappy misfortune I ſome time ago met with. Being bound from New London in North America, for the iſland of Dominica, with a cargoe of horſes, lumber, fiſh, and onions, unfortunately in with the iſland of Martinique in prodigious thick rainy weather, not ſeeing any other land, and having no obſervation for two days before, took it for the iſland Dominica; and hauling in for the land, at the diſtance of near five miles from the land, was taken by the guard coaſta of the ſaid iſland, carried to St. Pierre's, in which place they put me and my people in a cloſe priſon among criminals and negroes, and at a very ſmall allowance per day; they likewiſe took away the principal part of our cloaths, and confiſcated both veſſel and cargo in a very unjuſt cauſe, not only taking away veſſel and cargoe, but have laid a heavy fine of fifty pounds; the charges of condemning the veſſel is fifty pounds more, with the charges of the priſon fees for myſelf and people, the whole amount to near two hundred and fifty pounds, which ſum I am not able to diſcharge. I have now been in this cloſe priſon ſix months, and likely to remain much longer, therefore humbly requeſt, dear ſir, at your arrival in London, you would get the heads of this unhappy misfortune inſerted, in from, in the public Gazetteer and magazine, to inform the public of the ill treatment his majeſty's ſubjects meet with, hoping ſome worthy gentlemen will get it printed. Your compliance with this will much oblige, wiſhing you a ſafe paſſage, and am, ſir, your very obliged humble ſervant,

WILLIAM SUMMERS.

The contents of my cargo.—35 horſes. 1500 lumber, conſiſting of hogſheads, hoops and ſtaves. 75 barrels fiſh. 2000 bunches onions. 57 water hhds. 12 dozen fowls. 15 ſheep. 5 hogs.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Sept. 26. RIGHT hon. earl of Coventry, was marrried to the hon. Miſs Barbara St. John—27. Mr. Reeve, an eminent printer to Miſs Lyſons—28. Mr. Smallman, an eminent ſurgeon, to Miſs Calvert, a 100001. fortune.

Oct. 9. John Lander, Eſq; to Miſs Amelia Burrows—13. John Market, Eſq; to Miſs Ann Willſon—18. William Naſſau Elliot, Eſq; to Miſs Mead.

Lately. Dr. Smith, of Chertſey, to Miſs Ayres—Joſeph Parrott, Eſq; to Miſs Cholmley—John Hanks, Eſq; to Miſs Polly Dring—Burton Baynton, Eſq; to Miſs Ann Copeland—Brookes Woodcock, Eſq; to Miſs Fanny Sutherland—Charles Towers Eſq; to Miſs Hortenſia Hopwood—William Sugden, Eſq; to Miſs Betſey Hollier—John Chicheſter, Eſq; to Miſs Mary Mackdonell—James Herring, Eſq; to Miſs Dorrington—Capt. Edward Chapeau, to Miſs Sally Strange, youngeſt daughter of the late maſter of the Rolls—Lovelace Bigg, Eſq; to Miſs Clitherow—John Cary, Eſq; to Miſs Faniani—Daniel Forſter, Eſq; to Miſs Mary Hitchin—Capt. Darnell, to Miſs Betſy Delaporte—John Peploe Birch, Eſq; to Miſs Clowes—Rev. Mr. Tyrwhit, to Miſs Booth—John Aſpenall, Eſq; to Miſs Mary Yates.—Mr. Cope, Jun. to Miſs Godbolt.

Sept. 30. Lady of Sir Harry St. John, was delivered of a ſon.

Oct. 17. Lady Townley, of a ſon—20. Lady St. John, of a ſon—Lady Whitefoord of a ſon—Lady of Robert Henley Onyly, Eſq; of a daughter.

Lately. Lady of T. Hopgood, Eſq; of a ſon and heir—Lady of John Upton, jun. Eſq; of a daughter—Lady of the rev. Dr. Read, of a ſon—Lady of Joſeph Wortley Eſq; of a ſon and daughter—Lady of Capt. Lockhart Roſs, of a daughter—Lady of William Hull, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

Sept. 27. RIGHT hon. John, Lord Trevor, F. R. S. ſucceeded in title and eſtate, by his brother Hon. Robert Trevor Hampden, Eſq; now Lord Trevor—Vincent Matthews, of Berks, Eſq;

Oct. 3. The moſt noble duke of Devonſhire, &c. at the Spa, in Germany, a worthy and patriotic nobleman, like all his anceſtors, ſucceeded in title and eſtate, by his eldeſt ſon, the marquis of Hartington, now duke of Devonſhire, a minor. By a codicil, in his will, he bequeathed 5000l. to general Conway—Juſtice Muſſel, of Bethnal Green—5. Charles Trelawney of Goodrick in Cornwall, Eſq—Mr. Randal, jun. an eminent ſhip-builder—6. John Bourne, Eſq; a juſtice of peace for Surry—8. John Frinkwell, Eſq; formerly a commander in the navy—10. Benjamin Diſs, of Lingfield, in Surry, Eſq;—11. Anthony Compere, of Broadwall, in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq;—13. Robert Metcalfe, Eſq; an eminent merchant—Mr. Felix Calvert, an eminent brewer—18. Richard Weſterman, of Turnham Green, Eſq;—Robert Buſh, of Darking, Eſq;—19. Barker Peyton, Eſq; formerly a commander in the navy—21. Rev. Mr. Roe, ordinary of Newgate.—26. William Hogarth, Eſq; the celebrated painter.

Lately. Mrs. Martin, of James-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 100—Robert Durnford, of Camberwell, Eſq;—John Lawrence, Eſq; alderman of New York—William Leeves, of Arundel, Eſq;—Lady Ann Hatton, ſiſter of viſcount Hatton—Philip Craig, of Craig's court, Eſq;—Lieut. Gen. Dejean, colonel of the third regiment of light horſe, aged 85—Lady Morgan, wife of the member for Herefordſhire—William Brydges, of Tibberton, in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq;—Luke Robinſon, of Litchfield, Eſq;—Mrs. Wolfe, mother of the late brave Gen. Wolfe—Edward Radcliffe, Eſq; an eminent Turkey merchant—John Willis, Eſq; aged ſeventy, of a fit of apoplexy—Thomas Waters, Eſq; late an Eaſt-India director—Col. Brown of the invalids—Lady of Mr. Parker, member for Devonſhire—Mr. William Smith, of Chicheſter, a fine fruit and flower painter—Robert Godfrey, Eſq; aged ninety-four, a captain of horſe at the battle of the Boyne—Robert Churchill, Eſq; an eminent hop-factor—Alexander Arbuthnot, Eſq; late a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms in Scotland—Joſeph Harris, Eſq; aſſay maſter of the mint—George Barbor, of Wolverhampton, Eſq;—Hon. Lady Ramſden, ſiſter of the late Lord Lonſdale, and the laſt of that noble family—Samuel Ruggles, of Bocking, Eſſex, Eſq;—George Mayburne, of Lincoln's-inn Fields, Eſq;—Gedney Clarke, Eſq; collector of the revenues at Barbadoes—William Honeywood, Eſq; ſon of ſir John—William Sawbridge, of Old Bond-ſtreet, Eſq;—Thomas Lewen, of Iſlington, Eſq; aged 81——Lady of ſir William Hanham, bart.—Lieut. col. Delgarno, of the 65th regiment of foot—Jonathan Wildman, of Thrift-ſtreet, Eſq;—Herbert Langham, Eſq; brother of ſir John—Mr. Palmer, clerk of the Ironmongers company—On May 11. Mrs. Mary Lee, relict of col. Henry Lee, of Lee Hall, in Weſtmoreland county, Virginia, a pious and worthy lady.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. John Cole Gallaway, was preſented to the rectory of Sauton, in Norfolk—Mr. Clarke, to the vicarage of Turleigh, Hants—Mr. Fowell, to the rectory of Chartham, in Kent—Mr. Porteous, to a prebend of Peterborough—Mr. William Simpſon, to the vicarage of Elſden in Warwickſhire—Mr. Morſe, to the vicarage of Munckley, Somerſetſhire—Mr. Iliffe, to the rectory of Chadwell, in Eſſex—Mr. Knowles, to the vicarage of Clayton, in Yorkſhire—Mr. Williamſon, to the living of Lolworth, near Cambridge—Mr. Foley, to the rectory of Great Shelſley, Worceſterſhire—Mr. Steers,

Steers, to the donative of Wicken, Cambridgeſhire—Mr. Preſton, to the rectory of Ockham, Surry—Mr. Francis, to the rectory of Edgfield, Norfolk—Mr. Wilſon, to the vicarage of Abbotſtoke, in Cambridgeſhire—Dr. Douglas, to the rectories of St. Auſtin and St. Faith, London—Mr. Bilſon, to the rectory of Harpington, Norfolk—Mr. Clement was elected Wedneſday lecturer of St. Bartholomew's, Threadneedle ſtreet—Mr. Paine, canon of Wells—Mr. Jebb, rector of Ovington, in Norfolk.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable the rev. Grove Curtis, B. L. to hold the rectories of Benningworth and Willingham, in Lincolnſhire—Nicholas Holland, M. A. to hold the rectory of Stifford, with the vicarage of Mucking, in Eſſex—William Steggale, M. A. to hold the rectory of Oakly, Eſſex, with the vicarage of Wiverſtone, Suſſex.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

THE earl of Eſſex was appointed lord lieut. of Hertfordſhire—David Corneille, Eſq; governor of St. Helena—Henry Fiſher, Eſq; collector of the revenues in Barbadoes—George Brown, Eſq; blue-mantle purſuivant at arms—Major Charles Montolieu ſecond lieut. col. in the ſecond troop of horſe guards, in the room of Francis Deſmarette, Eſq; firſt lieut. col. of the ſaid troop—Hon. col. Carpenter, colonel of the 12th regiment of dragoons—George M'Cartney, Eſq; miniſter to Ruſſia, was knighted—Serjeant Glynn, was elected recorder of Exeter—Dr. Dawſon, phyſician to the London hoſpital, in the room of Dr. Andree, who reſigned—Dr. Battie, preſident; Drs. Aſkew, Baker, Warren, and Adie, cenſors; and Dr. Hinckley, treaſurer; of the royal college of phyſicians.

COURSE *of* EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 23, 1764.

Amſterdam,	36 9 2 ½ Uſ.	Cadiz,	38 ⅜
	a 8 2 Uſ.	Madrid,	38 ½
Ditto at ſight,	36 6 ½	Bilboa,	38 ⅜
Rotterd.	36 9 2 ½ Uſ.	Leghorn,	48 ½
Antwerp,	No price	Genoa,	47 ⅝
Hamburgh,	35	Venice,	50 ¼
Paris,	1 day's date, 30 ⅝	Liſbon,	5s. 5d. ⅝ a ¾
Ditto	2 Uſ. 30 ⅜	Porto,	5s. 5d.
Bourdeaux ditto,	30 ¼	Dublin,	8 ⅞
Gold in coin,		3l. 18s.	
Ditto in bars		3l. 18s.	
Pil. pcs. of eight,		5s. 2d. ¼	
Ditto ſmall,		5s. 2d. ¼	
Mexico,		5s. 2d. ¼	
Ditto ſmall,		5s. 2d. ¼	
Silver in bars ſtand.		5s. 3d. ¼	

B—NKR—PTS.

RICHARD Peſtell, of Tooley ſtreet, Carpenter.
Peter Caron, of Beli Alley, Jeweller.
James Paterſon, Jun. of St. George the Martyr, Turner.
Philip Handcock of Rood Lane, Merchant.
Thomas Smith, of Rotherhith, Ship-chandler.
Elizabeth Robinſon, of Queen-ſtreet, Soho, Milliner.
James Squire, of Clifton upon Teame, Worceſt. Dealer.
John Baverſtock, of Alresford, Hants, Dealer.
Bridges Harvey, and Andrew Boſwell, of Wolverhampton, Ironmongers and copartners.
Walker Haigh, of Honley, Yorkſhire, Oilman.
John Groſs, of Garratt, Surry, Linen Printer.
William Battie, Jun. of Sheffield, Money Scrivener.
Joſeph Hughes, of Walſall, Rope-maker.
Sampſon Cohan, of Dartmouth, dealer and Chapman.
Peter Cuſſie, of Colcheſter, Ironmonger.
Joſeph Bombarg, of Poor Jewry Lane, Merchant.
John Ainſworth, of Bewdley, Innholder.

BILLS of Mortality from July 17, to October 23.

CHRISTENED.		BURIED.	
Males 2255	4398	Males 3037	6020
Females 2143		Females 2983	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years	2100	Within the Walls	376
Between 2 and 5	507	Witho. the walls	1541
5 and 10 —	269	Mid. and Surry	3127
10 and 20 —	204	City & Sub. Weſt.	975
20 and 30 —	533		—
30 and 40 —	730		6020
40 and 50 —	567		—
50 and 60 —	394	Weekly, Ju. 24.	404
60 and 70 —	359	31,	388
70 and 80 —	24	Aug. 7,	395
80 and 90 —	106	14,	338
90 and 100 —	10	21,	388
		28,	475
	—	Sep. 4,	457
	6020	11,	437
	—	18,	486
		25,	468
		Oct. 2,	477
		9,	390
		16,	466
		23,	431
			—
			6020
			—

Wheaten peck loaf, wt. 17lb. 6 oz. 2s. 2½d.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WARSAW, Sept. 8. The ceremony of the election of Count Staniſlaus Poniatowſki to the throne of Poland, paſſed the 6th inſtant, with the moſt perfect unanimity of the ſuffrages of the whole nation, delivered by the different palatinates aſſembled for that purpoſe. And yeſterday he was proclaimed by the name of Staniſlaus Auguſtus, and conducted to the court and palace through the acclamations of ſeveral thouſands of ſpectators. The primate announced the election to all the foreign miniſters, who in conſequence thereof demanded audiences this morning; and they accordingly had the honour to pay their reſpects and congratulations on his happy acceſſion to the crown. The coronation is fixed for the 25th of November.

Warſaw,

Warſaw, Sept. 10. What is moſt remarkable in this dyet of election is, that though it laſted twelve days no diſorder happened in it, no ſad accident; which is the more ſingular, as 600 nuncios, each of whom had retinues more or leſs numerous, aſſiſted at this aſſembly.

Warſaw, September 25. The king of Great Britain having been informed, by the lords commiſſioners of his treaſury, that ſome merchants of foreign countries were concerned in the contraband trade carried on in the Iſle of Man, ſituated on the coaſts of England, has ordered his miniſters reſiding in foreign countries to declare, that his Britannick majeſty has reſolved to make uſe of the utmoſt rigour to ſuppreſs that illicit trade, ſo prejudicial to his revenues, and ſo contrary to the good faith which ſhould be the baſis of true commerce. In conſequence whereof, the reſident of the king of Britain at this court has made publick that that monarch will not for the future pay any attention to the complaints of the merchants of any nation whatever, whoſe effects, ſent to the Iſle of Man with a view of evading the cuſtomhouſe duties, ſhall be ſeized and confiſcated.

Peterſburg, Aug. 28. Two ſixty gun ſhips have been burnt at Revel, and forty perſons have been loſt or wounded. The accident was occaſioned by ſome of the crew of one of thoſe veſſels, who having ſtole ſome gunpowder, in the diviſion of it let it catch fire.

Peterſburgh, Sept. 28. M. Mirowitz, in purſuance of his ſentence, was publicly beheaded on Wedneſday laſt: He behaved at his execution, as he had done throughout the whole tranſaction, with the greateſt reſignation. Six of the ſoldiers and under officers, who were engaged with him, run the gantelop the ſame day: They were ſo ſeverely whipped, that, it is ſaid, three of them are ſince dead. Many more are to be puniſhed. One Uſkakow, lieutenant in the regiment of Welikolutz, who was privy to the deſign, was accidentally drowned in his way from Smolenſko *.

Berlin, Sept. 15. The report is, that a general officer now in Schweidnitz has, with the aſſiſtance of a French engineer, reduced to a certainty the charges of powder which cannon of different weights and calibres require, ſo as to act with the greateſt power poſſible: And the ſame gentlemen have, they ſay, diſcovered the proportion in which the materials of gunpowder ought to be mixed, to make it act with the greateſt force at a given diſtance.

They write from Hanau of the 12th inſtant, that about ſix o'clock that evening, the hereditary prince of Heſſe, with her royal highneſs the princeſs of Denmark, his conſort, arrived at the caſtle of Philipſruſhe, a ſummer palace, where they were received with the greateſt affection and tenderneſs by her royal highneſs princeſs Mary of England, his mother, under the diſcharge of all the artillery on the ramparts and the walls of that place, and with the loudeſt acclamations of the people.

Paris, Sept, 24. The cod-fiſhery on the Newfoundland bank has been this year equally plentiful and advantageous to the perſons concerned in it. The people of St. Malo in particular have made cent. per. cent. by it; which, no doubt, will encourage our merchants to fit out next year a greater number of veſſels for this commerce.

Liſbon, Sept. 19. The reigning Count de Schaumbourg Lippe has taken leave of the court, and will embark to-morrow morning on board the Expedition packet, with the officers of his ſuite. The preſents his highneſs has received, are, ſix ſmall pieces of cannon of maſſive gold, of very curious workmanſhip, with his highneſs's coat of arms upon each, upon carriages of Brazil wood, bound with ſilver-plate, and the wheels of ſilver; a diamond ſtar for his order of the black eagle; his moſt faithful majeſty's picture ſet in diamonds; and a ſet of diamond buckles.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *continued from p.* 488.

POLITICAL, *continued.*

ANSWER to Mayhew, pr. 1s. Rivington.

Mayhew's defence, pr. 2s. Nicoll.

Conſiderations on the penal laws againſt Roman catholicks, pr. 1s. Dodſley.

Bigland's obſervations on marriages, &c. pr. 3s. Dodſley (See p. 392.)

Addreſs to the ſenate of Cambridge, pr. 1s. Briſtow.

Conſiderations on a general bill for waſte lands pr. 6d. Dodſley.

Eſſay on the bad conſequence of the marriage act, pr. 6d. Hooper.

Dickinſon's ſpeech to the aſſembly of Penſilvania, pr. 6d Whiſton.

DIVINITY, &c. SERMONS.

ARCHDUTCHESS of Auſtria's Chriſtian meditations, pr. 1s. 6d. Nourſe.

Drelincourt's laſt legacy, pr. 1s. Cooke.

Stennet's ſermon, June 13, 1764, pr. 6d. Keith.

Lowth's, at Durham aſſizes, pr. 6d. Millar.

The methodiſt inſtructed, Withy.

Collection of New Teſtaments for the trinitarian and unitarian ſcheme, pr. 1s. Johnſton.

Obſervation on Macknight's harmony, pr. 1s. 6d. Henderſon.

An Eſſay concerning the human, rational ſoul pr, 3s. 6d. Fletcher.

Free's

* *See before, p.* 519.

Free's analyſis of man, pr. 1s. Sandby.
Stronge's providential hiſtory of mankind, pr. 6s. Dodſley.

Physic, Surgery.

DALBY on the virtues of cinnabar and muſk, againſt the bite of mad animals, Rivington.
Mr. Guy's anſwer to Mr Gataker. Willock.
Dr. Collignon's enquiry into the ſtructure of the human body, &c pr. 1s. Dodſley.

Husbandry, Trade.

ESSAYS on huſbandry. pr. 5s. 6d. Johnſton. (See p. 438.)
A treatiſe on Hemp, from the French of Mercandier, pr. 1s. 6d. Henderſon.
The merchant-Freighter's, &c. aſſiſtant, pr. 10s 6d.
Conſiderations on the preſent ſtate of the Eaſt-India company's affairs. Nicoll.
Eſſay on the trade of the northern colonies, pr. 1s. Becket.

History, Biography.

GUTHRIE's and Gray's general hiſtory of the world, Vol. 1. pr. 5s. a volume publiſhed every month. (See p. 454.)
Macaulay's hiſtory of St. Kilda, pr. 4s. Becket.
Henderſon's life of William the conqueror pr. 1s. Nicoll.
Morant's hiſtory and antiquities of Eſſex, part 2, pr. 10s. 6d. Whiſton.
Grove's lives of the earls and dukes of Devonſhire, pr. 4s. 6d. Nourſe.
Dodſley's annual Regiſter, for 1763, pr. 6s. Dodſley.
Expoſition de l'origine du peuple qu'on appelle les quakers, pr. 1s. 6d. Johnſton.
Hiſtory of England, in a ſeries of letters, 2 Vol. pr. 6s. Newbery.
Memoirs, of the life of the rev. Mr. Jackſon pr. 3s. 6d. Field.
Voltaire's ſupplement to his eſſay on gen. hiſt. 2 vol. pr. 4s. Nourſe.
Hiſtory of the Robin-hood ſociety, pr. 3s. Fletcher.

Classical.

Magnant's French ſcholar's aſſiſtant, pr. 2s. 6d. Keith.
Hatton's ſchool-maſter's guide, in arithmetic, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.
Tindal's guide to claſſical learning, pr. 5s. Horsfield.

Miscellaneous.

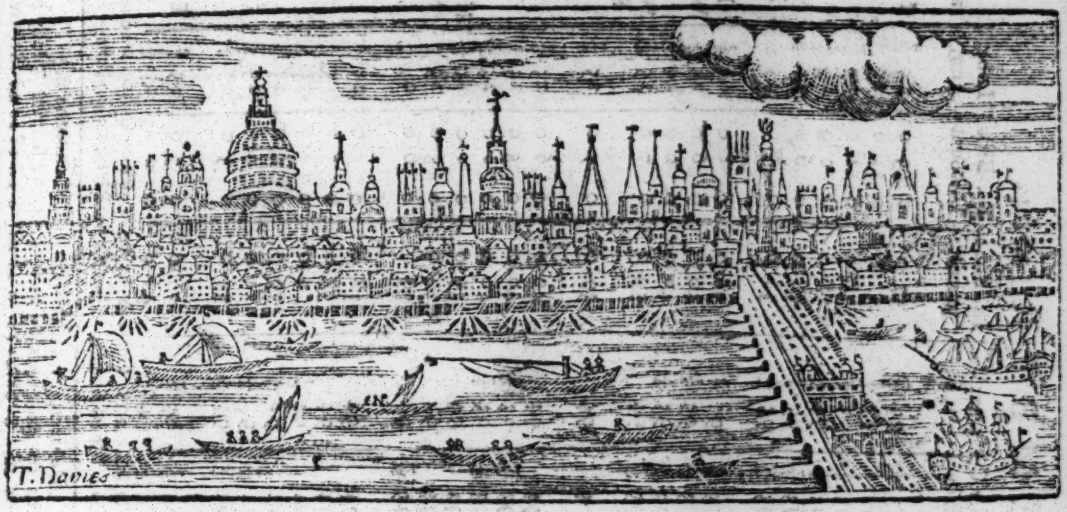
D'Alembert's miſcellanious pieces, tranſlated, pr. 3s. Henderſon. (See p. 516.)
Leland's diſſertation on the principles of eloquence, pr. 5s. Johnſton.
Kynaſton's vindication of Tacitus, pr. 1s. Flexney.
Johnſton's pronouncing and ſpelling dictionary, pr. 3s. Johnſton.
Jones's origin of Language, &c. pr. 10s. 6d. Owen.
Everard's mercantile book-keeping, pr. 6s. Johnſon.
Grey's Apology for the ſervants, pr. 6d. Newbery.
Tour of the duke of York, pr. 1s. Dixwell.
Progreſs of a female mind. Henderſon.
Bentivoglio's letters, Ital. and Eng. pr. 4s. Vaillant.
Friendly advice to the fair-ſex, pr. 1s. Davies.
Beaumont's inſtructions pour les jeunes dames, 3 vol. pr. 9s. Nourſe.
Whitworth's ſucceſſion of parliaments, pr. 3s. Nicoll.
Carr's extract of a letter to a critic, pr. 6d. Flexney.
Brief and neceſſary ſupplement to all former treatiſes on quadrille, pr. 1s. Becket.
Remarks on ſome obſervations on Brown's diſſertations. Davis and Reymers.
Proceedings on Gen. Monckton's court martial, pr. 1s. Robſon.
Eclipſe races, pr. 1s. Whiſton and White.
A new treatiſe upon real quadrille, pr. 3s. Burnet.
Thomas's Britannicus eſtimator, pr. 2s. Wilſon.
Leoni's anſwer to Giardini, pr. 1s.

Poetical.

THE true-born Scot, pr. 1s. Sumpter.
Foot's lyar, a comedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Kearſley.
The general, pr. 1s. 6d. Nicoll.
The reſurrection, pr. 2s. 6d. Coote.
Elegiac poem, occaſioned by the death of Mr. Henley, pr. 6d. Hood.
Satire, pr. 1s. Nicoll.
Keate's ruins of Netley-abbey, pr. 6d. Dodſley.
The conteſt, pr. 1s. 6d. Henderſon.
Clodius, pr. 1s. 6d. Nicoll.
The political theatre, pr. 1s. 6d. Wilkie.
Iſrael in Babylon, pr. 1s. Flexney.
Privilege, pr. 1s. 6d. Nicoll.
Homer Traveſtie, pr. 5s. Hooper.
Shenſtone's works, 2 vol. pr. 12s. Dodſley. (See p. 450.)
Sketch of the Beau-monde, pr. 1s. Burd.
Boileau's 4th ſatire imitated, pr. 6d. Flexney.
The ſong of Solomon, newly tranſlated, pr. 2s. Dodſley.
The Oxford ſauſage, pr. 2s. Fletcher.

☞ *The epiſtle to Mr. John Weſtley, with many other ingenious pieces from our correſpondents, in proſe and verſe, muſt be deferred to our next.——The perſon caled Obadiah Walker, p. 437, was, according to the title of one of the books mentioned by Ariſtarchus, named William Walker; therefore the account of the epitaph, thoſe given, cannot be authentic, and Ariſtarchus is deſired to give a better.*

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For NOVEMBER, 1764.

Letter from a reformed Lady 547
Remarks on Memoirs of the Devonshire Family 548
Succinct and impartial Hiſtory of the late War 549—552
Account of the Charter-Houſe 552
The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c. &c. 553—558
Proceeding on the American Duties 555
Succeſs attending the Uſe of the Willow Bark in Agues 559—561
Remarks on Swallows on the Rhine 561
Account of the Earthquakes in the Eaſt Indies ibid.—563
Curious Fact in the Hiſt. of Hanover 563
Account of Julian the Apoſtate 564
Curions Letter diſproving the Accounts of the Baſtardy of Robert III. King of Scotland 566—570
Refutation of ſeveral Aſſertions in Mr. Weſley's Compendium of Natural Philoſophy 570—573
Dr. Cook of the Whooping Cough 574
Anecdotes of two eminent Chymiſts 573
Excellent Formula of rational Preſcriptions 576
Curious Queſtion, Solution, &c. 577
Caſes for Advice 578, 579, 590
Account of the Opera of Almena 579
Mr. Charles Yorke's Letter, &c. 580
Remarkable Anecdotes 581
A ſurprizing Eſcape ibid.
Benefits ill repaid 582
Miſery of the Poor diſplayed 583
Deſcrip. of the Plate in Mechanics 584
New Drill Plough and Harrow ibid.
Strictures on a certain Author 585
POETICAL ESSAYS 586—590
Letter from the Chineſe Spy 590, 591
Report of the Aſſembly of S. Carol. 591
Anecdote of M. Dorfming 592
Account of Pſalmanazar 593
Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt's Letter 596
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 593
Marriages and Births; Deaths 598
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 599
Promotions Civil and Military ibid.
Monthly Bills of Mortality ibid.
Bankrupts, Courſe of Exchange ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS ibid,
Catalogue of Books 600
Stocks, Grain; Wind and Weather 460

WITH

A FINE VIEW OF THE CHARTER HOUSE, LONDON,

And a Repreſentation of

A NEW DRILL PLOUGH, HARROW, &c.

Elegantly engraved on Copper.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe, in Pater-noſter Row;
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound, or ſtitched, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, *&c. in* NOVEMBER 1764.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S Ann.	3 per C. 1751	3 per C. reduced	3 p. C. consol.	3½ per C. 1756	½ per C. 1758	4 per C consol.	4 per C. Navy	4 per C. 1763	In. Bond præm.	In. Bills Discount	Long Ann.	Wind at Deal.	We Lon
28	Sunday																N.	rai
29	122	148 ½		Shut			83 ¼	84 ⅜		88 ¼	96 ⅜	93 ⅛	93 ¼	37 o	o 13 o	25 ⅞	N. N. W	col
30	121 ¾				82 ⅞	82 ½	83	84	86		96	93 ⅛	93	37 o	o 11 o	25	N. W.	ra
31	121 ⅜	148 ¼		82				84		88	96	93	93	37 o	o 11 o	25	W.	rai
1	121 ⅜				83		83	84 ¼			96	93 ⅛	93	38 o	o 6 o	25	N. W.	rai
2	121 ¾			82			82 ⅞	84 ⅛		83 ⅓	96	93 ⅛	93	38 o	o 6 o	25	N. N. W.	rai
3		148 ½			82 ½		83	84 ¼			96	93	93	38 o	o 5 o	25 ¾	N. W.	rai
4	Sunday																W.	ra
5					82 ½		82 ½	84			96	93 ⅛	93 ⅛	38 o	o 5 o	25 ⅛	N. W.	ra
6	121 ⅝				83		83	84 ¼	86 ⅛		96	93 ⅛	93	40 o	o 6 o	25 ⅛	W. N. W	rai
7	122			82	83 ⅛		83	84 ⅛		88 ⅜	96 ⅛	93 ⅛	93	40 o	o 6 o	25 ⅛	N. W.	rai
8	121 ⅞	147 ¾		82	83	82 ½	83 ¼	84 ¼			96	93	94	39 o	o 7 o	25 ¼	W. N W.	rai
9																	S. S. E.	rai
10		147 ¾			83		83 ⅛	84 ⅜			96 ⅜	94	94	39 o	o 7 o	25 ⅞	S. E.	rai
11	Sunday																S. W.	rai
12	122 ¾			82 ⅛			83	84 ⅛		88 ⅜	96 ⅛	94	94	40 o	o 6 o	25 ¾	S. W.	rai
13	121 ⅞			81 ⅞	82 ½	82 ½	82 ½	83 ⅞	86 ¼		95 ⅞	93 ⅞	93 ¾	40 o	o 5 o	25 ⅜	N. W.	fro
14	121 ⅞			81 ½			82 ⅞	84		88 ⅛	96	93	93 ⅞	40 o	o 6 o	25 ¾	S. W.	rai
15	121 ⅞			81		82 ½	82 ⅞	84		88 ⅛	96 ⅛	94	94	39 o	o 5 o	25 ¾	N. W. bW.	fro
16	122 ¾			81 ⅞			82 ⅞	84		88 ⅛	96 ⅛	94	94	39 o	o 5 o	25 ¾	N. N. E.	mif
17		148 ½			82 ½		82	84			96	93 ⅞	94	39 o	o 6 o	25 ¾	N, E.	fin
18	Sunday																E.	rai
19	121 ½	148 ¼		81 ⅞	82 ½		82 ⅛	84			96	94	94	38 o	o 5 o	25 ⅜	E.	tai
20	122	147 ¾		82	82 ½	82 ½	82 ⅞	84		88 ⅛	96	94	94	39 o	o 5 o	25 ⅜	S. W.	rai
21	121	147 ½		82	82 ½		82 ⅞	84		88 ⅛	96	94	94 ⅛	39 o	o 5 o	25 ⅜	N. E.	mif
22	122 ⅛	148 ¼			82 ½	82 ½	82 ⅞	84 ⅛	86 ⅛	88 ⅓	96 ⅛	94	94 ⅛	39 o	o 4 o	25 ⅜	N. E.	mif
23	122 ½			82	82 ½	82 ½	82 ⅞	84 ¼		88 ⅜	96 ⅜	94 ⅛	94 ¼	39 o	o 4 o	25 ⅜	S.	fai
24				82	82 ½	82 ⅞	82 ⅞	84 ¼		88 ⅜	96 ⅜	94 ¼	94 ⅜	39 o	o 3 o	25 ⅜	S.	rai
25	Sunday																S.	rai
26	122 ½	149		82 ⅛	82 ⅞		83	84 ⅜		88 ¾	96 ⅝	94 ⅜	94 ⅛	39 o	o 3 o	25 ⅜	E. N. E.	cold
27	122 ½	150 ½		82 ⅛	83	82 ⅝	83	84 ½	86 ¼		96 ½	94 ¼	94 ¼	41 o	o 2 o	25 ⅜	N. E.	col

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookseller, and Correct State Lottery Office keeper,
facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Blanks and Prizes are bought and so

	Bark-Lane Exchange	Basingstoke	Reading	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London.
Prices of	Wheat 30s odd to 37s	57s. to 101 s.	91 to 112s load	71 os to 81 10s.	91 os od load	101. 15s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qu	4s 8d bushel	4s 6d bushel	Hay per load 50 to 6
	Barley 17s to 20s 6d	68ls. to 2380d	15s to 30s qr	25s to 26 6d qr	17s to 19 qr	18s to 22 qr	14s to 17	16s to 18 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 8d to 2s 4d	Straw from 36s. to 4
	Oats 12s to 18s od	18s to 30s od	20s od to 30 od	31s to 32s	17s od to 19	14s to 16 od	19s to 24	15s to 15 6d	1s 2d to 2s 4d	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Coals 38s. per chald.
	Pease 18s to 24s 2d	24s. to 30s.	28s to 32 od	27s to 28	24s to 26 od	18s to 30	24s to 40	24s to 30	1s 2d to 2s 4d	2s 4d to 2s 8d	Hops 2l. to 2l. 6s.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1764.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through your no leſs inſtructive than amuſing Magazine, to convey my ſincere thanks to Mr. Heartfree, for his friendly admonition to us miſtaken ſpinſters, in your laſt for October.*

It is now no longer a matter of ſurprize to me, that being on all hands allowed one of the prettieſt women about town, and of no inconſiderable family or fortune, I am, however, arrived at the age of twenty-ſix, without once being ſeriouſly ſollicited to a tolerable marriage.

Nothing is plainer to me at preſent, than that this ſlight is owing to the conduct in vogue; of which (I bluſh to own it) I have been an aſſiduous follower; and, conſequently, without once giving myſelf the trouble to provide the ingredients neceſſary to the compoſition of a good wife, mother, miſtreſs, friend, neighbour, &c. I was unreaſonable enough to expect, that meer outſide beauty ſhould compenſate for a long train of concomitant vanities, and procure me a permanent felicity in an unexceptionable huſband.

How wild was this conceit! whilſt I ſuffered myſelf to be tickled with the coarſe flattery of each coxcomb who hovered about me, what wonder if the man of worth kept aloof, as ſcorning to mix with ſuch a herd, in contending for a heart and head ſo trifling?

By what rapid ſteps have the generality of us forfeited all the dignity of our ſex! Till of late years, the reſpectful diffident lover addreſſed to the ſoul, as well as body, of his miſtreſs; of which in our times, there is ſcarce any trace remaining, except in a chaſte play, well-wrote novel, or ſonnet, exhibiting the then living manners. The pretty fellow of theſe days arrogates a right to be met half way. He ſets out with the confident, familiar freedom he would aſſume to a dairy maid: Prefaced with an oath, he tells a young lady of birth and beauty, that ſhe is a *charming girl*; chucks her under the chin; lolls indolently on her ſhoulder; claſps her waiſt; treats her with cherries at a fruiterer's, or a noſegay in the park; gives her tickets for the opera, or Carliſle houſe; makes a jolly party for her at Vauxhall, where

"If cold beef, and burn'd champaign don't win her,
He quits the chace; and ſwears the devil's in her."

With ſhame I reflect on my ſometimes partaking in theſe noiſy entertainments; but congratulate myſelf, however, in that I was not a dupe to them.

Since I have mentioned a ſonnet, as a proof of the polite manners which then obtained, give me leave to inſtance in one not very remote, the firſt ſtanza of which runs thus:

"When Delia on the plain appears,
Aw'd by a thouſand tender fears,
Fain I'd approach, but dare not move;
Tell me, my heart, if this be love, &c.

You ſee, ſir, that I am become a thorough convert to your correſpondent's hints; and I deſire to publiſh it for the benefit of my ſiſterhood. Delias are moſt certainly grown very ſcarce; for my own part, by endeavouring to merit a Sir Charles Grandiſon, I do not deſpair to render myſelf a ſuitable mate for a man who may at leaſt emulate his character. Should I fail of ſuch an one, I determine, hence forward, at all events, to carry my virtue and vir-

* See p. 531.

nity along with me to the grave, rather than match with a buck, blood, or fribble. I am, ſir,

Mr. Heartfree's, and
Your humble ſervant,
A. B.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, H—, Nov. 20, 1764.

BY giving the following a place in your next, you will greatly oblige,

Sir, Your, &c.
J. C.

IN reading a monthly publication for October laſt, among other things, I met with what is there entitled, "Memoirs of his grace the late duke of D———." Some parts of it may be true for me; but one paſſage I hope you will take the trouble to inſert the following remarks upon. The paſſage runs thus:

"When James, meaning James II. had well nigh deſtroyed the conſtitution of England, in order to eſtabliſh his own doctrine of popery, ſlavery, and paſſive obedience, his lordſhip invited over the prince of Orange to reſcue theſe kingdoms from his arbitrary deſigns, and was the firſt who had virtue and courage enough publickly to avow it, while James was yet upon the throne. This gave life to the public cauſe, and his great example was its chief ſupport. He raiſed all Derbyſhire, &c. cheriſhed the princeſs Anne, when ſhe ſtood moſt in need of a friend, and was the fountain of his country's deliverance."

Now, ſir, where the writer has met with all this I really cannot tell, as he has not quoted his author. Smollet, Rider, Rapin, Burnet, &c. only mention him amongſt thoſe, with whom the noblemen and gentlemen that went to Holland correſponded; but not as a particular perſon in that memorable event, or remarkably active therein; nay, Burnet's words are theſe. "The earl of D——— was ſpoke to, and he went into it." That the Cavendiſh family have been attached to the intereſt of their country, no honeſt man will deny; but as to aſcribing the life, and cauſe, and ſupport of the revolution, to that family alone, it is a mere partial cram: Let this memorialiſt look over the hiſtory of his country again, if he is an Engliſhman, and there ſee how active Herbert, Ruſſel, Sidney, Dunblaine, the biſhop of London, the duke of Norfolk, the marquis of Halifax, the earls of Dorſet, Nottingham, and Danby, the lords Lovelace, Delamere, Paulet and Eland were, and how many gentlemen of intereſt and fortune united in an application to the prince of Orange, intreating his aſſiſtance for the recovery of their liberties; but to impute the example, or influence, of the earl of D———, as the great and chief procuring cauſe of this, ſhews either plain partiality, or that this memorialiſt wrote to pleaſe a m-n-y. He ſays, he, viz. the e—l, had the courage to avow his diſapprobation of James's government, but takes care not to inſtance one particular action of that diſapprobation, only "he raiſed all Derbyſhire, &c." a mighty riſe! but avoids mentioning any thing of the Derbyſhironians riſing in rebellion againſt Edward the ſixth, when defeated by Lord Ruſſel, a time equally important, and the cauſe the ſame.

N. B. Theſe were not Scotch rebels.

But do you think he raiſed the half? if he raiſed the third, theſe were more than were of any uſe; and theſe he did not attempt to raiſe, till he heard moſt of the army had declared in favour of the prince of Orange, and particularly Lord Churchill (afterwards duke of Marlborough) whoſe example had by far more influence than that of the earl of D———. He further ſays, "he cheriſhed the princeſs Anne." How this could be, when he, viz. the earl, was in Derbyſhire, and the princeſs retired to Oxford, he has not informed us; nor does it appear that the earl was at any of the meetings among the nobility, at or near London, till the fray was moſtly over. The laſt paragraph I ſhall take any notice of, is that, where he adds, "He was the fountain of his country's deliverance," and having ſhewn the impropriety of what he ſaid above, it in a great meaſure invalidates that. But the truth of the matter is, when a perſon has done a popular action, gained applauſe, as the late D. of D——— did, by his adhering to Mr. P—t, he would have been extolled by

ſome

ſome, if he had died in France with Mr. Wilkes, as much avoiding the laws of his king and country, provided he had cried out with his laſt breath, Liberty! liberty! though licentiouſneſs were the principle.

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the late* WAR, *continued from p.* 515.

THIS leads me to give an account of what paſſed between our court and the court of Spain, after what I have already related: We were ſo far from following the example of the court of Spain, that not the leaſt obſtruction was made to the departure of the count de Fuentes, their ambaſſador at our court, and accordingly he and his whole family ſet out for Dover on the 1ſt of January. In conſequence of this his majeſty in council, next day, ſigned a declaration of war againſt Spain, and ordered it to be proclaimed on the Monday following: which declaration the reader may ſee in Lond. Mag. 1761, p. 692. At the ſame time his majeſty gave orders, that a commiſſion ſhould be forthwith paſſed under the great ſeal, to authorize and impower the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty to iſſue forth and grant letters of marque, and commiſſions to privateers, for taking and ſeizing the ſhips, veſſels, and goods of the king, or ſubjects of Spain. And on the 19th, the parliament having reaſſembled after their adjournment at Chriſtmas, his majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and in a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne to the two houſes, acquainted them of his having declared war againſt Spain, which ſpeech the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 35.

To this ſpeech both houſes returned moſt dutiful and loyal addreſſes, in which they aſſured him of their utmoſt ſupport and aſſiſtance in a vigorous proſecution of ſo juſt and neceſſary a war; and to each his majeſty made a moſt gracious anſwer.

On the other hand, though the court of Spain did not for ſome time declare war in a public and ſolemn manner, yet it is plain they had reſolved upon it, even before the 10th of December, 1761, the day on which Mr. Wall delivered the haughty anſwer of that court to our ambaſſador's juſt aud reaſonable demand; for on the 5th of that month, two of their men of war and a frigate, and four tranſport ſhips, with two battalions of troops, and large quantity of cannon, powder and ball, and other warlike ſtores, ſailed from Ferrol for the Weſt Indies; and the moment Mr. Wall delivered that anſwer, his catholic majeſty iſſued his orders for ſtopping and detaining all the Britiſh ſhips that ſhould be found in any of his harbours, under pretence of his ſuppoſing that all the Spaniſh ſhips then in the Britiſh harbour would be ſtopped and detained by us, though it was well known in Spain, that ſuch a treacherous violation of the laws of hoſpitality, as well as of all treaties of commerce, had never been practiſed in England.

At the ſame time they diſpatched an advice boat to Vera-Cruz to give notice of the rupture with Great Britain to their people in America; and they ſent a Genoeſe tartan (being the ſhip of a neutral power, and conſequently not liable to be intercepted by any of our ſhips of war) to cruiſe off the weſtern iſlands, to give the ſame notice to ſuch of their ſhips as might be then upon their voyage homewards from America. But of all the meaſures reſolved on by the court of Spain upon this occaſion, the moſt important was that relating to Portugal: The re-uniting of Portugal to their crown is a meaſure which the court of Spain have always had in their view ever ſince the ſeparation of that kingdom: whilſt they were in poſſeſſion of any part of the Netherlands it was the intereſt of England as well as France to prevent the ſucceſs of this meaſure; but as they are now diſpoſſeſſed of every part of the Netherlands, their ſucceſs in this meaſure might probably in a few years turn to the advantage of England, as the power of the Spaniſh monarchy would then be more upon a par with that of the French monarchy, the conſequence of which would ſoon be, notwithſtanding their preſent family compact, a revival of the antient jealouſy between theſe two rival nation, which would not only throw the whole trade

trade of Spain as well as Portugal into our hands, but alſo would ſecure to us the alliance of a nation that could contribute its ſhare towards any German or northern alliance.

As the court of Spain were now to engage themſelves in a war merely for the ſake of aſſiſting France, they knew that France could not oppoſe this their favourite meaſure: They were, probably made believe, that France would effectually aſſiſt them; and as we could not prevent their conqueſt by our fleet alone, they imagined either that this nation would not be ſincere in aſſiſting Portugal, or that by our being ſo deeply engaged in the German war we could not be able to give Portugal an immediate and effectual aſſiſtance by our troops: It muſt indeed be allowed that this laſt would probably have been the caſe, if the empreſs of Ruſſia had not died ſo opportunely for us, as well as for our ally the king of Pruſſia; conſequently the court of Spain might have ſucceeded in this, which has long been and really ought to be their favourite view, if France had acted ſincerely. But that the court of France would in this reſpect have acted ſincerely, is very much to be queſtioned; with regard to Spain they were in the ſame caſe with that in which they had been ever ſince the beginning of the war, with regard to the houſe of Auſtria. They were obliged to promiſe, and even to ſeem to aſſiſt each of them in their favourite view, whilſt at the ſame time they were reſolved not to give either of them effectual aſſiſtance: The favourite view of the houſe of Auſtria was to reduce almoſt entirely the power of the houſe of Brandenburg; and the favourite view of Spain was to conquer, and annex to its own, the dominions of Portugal: Both theſe views were ſo contrary to the true intereſt of France, that the French miniſters would, if poſſible, have taken meaſures to prevent the full accompliſhment of either, even though the empreſs of Ruſſia had lived to ſee an end of the war.

To prevent this, however, was to be an after game, for which they truſted to their own addreſs; and in the mean time they encouraged Spain to break with Portugal, which they did in ſuch a bungling manner as to engage the honour, if it had not been the intereſt of this nation to protect that kingdom to the utmoſt of our power: For preſently after they had reſolved upon a rupture with us, they ſent to acquaint the king of Portugal thereof and deſired, or rather demanded, that his moſt faithful majeſty would join them in a war againſt England, aſſuring him at the ſame time that they would ſend garriſons of their own troops into all his majeſty's port towns, to guard them againſt any inſults from the Engliſh. But this, it ſeems, had been foreſeen by our miniſters, and proper meaſures taken to encourage the king of Portugal to ſupport the dignity and independency of his crown; for on the 8th of December, Mr. Hay the Britiſh miniſter at the court of Portugal, received diſpatches by the Portland man of war, which had arrived in fourteen days from Portſmouth, whereupon he went directly and had a conference with the prime miniſter of Portugal, the conſeqence of which was, that orders were iſſued, on the 11th, by his Portugueſe majeſty for augmenting every company of all the regiments in his ſervice with ſixteen men; and ſuch care had been taken by our miniſters that theſe diſpatches ſhould arrive in time, that a copy of them was ſent by another ſhip, which arrived at Liſbon the day after theſe orders were iſſued.

We may therefore ſuppoſe, that theſe diſpatches contained orders to Mr. Hay to communicate to the court of Portugal the then ſtate of affairs between Spain and us, to ſound their reſolutions, in caſe they ſhould be invited or threatened by France and Spain to join them in a war againſt us, and to aſſure his Portugueſe majeſty of our utmoſt aſſiſtance, in troops as well as ſhips of war, if his dominions ſhould be invaded by either of theſe powers, on account of his refuſing to join with them, or to agree to any meaſure inconſiſtent with the neutrality he had hitherto obſerved. Accordingly his Portugueſe majeſty reſolved to reject any ſuch propoſals they might make to him, but very prudently continued a ſort of negotiation with the French and Spaniſh miniſters reſiding at his court, until the 16th of March, when theſe two miniſters delivered him a moſt inſolent memorial, to which he returned a much ſofter anſwer than it

deſerved, and this encouraged them to preſent a ſecond memorial by way of reply, to which his majeſty gave ſuch an anſwer as put an end to all further negotiation. Both theſe memorials and anſwers the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 250, 252.

This laſt anſwer, I ſay, put an end to the negotiation, but as falſhood or injuſtice always ſeeks to conceal itſelf under a multiplicity of words, theſe two miniſters preſented a third memorial on the 23d of April, concluding with a demand of the neceſſary paſsports for their return to their reſpective courts, to which his Portugueſe majeſty returned an anſwer on the 25th, and concluded with telling them, that he had ordered their being furniſhed with the uſual paſsports, which they might call for when they pleaſed. This memorial and anſwer the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 325—327; and in conſequence thereof both theſe miniſters called for their paſsports the next day, and both ſet out on the 27th for Madrid without taking leave; whereupon his majeſty ſent orders to his miniſters at Madrid and Verſailles to leave thoſe courts in the ſame manner; which was preſently followed by hoſtilities on the part of Spain, whereupon his Portugueſe majeſty declared war in May againſt France and Spain, and this produced, in June, declarations of war from both theſe powers againſt Portugal, all which declarations the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 381, and 392.

This reſolution and firmneſs of the king and court of Portugal, was, we may preſume, very much owing to the influence and addreſs of the Lord Tyrawly, who had formerly been the Britiſh miniſter at that court, and who had during his reſidence there, acquired the eſteem and confidence of the king of Portugal and his whole court. For this reaſon it was moſt prudently reſolved by our court to ſend him thither as ſoon as a breach between us and Spain was become unavoidable: but his lordſhip had too bad an opinion of their military to have any concern with the command of their army, therefore after having accompliſhed what he was ſent for, he returned, and arrived at London on the 4th of Auguſt; and his lordſhip's opinion was ſoon juſtified by the event; for the fortifications of the frontier towns in Portugal, as well as the diſcipline both of their regular troops and militia had been ſo long and ſo much neglected; that though the Spaniſh army, under the command of the marquis de Sarria, and reinforced by a body of French troops, by a fatality or treachery in their councils, made their firſt impreſſion upon that province of Portugal which is by nature the ſtrongeſt, yet they met with very little reſiſtance *.

When I ſay this, geographers will ſuppoſe I mean the province called Tralos Montes, i. e. *trans montes*, becauſe it is beyond the mountains which ſeparate it from the maritime provinces of Minho and Beira: In this province of Tralos Montes they made themſelves maſters of Miranda, Braganza †, Chaves, and in ſhort the whole of that province lying north of the river Douro, without the loſs of a man; but then they found all the paſſes in the mountains towards Minho ſo much obſtructed, and ſo well guarded by the militia, that they durſt not attempt to paſs them, therefore they returned towards Monte Corvo, where one of their detachments attempted, on the 25th of May, to paſs the Douro, but were repulſed by a body of the militia tho' moſtly armed with nothing but ſcythes, flails, and pitchforks.

This inſignificant check made them abandon all the places they had poſſeſſed themſelves of, in Tralos Montes, and having paſſed the Douro where it ſeparates the north part of that province from the province of Leon, they came at laſt, and about the middle of July laid ſiege, to Almeida, which ſurrendered on the 25th upon condition of the garriſon's marching out with the honours of war, and engaging not to ſerve againſt Spain for ſix months. By this time the Spaniards had reaſon to expect having ſome hotter work upon their hands; for ſo expeditious had the Britiſh court been in ſending aſſiſtance to Portugal, that two Britiſh regiments from Ireland, of 1100 men each had arrived at Liſbon, on the 6th of May, and they were gradually followed by ſo many other regiments that, by the beginning of July, they could by themſelves alone have formed a conſiderable little army. On the 3d of that month the count de la Lippe Buckeburgh, who was to have the chief

* *See Lond. Mag. 1763, p. 71. and 132*

† *See the map, Lond. Mag. 1761 p. 628.*

chief command of the Britiſh forces, arrived at Liſbon, and preſently after his arrival, the king of Portugal appointed him field marſhal of all his armies, and counſellor of ſtate: and his majeſty likewiſe promoted prince Charles of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who had arrived about the ſame time, to be a lieutenant general, and colonel of a regiment of horſe in his army. And beſide theſe neceſſary ſuccours in troops, though we had then a ſquadron in the Mediterranean, yet Admiral Hawke was ſent out, and actually ſailed on the 25th of June from St. Helen's for Liſbon, with another formidable ſquadron, of which ſee a liſt in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 394.

Whether the Spaniſh general was afraid of coming to an engagement with the Portugueſe army, now reinforced by ſuch a body of Britiſh troops, and commanded by ſuch an experienced general, is a queſtion I ſhall not take upon me to anſwer; but it is certain that, notwithſtanding his ſucceſs in the ſiege of Almeida, he attempted nothing after the reduction of that place. In the mean time the count de la Lippe reſolved to make the Spaniards feel ſome of the misfortunes of a war, which they had ſo wantonly begun; for which purpoſe he formed the ſcheme of an attack upon Valentia D'Alcantara, which was carried into execution ſolely by the Britiſh troops, for the Portugueſe deſigned to have accompanied them, took care not to come up in time. Of this brave exploit ſee two authentic accounts in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 512, and 547.

This affair alarmed the court of Madrid, and was perhaps the occaſion of the marquis de Sarria's being recalled, and the count D'Aranda's being ſent to command the Spaniſh army; who as ſoon as he arrived began to move in a more direct courſe towards Liſbon; for he marched his army to Caſtel Branco, but here he was obliged to ſtop for want of proviſions; and ſuch wants as theſe were perhaps the cauſe of Sarria's dilatory conduct; for a general is often blamed for misfortunes that ariſe from the negligence or miſconduct of miniſters, and as they are the favourites, he muſt not, in an abſolute monarchy, excuſe himſelf by accuſing them. In the beginning of October the Spaniſh army began to move from Caſtel Branco towards the Tagus, which brought on a ſmart action or two between detachments from the two armies, when the Britiſh troops again acquired great glory; of which ſee the authentic account in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 596—599.

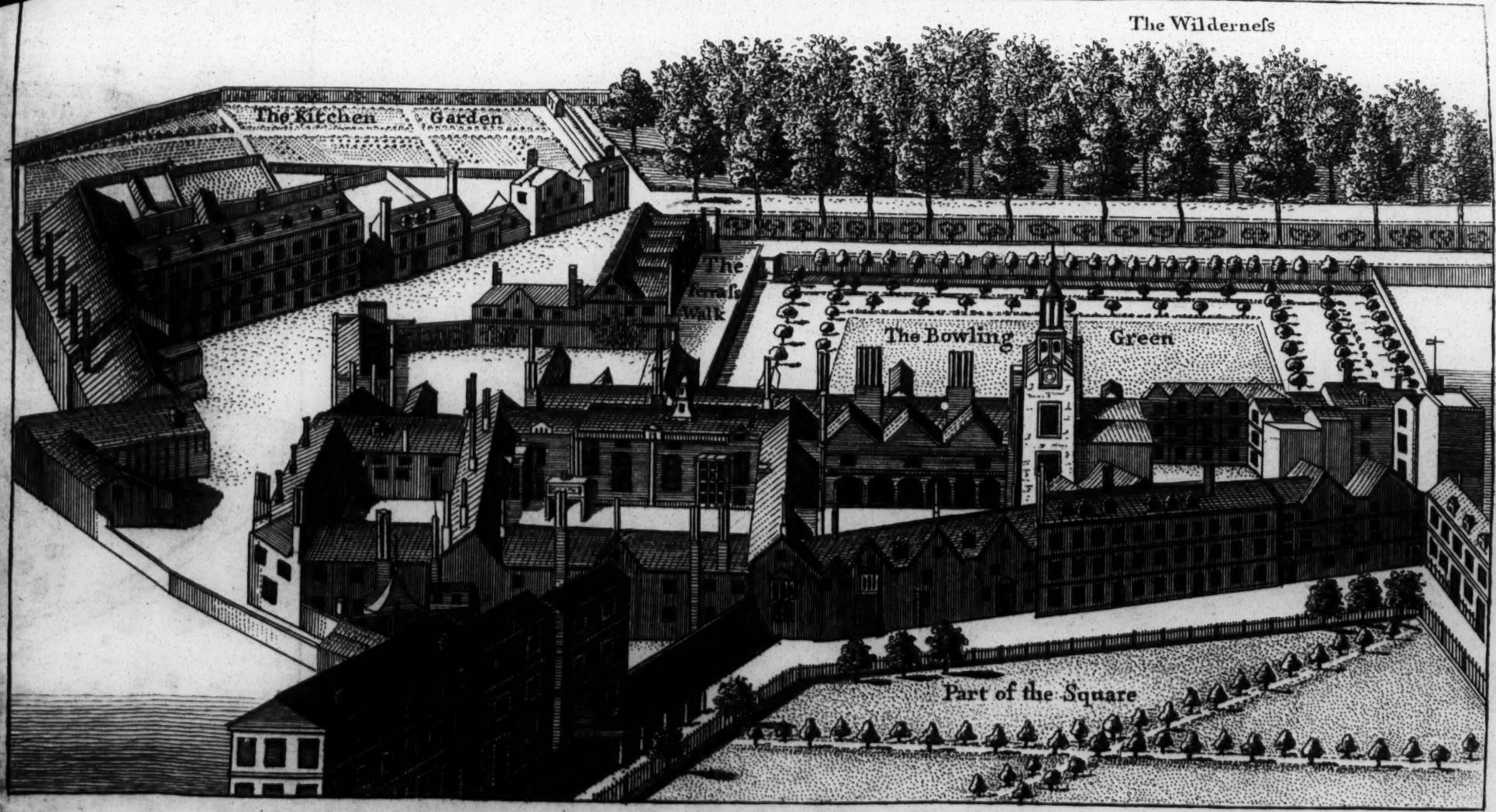
What deſign the Spaniſh general could have in attempting to paſs the Tagus it is not eaſy to gueſs; for as Liſbon lies upon the north ſide of that river, he muſt have repaſſed it to come at Liſbon, and the lower down he moved, his repaſſage would have become the more difficult: Nay, for near 40 miles above Liſbon it would have been impoſſible for him to repaſs it, as the river becomes a ſort of ſea, and was then well provided with Britiſh as well as Portugueſe ſhips and veſſels of war.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

A brief Account of the Charter-houſe, London.

THIS hoſpital was anciently a monaſtery of Carthuſians, which being diſſolved at the reformation, it was afterwards, in the reign of king James I. together with ſeveral eſtates thereto belonging, purchaſed by Thomas Sutton, Eſq; for that religious deſign it is now applied to. He gave for the purchaſe thereof 13000l. laid out thereon 7000l. and endowed it with an eſtate, from which it receives 6000l. *per annum*. By this prodigious bounty here are maintained eighty old perſons, gentlemen by deſcent, but impoveriſhed by misfortunes; and forty-four ſcholars, who all live in a collegiate manner, have their clothes, lodging, phyſick &c. and money for private expences allowed them. The ſcholars are provided for according to their capacities. Some are bound out apprentices, others are ſent to the univerſities, where they receive twenty pound each per ann. for eight years together. The king or queen, lord chancellor, and archbiſhop of Canterbury are always governors of this hoſpital, the reſt of whom are choſen from among the nobility and gentry. The officers of the houſe are a maſter, preacher, phyſician, regiſter, ſchool maſter, uſher, reader, organiſt, ſteward of the courts, manciple, receiver and auditors, &c. *See the annexed fine View thereof.*

The



THE CHARTER HOUSE

10
45
FEB

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, *being the third ſeſſion of the twelfth Parliament of* Great Britain, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 503.

IT was lucky for the nation that we were in profound tranquility laſt year, and like to continue ſo for ſome time, otherwiſe I doubt if our miniſters could have obtained ſuch a good bargain from the Bank; for in all their former tranſactions with the government, they ſeem to have haggled as much as an uſurer of any conſcience could do with a young heir to a great eſtate. Even in their laſt preceding tranſaction, though more generous on their part than any former, yet there was ſomething that looked very like haggling in their deſiring and inſiſting upon the 3l. *per cent.* intereſt for the money they were then to advance, until the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1743. But if the terms propoſed and inſiſted on upon every ſuch occaſion were a little hard, it was not ſo much owing to the directors themſelves, or to the great proprietors of that ſtock, as to thoſe who were proprietors for ſmall ſums, namely, from 500 to 4 or 5000 l. ſtock. Of ſuch proprietors we muſt ſuppoſe, that the majority of every general court of the Bank, as well as of the Eaſt-India and South-Sea companies always has been, and always will be compoſed, and as the directors can do no thing of any extraordinary nature, without the authority or approbation of a general court, they muſt, in all their tranſactions with the government, ſtipulate ſuch terms as they think the majority will approve of: Now, as it is, generally ſpeaking, harder to deal with men of ſmall fortunes, than with people in affluent circumſtances; therefore we may ſuppoſe, that the directors, in all their tranſactions with the government, were obliged to inſiſt upon harder terms, than either they or the great ſtock-holders would otherwiſe have been ſatisfied with.

This method of reaſoning was ſtrongly confirmed, by the behaviour of our three great companies in the year 1749. In that year it was reſolved by the houſe of Commons, to reduce the intereſt then payable upon moſt of the national debt, but with all due regard to public credit, that is to ſay, to pay off all ſuch of the public creditors, as ſhould refuſe to accept of the terms then propoſed, of which ſee a full account in Lond. Mag. 1750, p. 310. Theſe terms were at firſt rejected by the general courts of every one of our three great companies *, ſo that no member of any of them could ſubſcribe to the terms offered, with regard to any part of the public debt, he was intitled to in his corporate capacity, but as to the other ſort of our public debts, called annuities, every man poſſeſſed thereof was at full liberty to ſubſcribe, notwithſtanding his being a member of one of theſe companies; and ſo ready were the great and rich members to ſubſcribe their annuities, that above 40 millions of annuities, in the whole, were ſubſcribed on or before the 28th of February following †, being the laſt day appointed for that purpoſe; from whence we muſt ſuppoſe that in every one of our three great companies, the queſtion for agreeing to the terms offered by parliament, was carried in the negative, by thoſe who had little more than was juſt ſufficient to intitle them to a vote; for we cannot ſuppoſe, that many of thoſe who were ſo ready to ſubſcribe their annuities, could have been againſt the company's agreeing in their corporate capacity to ſubſcribe their capital ſtock, and we may probably ſuppoſe that the great proprietors of capital ſtock, were likewiſe great proprietors of annuities. But when the former ſaw that the parliament had not only reſolved, but would probably be enabled, to pay off the capital ſtock, every one of the three companies agreed to the terms propoſed, rather than to run the riſk of being paid off, and accordingly, before the 30th of May, being the new day which the parliament had indulged them with ‡, they conſented to ſubſcribe their reſpective

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1750, *p.* 42, 90, 92. † *See ditto, p,* 138. ‡ *See ditto, p.* 312.

ſpective capitals by which that glorious ſcheme was at laſt completely executed; but when ſuch another ſcheme can be carried into execution, is a queſtion not eaſily to be anſwered: It can never be ſo much as propoſed until our three *per cents* come to ſell above par; and this can never happen if we go on in the method we have been in for many years, of paying off very little in time of peace, and adding a great deal in time of war to our national debt.

As to this new act itſelf, the redemption clauſe in the ſaid act. 15, Geo. 2d chap 23d, is repealed, and it is enacted, that the ſaid governor and company, and their ſucceſſors for ever, ſhall continue one body corporate and politic, by the name aforeſaid, and ſhall for ever receive and enjoy the ſaid intire yearly fund of 1000001. together with perpetual ſucceſſion and privilege of excluſive banking, and all other abilities, powers, privileges, and advantages whatſoever, whereunto they were intitled by the acts or charters then in force, ſubject nevertheleſs, to ſuch reſtrictions and rules, and alſo to ſuch other agreements as in the ſaid acts and charters are preſcribed, and alſo to the power and condition of redemption herein after contained. Which was as follows:

Provided, that at any time, upon 12 months notice, after the 1ſt of Aug. 1786, and not before, and upon repayment of the ſaid ſum of 3,200,0001. without any deduction or abatement, and upon payment of all arrears of the ſaid 100,0001. *per ann.* and all the principal and intereſt which ſhall be owing upon all ſuch tallies, exchequer orders, exchequer bills, or parliamentary funds, which they ſhall have in their hands, or be intitled to, at the time of ſuch notice, (ſuch funds for redemption whereof other proviſion is made in and by the act 8 George I. chap. 21, by the act 1 George II. chap. 8, by the act, 2 George II, chap. 3, and by the act 19, George II, chap. 6, always and only excepted) then, and in ſuch caſe, and not till then, the ſaid yearly fund of 100,0001, ſhall ceaſe and determine.

And to prevent any doubt concerning the privilege of excluſive banking, it is enacted, that no other bank ſhall be erected or allowed by parliament, and that it ſhall not be lawful for any body politic or corporate, erected or to be erected, or to any other perſons united, or to be united, in covenants or partnerſhip, exceeding the number of ſix perſons in England, to borrow, owe, or take up money on their bills or notes payable at demand, or at any leſs time than ſix months from the borrowing thereof, during the continuance of ſuch ſaid privilege to the Bank, who are hereby declared to be and remain, a corporation, (with the privilege of excluſive banking as before recited) ſubject to redemption on the terms and conditions before mentioned.

Theſe clauſes I have given a pretty full abſtract of, becauſe it ſeems to be doubtful, whether there be any thing more thereby meant, than the redemption of their annuity of 1000001. by paying off the principal &c. upon a year's notice after the 1ſt of Auguſt 1786, and if this be the caſe, if they are after the redemption of that annuity to continue for ever a corporation, with the privilege of excluſive banking, it muſt be allowed, that they have paid an ample conſideration for the 22 years continuance of that annuity, as the natural intereſt of money is certainly now above 3l. *per cent.* by their charter the corporation of the Bank is eſtabliſhed for ever * and conſequently cannot ceaſe without a forfeiture, or expreſs words in a royal revocation, or an act of parliament: By moſt of the acts before mentioned to be excepted, it is expreſſly enacted, that the company of the Bank, and their ſucceſſors ſhall continue a corporation, and enjoy all the privileges &c. belonging thereto, until the complete redemption of the annuity thereby granted them; therefore if the clauſe of redemption, in this new act, was meant to put an end both to their corporation and excluſive privilege, it would be inconſiſtent with theſe acts, as well as with the royal charter. And laſtly the expreſs words of the clauſe firſt above recited, by which the corporation and excluſive privilege of the Bank are continued for ever, cannot, I ſhould think, be repealed, without ſome words equally expreſs in the redemption clauſe, or ſome particular clauſe for that purpoſe; eſpecially as this was actually done in the ſaid act, 7 Anne, chap. 7; for it was thereby

* *See act 15 Geo. II, chap. 23. clauſe penult.*

by enacted, that upon redemption, as therein provided, not only the fund of 1000001. ſhould ceaſe, but alſo that the Bank and Corporation ſhould ceaſe.

As this doubt occured to me, I thought it neceſſary to mention it, becauſe if well founded the ſooner it is cleared up, the better; and I ſhall add that to this new act a new and a very neceſſary clauſe was added, for making it felony, without benefit of clergy, to forge or counterfeit any letter of attorney, or other inſtrument, to transfer, ſell, or convey any ſhare in any transferrable ſtock or annuities.

The next money bill brought in, was that for granting certain duties the Britiſh plantations in America, &c. in order to prepare for the bringing in of ſome ſuch bill, ſeveral accounts were on the firſt of March ordered to be preſented to the houſe, and next day it was reſolved, to addreſs his majeſty to give directions to lay before the houſe, copies or extracts, of all letters and advices which had been received from his majeſty's governors, and any other public officers, with regard to the proper method for ſecuring and improving the revenues, and preventing contraband trade in America, and with regard to the ſtationing veſſels or ſhips of war for that purpoſe. Theſe accounts and advices were accordingly laid before the houſe, and afterwards referred to the committee of ways and means; and, on the 7th, an inſtruction was, *nem. con.* ordered to the ſaid committee, that they do conſider of proper methods for raiſing a revenue in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, towards defraying the neceſſary charges of defending, protecting and ſecuring the ſame.

In purſuance of this inſtruction, when the houſe, on the 9th, reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, ſeveral reſolutions to this purpoſe were agreed to, which were next day reported and moſt of them agreed to by the houſe, beforementioned *; and then it was ordered, that a bill, or bills, be brought in purſuant to all the reſolutions, then agreed to; and that Mr. Whately, Mr. Chancellor of the exchequer, the Lord North, Sir John Turner, Mr. Hunter, Mr. James Harris, Mr. attorney general, Mr. ſollicitor general, Mr. Jenkinſon, and the Lord Barrington, do prepare, and bring in the ſame; preſently after which an inſtruction was ordered to the committee of ways and means, that they do conſider of the 8th article annexed to the book of Rates, and the ſeveral laws relating to the allowance made for leakage upon wines imported into this kingdom.

On the 12th an inſtruction was ordered to the gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in the aforeſaid bill, or bills, that they do make proviſion in the ſaid bill, or in one of the ſaid bills, for more effectually preventing the clandeſtine exportation, importation, and conveyance of goods, to and from the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, and for improveing and ſecuring the trade between Great Britain and the ſaid colonies and plantations. And the houſe having the ſame day reſolved itſelf again into the committee of ways and means, ſeveral reſolutions were agreed to, moſt of them being ſuch as had been recommitted, upon the former report, and being now properly altered, they were, with the reſt, agreed to next day by the houſe, as before mentioned †; whereupon an inſtruction was ordered to the gentlemen appointed to prepare, and bring in a bill, or bills, purſuant to the reſolutious agreed to on the 10th, they do make proviſion in the ſaid, bill, or in one of the ſaid bills, purſuant to the four firſt reſolutions now agreed to; and then it was ordered, that a bill be brought in purſuant to the laſt of the ſaid reſolutions, and that Mr. Dyſon and Mr. Hunter do prepare and bring in the ſame; after which an inſtruction was, on the ſame day, ordered to the gentlemen appointed to bring in a bill, or bills, purſuant to the reſolutions agreed to on the 10th, that they do make proviſion in the ſaid bill, or in one of the ſaid bills, for preventing the importation of ſugar into Ireland, except ſhipped and loaded in Great Britain.

On the 14th Mr. Jenkinſon preſented to the houſe (according to moſt of theſe orders) a bill for granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America; for continuing, amending, and making perpetual the

* *See before, p.* 446.

† *See before p.* 447.

act, 6 Geo. 2. chap. 13, for applying the produce of ſuch duties, and of the duties to ariſe by virtue of the ſaid act, towards defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the ſaid colonies and plantations; for explaining an act made in the 25th Char. 2. chap. 7; and for altering and diſallowing ſeveral drawbacks on exports from this kingdom, and more effectually preventing the clandeſtine conveyance of goods to and from the ſaid colonies and plantations, and improving and ſecuring the trade between the ſame and Great Britain. This comprehenſive bill being received and read a firſt time, was ordered to be read a ſecond time on the 16th, which it accordingly was, and was committed to a committee of the whole houſe, for the 22d. In the mean time a number of gentlemen were, on the 20th, ordered to attend the ſaid committee, on that day, and after reading the order of that day for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into the ſaid committee, a great number of accounts were referred to the ſame, after which the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee on the bill, made a progreſs and reſolved to go again into a committee on the bill, the next morning, when a number of other gentlemen were ordered to attend. Next morning ſeveral new accounts were preſented to the houſe, and referred to the committee, and the houſe having reſolved itſelf into the ſame, after ſome time ſpent therein, Mr. Speaker reſumed the chair, and Mr. Whately reported from the committee, that they had gone through the bill, and made ſeveral amendments thereunto, which they had directed him to report, when the houſe would pleaſe to receive the ſame; whereupon the report was ordered to be received on the 26th.

On that day a petition from ſeveral perſons of Saliſbury in Wiltſhire, againſt the diſallowing of the drawbacks on calicoes and foreign linnens, was offered to be preſented to the houſe, and a motion made for bringing it up; but upon the queſtion's being put, it paſſed in the negative, *nemine contradicente*, ſoon after which Mr. Whately made his report, when the amendments made by the committee, with amendments to ſome of them, were agreed to by the houſe, and ſeveral amendments were made by the houſe; and then the bill with the amendments was ordered to be ingroſſed. On the 30th the bill was read a third time, when a clauſe was added by way of ryder, and ſeveral amendments were made by the houſe to the bill; after which it was reſolved that the bill do paſs, and Mr. Chancellor of the exchequer was ordered to carry the bill to the lords, and deſire their concurrence, which their lordſhips were pleaſed to grant, without any amendment; and on the 5th of April the bill received the royal aſſent.

As to the act itſelf, the reader may collect the ſubſtance of it from the reſolutions and inſtructions upon which it was founded; but I muſt take notice, that the project mentioned in the 14th reſolution of March the 10th, was not carried into execution. Perhaps it was not thought proper to proceed ſo far at this time, whatever may be thought proper hereafter; for I am apt to believe, this will not be the laſt tax that will be impoſed by the parliament of Great-Britain upon our fellow ſubjects in America, only I hope that the ſame regard will always be had to the labouring poor in that part of the world, that has been ſhewn by the bill now under conſideration; for it muſt be confeſſed, that no one of the taxes impoſed by this new law, can affect any neceſſary of life, or any material for manufacture. This is a maxim in politicks which ought never to have been departed from; but as we have for ſo many years thought it neceſſary to load and embarraſs our trade with taxes, I am afraid the ſame cauſe which made us think it neceſſary in time paſſed, will make us think it neceſſary in time to come, as often as a greater ſum is wanted for the current ſervice, than the clear public revenue can be expected to produce. This is a national misfortune; but to load thoſe things with taxes without which our induſtrious poor cannot ſubſiſt, would be national cruelty, and would certainly at laſt be attended with national ruin and depopulation; for if the neceſſaries of life, or even the comforts of life, uſually enjoyed by the vulgar,

gar, be by taxes rendered ſo dear as to make it apparent to every man of common reflection, that the utmoſt he and any young woman he may marry, can propoſe to earn by their labour, will ſcarcely be ſufficient to ſupport themſelves, he will never venture to marry, the conſequence of which will be, that labouring people will ſoon become ſcarce in this iſland, which by the nature of things muſt ſo raiſe the wages of working people in every ſort of manufacture, that none of them can be ſold at any foreign market, conſequently many of our manufactures muſt be given up, and the numbers of our people thereby greatly reduced.

Therefore whatever we may do with regard to any articles of luxury, it is hoped that care will be taken not to load with taxes any of thoſe articles of conſumption that are neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of the poor working people in America. But now we have begun to think of taxing our fellow ſubjects in that part of the world, I am ſurpriſed, no one thought of making ſome inquiry into the quitrents due to the crown, I believe, in moſt of our colonies and plantations, at leaſt in all thoſe that are not proprietary. If an account of thoſe quitrents, and of the uſes to which they have been applied, had been called for, and if it had appeared, that they had never yet been of any great benefit either to the crown or the publick, why might not they have been all aboliſhed, and a proper land tax eſtabliſhed in their room? Of all ſorts of taxes that ever were, or ever can be thought of, what we now call a land tax, that is to ſay, a tax upon the annual profits ariſing from eſtates real or perſonal is, when duly and properly aſſeſſed, the moſt natural, and the moſt eaſily levied: Even that tax, which we call tithes, is a ſort of land tax: It is the only tax that was ever eſtabliſhed by divine authority, and if ſtrictly levied would be a moſt heavy tax upon land eſtates; for it would amount to 6s. in the pound, as it is the tenth part of the produce, and it is uſually reckoned, that every farm ought to produce three times the amount of the rent, otherwiſe the farmer has a hard bargain. From hence, I ſuppoſe, our people in Virginia concluded, that all public taxes were due by divine authority, and therefore, in the old laws of Virginia, all perſons liable to pay the tax were called Tythables, though the tax they impoſed was rather a poll-tax than a land tax, but as they had little or no money among them, it was payable in tobacco, the ſtaple produce of their lands. A land tax can never affect any but thoſe that have ſome property, and conſequently it can never affect the poor who have no property in any thing but their labour. And as to the people of property it affects every one, if juſtly aſſeſſed, in a juſt proportion, according to the property they are poſſeſſed of. But above all, it is among a free people attended with this ſignal advantage, that it throws leſs corruptive power into the hands of miniſters of ſtate, than is thrown by any tax upon conſumption; for no ſuch tax can be effectually levied, without employing a number of officers, who muſt all be not only appointed by, but removable at the pleaſure of the miniſters of ſtate for the time being, and may be very oppreſſive, if connived at, upon any one who is liable to pay the tax.

I hope this neither is, nor ever was, the reaſon why no proper method has ever yet been eſtabliſhed in this kingdom, for making a full and juſt aſſeſſment towards raiſing the land tax though nothing is more eaſy than to contrive an effectual method for that purpoſe; nor is there any thing more certain than that in the preſent circumſtances of Europe, a very large public revenue muſt be annually raiſed by this nation, for our ſecurity at home, and for the protection of our trade and navigation abroad; and the leſs that is produced by the land tax, the more neceſſary it becomes to increaſe the corruptive power of miniſters of ſtate, by loading and harraſſing the people with taxes upon conſumption. But what is moſt ſurpriſing is, that in this free country the men of property, either real or perſonal, ſhould have been ſo blind to their own intereſt, as well as diſregardleſs of the conſtitution and liberties of their country, as to chuſe to have the neceſſary revenue raiſed by taxes upon conſumption rather than by taxes upon property. They may depend upon it, and many of them

begin

begin now to be ſenſible of it, that taxes, in whatever way raiſed, muſt all fall ultimately upon them: The only difference is, that the tax upon property, by us improperly called the land tax, is paid by them directly to the collectors of the public revenue, whereas, they pay near the double of every tax upon conſumption to the dealers in thoſe taxed commodities, which their luxury or neceſſity obliges them to conſume: Yet our men of property ſeem hitherto to have thought, that the land tax was the only tax impoſed upon them, becauſe it was the only tax they paid to the collectors of the public revenue: This was really like the ſtupid animal which, when purſued, runs its head into the firſt hole it meets with, and becauſe it ſees no body, it thinks no body ſees it, though the whole reſt of its body be openly expoſed view.

'Tis true, we have at preſent, in this kingdom, a melancholy reaſon for continuing our taxes upon conſumption, becauſe, if we had no ſuch taxes that great part of perſonal property now veſted in the public creditors, could not be made to contribute any thing towards the public revenue; and the more of theſe taxes that may be, if any of them ever ſhould be aboliſhed, the leſs will theſe public creditors contribute towards the ſupport of that government which ſupports them in luxury, or in indolence and idleneſs. But this reaſon did not ſubſiſt at the time of the reſtoration, which was the firſt time that any taxes, except the tonnage and poundage, were ever impoſed upon conſumption, by any regular ſort of government: Nor does this reaſon ſubſiſt in America, as few, if any, of our public creditors have taken up their reſidence in that country.

I therefore hope, that the people of property in America, will ſhew that they have ſo much reflection and good ſenſe, as to chuſe to have the taxes they are to pay, impoſed upon property rather than upon conſumption, unleſs it be a duty payable at importation, upon articles of mere luxury; and that duty ſo ſmall as not to occaſion a clandeſtine importation from their foreign neighbours, which, I fear, will be found to be the caſe with reſpect to ſome of the duties impoſed by this act; for if it ſhould, it may be the cauſe of our parliament's reſolving to have all the duties upon conſumption raiſed in that country by virtue of the laws of exciſe, which is the only method by which high duties upon conſumption can be effectually raiſed, in a country of eaſy acceſs; even as to home produce, if the duties impoſed upon it be very high, a foreign produce of the ſame kind will be clandeſtinely imported, and will be ſpread through the whole of the open country, and by degrees into the cities and market towns, unleſs they be ſurrounded with impaſſable motes, ramparts, or barricades, which is the caſe of moſt of the towns in Holland, Flanders and France, but is far from being the caſe of any of our plantain America.

But if it ſhould be reſolved to raiſe the public revenue in America by a tax upon property, it is certain that no land ought to be made ſubject to it, until a certain number of years after the land has been cleared, cultivated, and ſecurely poſſeſſed. And in proportioning this revenue, we ought to conſider that, as the people in America are divided into ſuch a number of little diſtinct colonies, they muſt always be at a great expence in maintaining their reſpective civil governments; and in providing for and guarding their extenſive land frontier; as I hope it is not propoſed to keep up ſuch a ſtanding army of regular troops in that country as will be ſufficient for this purpoſe. The militia of each colony muſt be intruſted chiefly with the guard of its own frontier, and no part of the militia can ever be called out, without the colony's being at ſome expence. We ought likewiſe to conſider, that the people of that country are ſtill kept under many reſtraints in their trade for the benefit of their mother country as ſuppoſed, though I doubt much if it be ſo; therefore it would be unjuſt to make them contribute to the general public expence equally, that is to ſay proportionably, with the people in this iſland.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

An Account of the Succeſs of the Bark of the Willow, in the Cure of Agues. In a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Edmund Stone, *to the Earl of* Macclesfield, *dated* April 25, 1763.

Read before the Royal Society, June 2, 1763.

"THERE is a bark of an Engliſh tree, which I have found by experience to be a powerful aſtringent and very efficacious in curing aguiſh and intermitting diſorders.

About ſix years ago, I accidentally taſted it, and was ſurpriſed at its extraordinary bitterneſs; which immediately raiſed in me a ſuſpicion of its having the properties of the Peruvian bark. As this tree delights in a moiſt or wet ſoil, where agues chiefly abound, the general maxim, that many natural maladies carry their cures along with them, or that their remedies lie not far from their cauſes, was ſo very appoſite to this particular caſe, that I could not help applying it, and that this might be the intention of providence here, I muſt own had ſome little weight with me.

The exceſſive plenty of this bark furniſhed me, in my ſpeculative diſquiſitions upon it, with an argument both for and againſt theſe imaginary qualities of it; for, on one hand, as intermittents are very common, it was reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that what what was deſigned for their cure, ſhould be as common and eaſy to be procured. But then, on the other hand, it ſeemed probable, that if there was any conſiderable virtue in this bark, it muſt have been diſcovered from its plenty. My curioſity prompted me to look into the diſpenſatories and books of botany and examine what they ſaid concerning it; but there it exiſted only by name. I could not find, that it hath, or ever had, any place in pharmacy, or any ſuch qualities, as I ſuſpected aſcribed to it by the botaniſts.

However, I determined to make ſome experiments with it; and for this purpoſe, I gathered that ſummer near a pound weight of it, which I dryed in a bag, upon the outſide of a baker's oven, for more than three months, at which time it was to be reduced to a powder, by pounding and ſifting after the manner that other barks are pulverized.

It was not long before I had an opportunity of making a trial of it; but being an entire ſtranger to its nature, I gave it in very ſmall quantities; I think it was about twenty grains of the powder at a doſe, and repeated it every four hours between the fits; but with great caution and the ſtricteſt attention to its effects: The fits were conſiderably abated, but did not entirely ceaſe. Not perceiving the leaſt ill conſequences, I grew bolder with it, and in a few days encreaſed the doſe to two ſcruples, and the ague was ſoon removed.

It was then given to ſeveral others with the ſame ſucceſs; but I found it better anſwered the intention, when a dram of it was taken every four hours, in the intervals of the paroxyſms.

I have continued to uſe it as a remedy for agues and intermitting diſorders, for five years ſucceſſively, and ſucceſſfully. It hath been given I believe to fifty perſons, and never failed in the cure, except in a few autumnal and quartan agues, with which the patients had been long and ſeverely afflicted; theſe it reduced in a great degree, but did not wholly take them off; the patient, at the uſual time for the return of his fit, felt ſome ſmattering of his diſtemper, which the inceſſant repetition of theſe powders could not conquer: It ſeemed as if their power could reach thus far and no farther, and I did ſuppoſe that it would not have long continued to reach ſo far, and that the diſtemper would have ſoon returned with its priſtine violence; but I did not ſtay to ſee the iſſue: I added one fifth part of the Peruvian bark to it, and with this ſmall auxiliary it totally routed its adverſary. It was found neceſſary likewiſe, in one or two obſtinate caſes, at other times of the year, to mix the ſame quantity of that bark with it; but theſe were caſes, where the patient went abroad imprudently, and caught cold, as a poſt-chaiſe boy did, who, being almoſt recovered from an inveterate tertian ague, would follow his buſineſs, by which means he not only neglected his powders, but, meeting with bad weather, renewed his diſtemper.

One fifth part was the largeſt and indeed the only proportion of the *quin-*

quina

uina made uſe of in this compoſition, and this only upon extraordinary occaſions: The patient was never prepared, either by vomiting, bleeding, purging, or any medicines of a ſimilar intention, for the reception of this bark, but he entered upon it abruptly and immediately, and it was always given in powders, with any common vehicle, as water, tea, ſmallbeer and ſuch like. This was done purely to aſcertain its effects and that I might be aſſured the changes wrought in the patient could not be attributed to any other thing: Though, had there been a due preparation, the moſt obſtinate intermittents would probably have yielded to this bark without any foreign aſſiſtance: And, by all I can judge, from five years experience of it upon a number of perſons, it appears to be a powerful abſorbent, aſtringent, and febrifuge and in intermitting caſes, of the ſame nature and kind with the Peruvian bark, and to have all its properties, though perhaps not always in the ſame degree. It ſeems likewiſe to have this additional quality, viz, to be a ſafe medicine; for I never could perceive the leaſt ill effect from it, though it has been always given without any preparation of the patient.

The tree, from which this bark is taken, is ſtiled by Ray, in his *Synopſis*, *ſalix*, *alba*, *vulgaris*, the common white willow. *Hæc omnium nobis cognitarum maxima eſt, et in ſatis craſſam et proceram arborem adoleſcit.*

It is called in theſe parts, by the common people the willow, and ſometimes the Dutch willow; but, if it be of a foreign extraction, it hath been ſo long naturalized to the climate, that it thrives as well in it as if it was in its original ſoil. It is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by the notable bitterneſs and the free running of its bark, which may be readily ſeparated from it all the ſummer months, whilſt the ſap is up. I took it from the ſhoots of three or four years growth, that ſprung from pollard trees, the diameters of which ſhoots, at their biggeſt end, were from one to four or five inches: It is poſſible, and indeed not improbable, that this cortex, taken from larger or older ſhoots, or from the trunk of the tree itſelf, may be ſtronger; but I have not had time nor opportunities to make the experiments, which ought to be made upon it The. bark, I had, was gathered in the northern parts of Oxfordſhire, which are chiefly of a dry and gravelly nature, affording few moiſt or moory places for this tree to grow in; and therefore, I ſuſpect that its bark is not ſo good here as in ſome other parts of the kingdom. Few vegetables are equal in every place; all have their peculiar ſoils, where they arrive to a greater perfection than in any other place: The beſt and ſtrongeſt muſtard-ſeed is gathered in the county of Durham; the fineſt ſaffron-flowers are produced in ſome particular ſpots of Eſſex and Cambridgeſhire; the beſt cyder-apples grow in Herefordſhire, Devonſhire and the adjacent counties; the roots of valerian are eſteemed moſt medicinal, which are dug up in Oxfordſhire and Glouceſterſhire: And therefore why may not the *cortex ſalignus*, or *cortex anglicanus*, have its favourite ſoil, where it may flouriſh moſt, and attain to its higheſt perfection? It is very probable that it hath; and perhaps it may be in the fens of Lincolnſhire, Cambridgeſhire, Eſſex, Kent, or ſome ſuch like ſituations; and though the bark, which grew in the county of Oxford, may ſeem in ſome particular caſes to be a little inferior to the *quinquina*, yet, in other places, it may equal, if not exceed it.

The powders made from this bark are at firſt of a light brown, tinged with a duſky yellow, and the longer they are kept, the more they incline to a *cinnamon* or *lateritious* colour, which I believe is the caſe with the Peruvian bark and powders.

I have no other motives for publiſhing this valuable ſpecific, than that it may have a fair and full trial in all its variety of circumſtances and ſituations, and that the world may reap the benefits accruing from it. For theſe purpoſes I have given this long and minute account of it, and which I would not have troubled your lordſhip with, was I not fully perſuaded of the wonderful efficacy of this *cortex ſalignus* in agues and intermitting caſes, and did I not think, that this perſuaſion was ſufficiently ſupported by the manifold experience, which I have had of it. I am,

Chipping-Norton, Oxfordſhire. my Lord, &c.
EDM. STONE.

Remarks

Remarks on Swallows on the Rhine: *In a Letter from Mr.* Achard, *to Mr.* Peter Collinſon, *dated* Sept. 7, 1762.

Read before the ſaid Society, April, 21, 1763.

SIR,

IN the latter end of March, I took my paſſage down the Rhine to Rotterdam: A little below Baſil the ſouth bank of the river was very high and ſteep, of a ſandy ſoil, ſixty or eighty feet above the water.

I was ſurprized at ſeeing near the top of the cliſt ſome boys tied with ropes, hanging down doing ſomething: The ſingularity of theſe adventrous boys, and the buſineſs they ſo daringly attempted, made us ſtop our navigation to inquire into the meaning of it. The watermen told us they were ſearching the holes in the cliſt for ſwallows or martins, which took refuge in them, and lodged there all the winter, until warm weather, and then they came abroad again.

The boys, being let down by their comrades to the holes, put in a long rammer with a ſcrew at the end, as is uſed to unload guns, and, twiſting it about, drew out the birds. For a triſle I procured ſome of them. When I firſt had them, they ſeemed ſtiff and lifeleſs. I put one in my boſom, between my ſkin and ſhirt, and laid another on a board, the ſun ſhining full and warm upon it. One or two of my companions did the like.

That in my boſom revived in about a quarter of an hour; feeling it move, I took it out to look at it, and ſaw it ſtretch itſelf on my hand; but perceiving it not ſufficiently come to itſelf, I put it in again: In about another quarter, feeling it flutter pretty briſkly, I took it out and admired it. Being now perfectly recovered, before I was aware, it took its flight; the covering of the boat prevented me from ſeeing where it went: The bird on the board, though expoſed to a full ſun, yet, I preſume, from a chillyneſs in the air, did not revive to be able to fly.

Remarks by Mr. Collinſon.

What I collect from this gentleman's relation is, that it was the practice of the boys, annually to take theſe birds, by their apparatus and ready method of doing it; and the frequency of it was no remarkable thing to the watermen. Next it confirmed my former ſentiments, that ſome of this ſwallow tribe go away, and ſome ſtay behind, in theſe dormitories, all the winter. If my friend had been particular as to the ſpecies, it would have ſettled that point.

Account of an Earthquake at Chittigong, *in a Letter to Major* Carnac*.

Read before the Society, Nov. 17, 1763.

Dear Sir,

THE reaſon principally of this addreſs is to give you a particular account of the ſhocks of a violent earthquake, which were felt here on the 2d inſtant, at 5 in the afternoon, laſting the ſpace of four minutes. The factory, a brick building, is totally ſpoiled, ſo as not to be ſafely habitable; for thereabouts, and in many other places, the earth opened, and the waters guſhed out prodigiouſly; and in the chaiſe-road, eſpecially towards the north quarter, there are great chaſms two feet wide and upwards, ſo ſtrange, that the morning after, riding that way, the horſe ſtarted and went round another away, not willing to go over them.

At the time of the firſt ſhake, great exploſions were heard like the noiſe of cannons, of which Mr. Plaiſted and others counted 15.

All the tanks overflowed their banks, fiſh were caſt up, and the river ruſhed upon the ſhore like the ſurf of the ſea. It was the moſt extraordinary event I was ever witneſs to: By the encloſed paper you will diſcern how many alarms we had, however nothing equal to the firſt, in which the whole force of the earthquake ſeems to be exerted. At preſent, the afternoon of the 4th of April, all our heads ſeem to be quiet and ſtill, and conſequently the earth at reſt; but really yeſterday, from the repeated tremors of the ground, every one appeared giddy and alarmed, fancying the earth to be in perpetual vibration, which however an experiment of a glaſs of water upon the floor by no means admitted of. I would not that ſuch a ſhock as the firſt ſhould happen at Calcutta for all I am worth, ſince, of neceſſity, the terraſſed houſes

* *See our laſt Vol. p.* 279.

muſt fall to ruin, and I pleaſe myſelf with the thoughts, that we have had the worſt of it.

Chittigong, April 4, 1762. I am, &c.

Copy of the Paper mentioned in the foregoing Letter.

Chittigong, April 2, 1762.

April at 2 H. M. 5 0 P. M. a ſevere ſhock of an earthquake laſted 4 minutes.
5 12 a ſecond laſted one m.
5 30 a third.
7 0 a fourth.
10 0 a fifth.
1 0 in the morning of the 3d, a ſixth.
2 0 a ſeventh.
3 0 an eighth.
5 0 a ninth.
10 25 a tenth.
10 30 an eleventh.

Between ſix and ſeven in the evening I felt a twelfth ſhock; alſo others upon Mariet's hill, at a diſtance from mount Pleaſant, which every one thought in continual motion.

Account of the earthquakes felt in the province of Iſlamabad, *from the 2d to the 19th of* April, 1762. *Communicated to Governor* Vanſittart, *of* Fort William, *in* Bengal, *by Mr.* Vereliſt.

Read before the Society, Nov. 17, 1763.

THE weather being very cloſe and warm for ſome days preceding, on the 2d of April, about five in the afternoon, we were alarmed by an earthquake; which beginning with a gentle emotion, increaſed to ſo violent a degree, for about two minutes, that the trees, hills and houſes ſhook ſo ſeverely, that it was with difficulty many could keep their feet, and ſome of the black people were thrown on the ground; whoſe fears operated ſo powerfully, that they died on the ſpot; others again were ſo greatly affected, that they have not recovered themſelves ſince.

On the plains, by the rivers, and near the ſea, it was chiefly felt with great ſeverity.

Our bungaloes proved very convenient on ſo melancholy an occaſion; for had we been in brick houſes, they muſt inevitably have been ſhattered or levelled with the ground; as there is not a brick wall or houſe but is either greatly damaged or fallen.

Our new room in the fort, though as ſtrong as bricks and chunam could make it, is ſhivered on all ſides from bottom to top; and the old building, equally cracked, is in great part tumbled down.

The ground opened in ſeveral places in the town, throwing up water of a very ſulphureous ſmell; and ſeveral ditches and tanks were filled up, which are now level dry land.

The emotions were ſo complicated, that we could not well determine their direction; being ſometimes from weſt to eaſt, and again from eaſt to weſt; and the tanks in ſome places overflowed north and ſouth.

In Purgunnah Deang, Burſea Gong, the ground in ſeveral places opened ten and twelve cubits wide; and in ſome parts ſo deep, that they could not fathom its bottom; the water immediately overflowing the whole town, which is ſunk about ſeven cubits.

Deep Gong, a village near the other, is alſo ſunk, and now lies ſeven cubits under water.

From Patter Gottah to Howlah, about 8 ceſs diſtance, the ground opened, and a great quantity of water was immediately thrown out, and in ſeveral places the ground entirely ſunk. At Bans Burreah, Akul Poor, near the ſea, the earth opened in ſeven places, like wells, throwing up the water ten cubits high: The great Cuteherry there, with brick walls, is cracked and ſhivered to pieces.

At Hulda Creek, near Sancharam Conguy's houſe, twelve don of ground is entirely ſunk.

In the Purgunnah Do Hazarree, Hurry Sing Bazarry's brick houſe was entirely thrown down: The hall of Seer Jumma Cawn's brick houſe alſo fell, and himſelf was greatly hurt by the bricks: Near which the ground opened 200 cubits, and immediately filled with water, which is now unfathomable.

In Howla Purgannah, Sam Roy Gaſſildar's houſe broke down, and his compound was filled with water of two cubits deep for two days.

In Berrum Cherra, the ground overflowed about two cubits deep.

The hall of Santaram Conguy's brick houſe fell down, and killed one of his relations.

Near Cutcha Gaut, Kurrolea hill opened,

opened, and a great part fell into the river.

Bazally Creek, and Do Hazarry Creek, are both ſtopped up.

At Gunderub Juwar, three don of ground is entirely ſunk.

Ali Chowdry's compound opened, and the water, that immediately flowed out, filled a deep ditch, that ſurrounded his houſe.

From Sawabill Purgunnah to Mooradabad, three Taluckdar's grounds are entirely ſunk, and four people killed.

At Bar Chara, near the ſea, five or ſix ceſs of ground immediately ſunk, and out of four or five hundred people, above two hundred were loſt, with all their cattle; and the greateſt part of the remaning inhabitants, who ran into the woods, have not yet been heard of.

Nulla Nundaram's brick houſe was broken down; and his ſon, who was then in it, was ſo much bruiſed, that he died in three days afterwards.

At Lafetee Silcope Chuckla the ground in ſome places opened, and threw up great quantities of ſalt water, and in others entirely ſunk: The channels of ſeveral creeks and little vallies between the hills were filled up with great quantities of ſand: In ſome parts the water ſtill continues twenty cubits deep, and in others unfathomable.

Silluk creek, and Iſlamuttee river are both ſtopped up; ſeveral boats laden with goods then coming down are not now able to get out of them: the country around there opened greatly in ſome places, and in others entirely ſunk; and a great many tanks filled with ſand.

Bur Coller hill opened about forty cubits wide.

Ceſs Lung Joom hill, one of the mug mountains, is entirely ſunk.

Chunggee hill opened between twenty and thirty cubits.

Puddoah creek, at that time without water, opened, and threw up two hills of ſand; and all the houſes in theſe parts were broke down.

Joom Chater Pedea hill, is ſunk ſo low, that its top is now on a level with the plains.

Rigertree hill, which was very large, opened thirty cubits wide.

Joom Palang hill opened twenty-five cubits.

By the accounts already come in, there are 120 * dons of ground loſt in different parts of the province; but theſe, I am afraid, will not be one eighth part of the whole damages, as we have further relations coming in every hour.

As we are informed, that there are two volcanoes opened, I am in great hopes theſe will prove a ſufficient vent to diſcharge all the remaining ſulphureous matter in the bowels of theſe countries, and put a ſtop to any further earthquakes here; at leaſt for many years to come.

A curious Fact in the Hiſtory of the Electorate of Hanover. *From* Modern Univerſal Hiſtory, *Vol. XLII.*

"ERNEST, Chriſtian, Auguſtus, Frederic, Magnus, George and John, the ſeven ſons of Erneſt the Confeſſor, being reſolved to keep up the ſplendor of their houſe, came to an agreement among themſelves not to divide their paternal inheritance; determining that only one ſhould marry, and that the elder brother ſhould have the ſole regency over the Luneburgh dominions, and be ſucceeded by the eldeſt that ſhould ſurvive him. They kept to this brotherly agreement with great exactneſs, which ſo new and uncommon thing reaching the ears of the grand ſeignior, Achmet I. he expreſſed great ſurprize, ſaying, "It was worth a man's while to undertake a journey on purpoſe to be an eye-witneſs of ſuch wonderful unanimity." The ſeven brothers, according to their agreement, having drawn lots to determine who ſhould marry, the happy lot fell upon George, the ſixth brother, who thereupon entered the married ſtate, and continued the family. By his marriage George ſecured the government to his poſterity; but he died before the regency fell to himſelf."

Account of the Emperor Julian *(called the* Apoſtate,*) in the early Part of his Life. From the new* General Hiſtory of the World, *Vol V.* (*See p.* 454.)

"THE emperor Julian was the ſon of Julius Conſtantius, brother to Conſtantine the Great, and of Baſili-

* *One ſye don of ground is* 1920 *cubits long, and* 1600 *cubits broad.*

na, a lady of an illuſtrious family, being the daughter of one Julian, who was præfect, and the ſiſter of another, who was count of the eaſt. They were both of the Anician family, one of the moſt illluſtrious in Rome. Julian, who was born in the year 331, was endowed by nature with an extraordinary capacity, learning with ſurpriſing quickneſs, and never forgeting what he had once known. He excelled in the Greek tongue, but was leſs perfect in the Latin. His eloquence was eaſy and flowing, accompanied with a graceful delivery; his temper mild and ſweet; his penetration quick; his preſence of mind always ready; and his courage undaunted, even in the greateſt dangers. He was brought up at Conſtantinople till the death of his uncle Conſtantine, when he and his brother Gallus were the only ones that eſcaped the general maſſacre of all his relations. At ſeven years old, he was put under the tuition of the eunuch Mardonius; who diſcharged his truſt with great care, inculcating in him the principles of virtue. The emperor afterward committed his education to Euſebius, biſhop of Nicomedia, a zealous favourer of the Arians. At the age of fourteen or fifteen, he and his brother Gallus were removed to a caſtle called Macella, near Cæſarea, in Cappadocia; where they were maintained like princes, and allowed the beſt of maſters to inſtruct them in all ſciences; but at the ſame time kept in a manner as priſoners, no one being allowed to viſit them. Above all, particular directions were given to their preceptors, to inſpire them with ſentiments of piety, and inſtruct them in the duties of the chriſtian religion. In this exile, if we may ſo call it, they continued ſix years; viz. till the year 351, when Gallus was created Cæſar; ſpending their time in reading, meditating, viſiting churches, and the tombs of the holy martyrs; and were even admitted to the office of reading the holy ſcriptures in public. Soon after Gallus's promotion, Julian was permitted to come to Conſtantinople, where he ſtudied oratory under a ſophiſt of no great eloquence, but choſen by Conſtantius for his preceptor, becauſe he uſed to inveigh bitterly againſt the idolatry of the pagans.

Julian's modeſty and obliging behaviour at Conſtantinople ſoon gained him the affections of the inhabitants of that city; which the jealous emperor was no ſooner informed of, than he ordered him to retire to Nicomedia. Here he became acquainted with one Maximus of Epheſus, a pagan philoſopher of great reputation, but much addicted to the ſtudy of magic; and giving ear to his inſinuations, he not only ſuffered himſelf to be inſtructed in the abominable myſteries of that pretended art, but conceived an averſion to the chriſtian religion, though he ſtill continued outwardly to practiſe it. Upon the ruin of his brother Gallus, he was arreſted by the emperor's order, and kept priſoner ſeven months, on a groundleſs ſuſpicion of his aſpiring to the ſovereignty: but his innocence being at laſt made known, by means of the empreſs Euſebia, he was ſet at liberty, and permitted to go into Greece, which he preferred to all other places, being deſirous, as he pretended, to perfect himſelf in the ſciences; but his true deſign was to confer with the magicians at Athens, with the moſt famous of whom he contracted a great intimacy. At the ſame time he became acquainted there with thoſe two great luminaries of the church, St. Gregory Nazianzen and St. Baſil; with the latter of whom he ſtudied the holy ſcriptures, carefully concealing, through fear of Conſtantius, though he told it to his confidents, his deſire of ſeeing paganiſm reſtored to its former luſtre."

The following account is given, in the ſame work, of the death of that emperor, when reduced to great ſtraits in his wars againſt the Perſians.

"Julian's troops, thereupon returned to their camp, where they were in a manner beſieged the next day by the enemy. Several ſkirmiſhes happened for ten days, in which the Perſians were conſtantly worſted, and on the eleventh, in an almoſt general engagement of both armies, they were routed with great ſlaughter. However, they rallied, and ſtill reſolved to oppoſe Julian, who, though maſter of the field, was reduced to the greateſt ſtreights for want of proviſions,

viſions, the Perſians having deſtroyed every thing that they could not uſe themſelves. At length, neceſſity forcing him to move, he began his march in the beſt order he could, but was attacked on all ſides by the enemy, who after diſcharging their ſhowers of arrows, which never failed to do great execution, retired immediately, without giving him time to come up with them. In one of theſe ſudden onſets, Julian haſtening without his armour to repulſe the enemy, was mortally wounded by a dart, which pierced through his arm and ſide. He was carried to his tent, where, as ſoon as the firſt anguiſh of his wound was a little abated, he called for his arms and horſe, and, if his ſtrength had permitted it, would have returned to the battle, to animate his men, who made dreadful havock of the enemy, till night put an end to the ſlaughter. Fifty Perſian lords of great diſtinction were killed, and an incredible number of other officers and common ſoldiers. The loſs of the Romans was alſo great, eſpecially in the right wing, where the emperor commanded.

The fight was not yet ended, when Julian, finding his end approach, addreſſed thoſe about him in the following terms: "I am now, my fellow ſoldiers, called upon to pay the laſt debt of nature, which I do with a willing and chearful mind; being taught by philoſophy, that the ſtate of the ſoul is infinitely more happy than that of the body. Upon this conſideration, I embrace death as the greateſt bleſſing; it exempts me from the many dangers to which my virtue and reputation were daily expoſed. I have lived, firſt in a private, and afterwards in an exalted ſtation, and ſo behaved in both, as not to be conſcious to myſelf of any action that gives me now the leaſt remorſe. I have ſtudied to govern with moderation, and, being well appriſed, that the end of all government is the happineſs of the people, I have, both in peace and war, endeavoured, as far as in me lay, to acquit myſelf of that duty. I have great reaſon to thank Divine Providence for not having ſuffered me to fall by the hands of conſpirators; to languiſh under a long and troubleſome diſeaſe; or to die like a criminal, as many innocent and deſerving perſons have done. I ſubmit with joy to the eternal and immutable decrees of the Gods, tho' in the bloom of my age; being ſenſible, that he who is fond of life when he ought to die, is as great a coward as he who deſires to die when he ought to live. As for my ſucceſſor, I decline naming any, leſt, through ignorance, I ſhould paſs by a worthy perſon, or, by naming one equal to ſo great a truſt, expoſe him to thoſe dangers which would inevitably attend his promotion, if he were not univerſally approved of. I therefore leave the choice to the commonwealth, and, like a dutiful ſon, wiſh her a worthy governor to ſucceed me." He then diſpoſed of his private eſtate, which he divided amongſt his relations and friends, and after ſome diſcourſe with the philoſophers Maximus and Priſcus, concerning the ſublime nature of the ſoul, he called for a glaſs of cold water, drank it, and expired about midnight, on the 26th of June, in the thirty-ſecond year of his age, about three years after he had aſſumed the title of Auguſtus, and ſeven years and a half from the time of his being created Cæſar."

"Few characters have ever been more differently repreſented, than that of this emperor. Both Chriſtians and Pagans agree, that he was endowed with many excellent qualities; that he was valiant, generous, eſpecially to the diſtreſſed, benevolent to all, temperate, patient of labour, a great lover of learned men, being himſelf both learned and eloquent, an enemy to all vain oſtentation, and very tender of his ſubjects. But with theſe virtues he had his faults; for even his admirers allow him to have been ſuperſtitious to the higheſt degree, fickle in his temper, exceſſively ambitious of popular applauſe, extremely talkative, often inconſiderate, and, in many things, guided more by his own humour, than the advice of his ableſt counſellors. Upon the whole we cannot but think, that he neither deſerved the bitter reproaches with which he has been traduced as the worſt of princes, by the Chriſtians; nor the mighty encomiums beſtowed upon him, as the beſt of princes, by the Pagans.

Theſe laſt, however, own, that his conduct towards the Chriſtians, whom he endeavoured to ſtigmatize with the name of Galileans, debarring them from all honours and employments, and forbidding them either to teach or learn the ſciences, was repugnant to the laws of humanity. It was out of ſpite to them, that, ſuppoſing Chriſtianity to be founded on the ruins of Judaiſm, and thinking that if he could once reſtore the ceremonies and ſacrifices of this laſt religion, he ſhould raiſe a great argument againſt the truth and progreſs of the former, he attempted to rebuild the temple of Jeruſalem, in which he is ſaid to have been miraculouſly defeated by balls of fire iſſuing out of the earth, and deſtroying both the work and workmen."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BUCHANAN'S hiſtory having been ſeveral times lately mentioned by our news-paper politicians, in order to ſhew that his hiſtory, like moſt other hiſtories not founded upon authentic records, is not to be depended on for the truth of facts, I have ſent you incloſed a letter which evidently ſhews the falſhood of what Buchanan relates of the baſtardy of Robert III, king of Scotland, and therefore you may think it deſerves a place in your uſeful Magazine.

I am, &c.

This letter I found in a little book or pamphlet, intitled, *Letters to the right Rev. The Lord Biſhop of Carliſle &c.* printed by James Knapton, *anno* 1702, and known to have been written by Mr. Thomas Rymer, hiſtoriographer, as follows:

LETTER I.

My Lord,

"THE laſt time your lordſhip was in town, and alſo the time before, I attempted to wait on you with ſome papers relating to the Scotch affairs: And now that I communicate them in this publick manner, I hope they may not be unwelcome. In the book you were lately pleaſed to oblige the world withal, you give an account of my lord viſcount of Tarbat, his vindication of Robert III. king of Scotland, from the imputation of baſtardy: This being as my lord of Tarbat expreſſes it (p. 2.) "to vindicate our royal line, and all the hereditary crowned heads in Europe, in their deſcent from him," is a point of ſo high importance, that, although my lord's performance and proofs be inconteſtable, yet if the publick tranſactions betwixt England and Scotland, if the tower of London, and our archives at Weſtminſter concur with the records cited by my lord of Tarbat and the Rowallan-Charter-cheſt, then we beat down all oppoſition, nor can the world longer be abuſed with that moſt notorious falſhood and ſcandal, which has ſo long obtained, upon the credit of Major, Boethius, Leſley, Buchanan, and after them our Raphael Hollinſhead, and the reſt.

From the time that David Bruce was taken priſoner in the battle at Durham, on the 17th. of October 1346, to his death in the year 1370, the two nations were continually in treaty, firſt, in order to the releaſement of King David; and afterwards about adjuſting the ſeveral payments for his ranſom. In which courſe of time John, on whom the whole controverſy turns, was in a manner always in view: One while in England, as an hoſtage; otherwhiles in obligations, commiſſions, or other publick tranſactions betwixt the two kingdoms, and always paſſed in both nations in all publick acts of ſtate, for the firſt-begotten ſon and heir of Robert the ſteward of Scotland: And accordingly had his rank before the other princes of the blood.

The books tell us, that in the third year of Robert II. his reign, his Queen Euphemia dies, and Giffard, who had married Eliz. Mure (King Robert's concubine) alſo dies; whereupon he now takes Elizabeth Mure to wife, in order to legitimate John, Robert, Alexander and the other iſſue, he had formerly begotten on her body. And now it is that he heaps upon them riches and honours; his eldeſt ſon John he makes earl of Carric, &c.

By what appears from our archives and records in England, no body but muſt conclude all this ſtory to be a meer dream, without any manner of cauſe or foundation.

First

Firſt, as to the honour, John, the ſon was an earl before his father came to be a king.

In June 1369, a truce of fourteen years was concluded at London, where amongſt the commiſſioner that treat for the king of Scotland, after the biſhops, are named Robert Seneſchal D'eſcoce, de Stratherne, Thomas de Marr, George de la Marche, Will. de Douglas, Johan. Seneſchal de Carric touz contez, &c. ſo here you ſee the father Robert is earl of Stratherne, and the ſon John is earl of Carric.

This inſtrument is both ſigned and ſealed by eighteen commiſſioners; two of which are the earl of Stratherne and the earl of Carric. And it is afterwards ratified by King David at Edenburgh the 20th, of July following, in the fortyeth year of his reign. And in the tower, amongſt others that have a ſafe conduct, is recorded Johannes Stuward comes de Carryk. Rot. Scot. 43, E. 3. M. 4.

Now I cannot avoid taking notice that all our authors are ignorant how long King David reigned: All of them ſay he died at Edenburgh in the 39th. of his reign. Buchanan (to be more accurate) ſays *prope triceſimo Nono*, which in Engliſh is in the 38th of his reign; and alſo ventures to tell us the day of the month, viz. the 7th of May: Pardon this digreſſion, in our Archives is an inſtrumeſit under his ſeal, given at London 4. June. 1370. and the year of his reign (the word at length] *Quarantiſme*. There are two or three more recorded at the Tower (Rot. Scot. 44. E. 3,) of the fortyeth year of King David. What then would our old acquaintance, Sir George Mackenzy have ſaid of theſe his countrymen? Is not this a cutting ſhort of the royal line? Is not this a kind of leſe majeſty? And what is there for them to forfeit, but their credit?

The time this John was firſt advanced to the dignity of an earl I cannot determine; but we never find him otherwiſe than "the firſt begotten ſon and heir of Robert the ſteward of Scotland. Look back to the year 1358: And there is a ſafe conduct *pro Johanne primogenito Seneſcalli Scotiæ veniendo in Anglium*. Rot. Scot. 32. E. 3. M. 6.

On the third of October 1357. All the articles of the great treaty, for the deliverance of David Bruce, were concerted at the town of Berwick upon Twede; his ranſome was to be one hundred thouſand marks ſterling, to be paid in ten years time: for the ſecurity of the ſeveral payments were to be given twenty hoſtages, viz. John Stewart ſon and heir of Monſ. Robert ſteward of Scotland, William ſon and heir of the earl of Roſs, John ſon and heir of the earl of Southerland, Thomas Fleming heir to the earl of Wigton, Reynold ſon and heir of ſir William More, Patrick ſon and heir of ſir David de Graham, Robert ſon of ſir William de Cunningham, William ſon of ſir Thomas Byſet, Robert ſon and heir of ſir John Stiward de Derneley, Patrick ſon of ſir William de Levingſton, Thomas ſon of ſir Robert de Irſkin, William ſon and heir of ſir Thomas, de Somervyle, Robert ſon and heir to ſir John de Danielſton, David ſon and heir to ſir David de Wemys, John ſon and heir to ſir Andrew de Valens, Umfrey ſon and heir to Roger de Kirkpatrick, John ſon and heir to John Kennedy, Thomas ſon and heir of William de Hays de Lothorward, John ſon of John de Berkley, John ſon and heir of John de Gray.

Another article for the diſcharge of hoſtages upon the ſeveral payments runs thus: It is accorded on the behalf of John eldeſt ſon and heir apparent of the ſteward of Scotland, one of the hoſtages aforeſaid, That he ſhall abide in the company of the lord Percey, or Nevil, until that the firſt payment of ten thouſand marks be fully made; at which time his next younger brother ſhall come in his ſtead to ſtay in hoſtage in the like manner: and then ſhall the ſaid John be delivered; and the ſaid ſteward ſhall have letters under the great ſeal of the king of England, and of the prince his ſon, that the ſaid John ſhould not be detained, after the time that the ten thouſand marks, of the firſt payment, ſhould be paid, &c. This indenture is under the ſeals of commiſſioners deputed by Robert Steward guardian of Scotland.

A ſecond inſtrument, reciting the aforeſaid indenture, dated the 5th of October, the ſame year, at Berwick upon Tweed, under the great ſeal of Scotland,

Scotland, is to confirm the ſaid indenture by the King David Bruce.

A third dated alſo 5 October recites the indenture under the ſeals of the lords temporal of Scotland.

A fourth in like manner, of the ſame date is obligatory of the merchants of the kingdom of Scotland.

A fifth is to oblige the prelates, and is under their ſeal dated the 6th of October.

On the 6th of November following, King David Bruce, having his full liberty, at Scone in council, reciting all the aforeſaid indenture, does again confirm and ratifie it under the great ſeal.

In all theſe acts, than which none more publick or more ſolemn can ever happen, John Steward is owned by the king, and by all the ſtates of Scotland, in the face of the two kingdoms, and deſignated the firſt-begotten and heir apparent of Robert the ſteward of Scotland, and is always placed in the front, and is given the precedence before all the other princes of the blood royal.

In thoſe days the word baſtard was not ſuch a bugbear, but paſſed current in all nations amongſt perſons of the firſt quality. Of that time in the tower is a record, *De duello inter baſtardum Franciæ & Johannem Viſcont.* Rot. Pat. 44. E. 3. P. 3. M. 14. And, which is more, there is a patent from E. 3. for an annuity to Elizabeth of Holland, baſtard ſiſter of our dear conſort queen Philippa, Pat. 41. E. 3. P. 2. M. 24. If then this John, ſo often mentioned, had been a baſtard, whence ſhould Robert Steward be more ſqueamiſh than the reſt of man and womankind of the age? Or, if that he had a mind to cheat the world, how could he do it, having ſo many other lawful iſſue then living; and his wife Euphemia's relations all preſent, and concurring in the acts and deeds aforeſaid?

Amongſt the priſoners of note taken with king David at the battel of Durham, I find Alexander Stuward, John Stuward of Dalſwynton, and John Stuward baſtard. Perhaps ſome writer, an hundred years after, about to patch up a ſtory, meeting with that act of recognition, upon Robert's coming to the crown, whereby it is declared, "That his eldeſt ſon John earl of Carric and ſteward of Scotland was, and ought to be his true and lawful heir and ſucceſſor, &c." took John Stuward the baſtard, and this John, ſon of Robert, to be the ſame perſon: and ſo made way for John Major, Boetius, and their followers, to dreſs it up, with the other circumſtances, into a complete, inconſiſtent, abſurd jumble of a tale of a tub, as we find it.

King David Bruce in June 1370, was at London: He died at Edenburgh, how long after does not appear; but in March following, is the coronation of King Robert, and the act of recognition above-mentioned. Now, according to our authors, in the ſpace of time, from the death of David to the coronation of Robert, Giffard the huſband of Elizabeth Mure muſt die, to leave a vacancy for a new huſband; and queen Euphemia muſt die, to make way that the king may at laſt, in good time, be wedded to his old original miſtreſs, Elizabeth Mure. This contrivance might perhaps paſs in a tragedy, or comedy, or ſuch-like dramatick invention, for a convenient fable; but that it ſhould be current in the world ſo long amongſt our books of hiſtory, without examination, ſeems a reproach to both nations.

Peradventure when the murder of king James the firſt, by the ſons of Euphemia, was reſolved upon, in order to give ſome colour to ſo horrid a fact, this ſtory of Elizabeth Mure was contrived. They gave out, that the deſcendents from Elizabeth Mure, were not lawfully begotten; yet theſe were preferred in the ſucceſſion to the crown, and the iſſue of Euphemia Roſs, who were the king's lawful iſſue, were ſet aſide and excluded: this injury and provocation thoſe deſcended from Euphemia Roſs could not always put up and ſtifle; but took the firſt opportunity, and reſented it upon the perſon of king James the firſt.

That horrid murder, and the terrible extraordinary ſeverity in the puniſhment and execution of the conſpirators was famous all over Europe: and doubtleſs ſome libel or manifeſto was handed about in their juſtification, to the effect as is above expreſſed.

Thus it was, not ſo long ago, here in

in England. King Richard the third, when his brother's children ſtood betwixt him and the crown, he preſently had it noiſed about every where, that they were baſtards. On this occaſion he had his emiſſaries of all kinds ready at his beck. Two of the moſt eminent preachers, Dr. Pinker at St. Mary's Spittle, to tell it from the pulpit to the people; and Dr. Shaw, at Paul's croſs, with his notable text, *Vitulamina ſpuria non agent altas radices:* "Baſtard-ſlips ſhall not take deep root." All the entertainment of town and country was the adultery of the mother, and baſtardy of her ſons. "The lady Elizabeth Lucy ſay they, was well known to be the only true and lawful wife of king Edward; and whatever children he had that were not begotten on the body of Elizabeth Lucy muſt be ſpurious, unlawful, and uncapable of any ſucceſſion." Nor did king Richard reſt here; even his own mother's ſons, the late king Edward, and the duke of Clarence were never reckoned (ſay they) by ſuch as knew the ſecrets of the family, for the children of the duke of York, but were begotten by other perſons, in adultery, of the dutcheſs their mother.

I need not ſhew how much eaſier it was to impoſe upon the world with a tale of this kind, in the caſe of the conſpirators, forty-ſix years after king Robert's death, than in the circumſtances of king Richard III.

Amongſt other conjectures about the miſtake of our hiſtorians, that methinks is not to be neglected which my lord of Tarbat draws from a charter of king Robert II. by him produced, dated at Perth, 15 Jan. the 12th year of his reign, which imports, that he had children by a concubine, whoſe name was Moram, and that our authors had ignorantly confounded this concubine, Moram, with his firſt wife Elizabeth More. The charter runs thus: *Robertus Dei gratia, rex Scotorum. Sciatis nos dediſſe & hac præſenti carta noſtra confirmaſſe Johanni Seneſchallo, genito inter nos & dilectam noſtram Moram, omnes & ſingulas terras, &c.*

But whatſoever was the occaſion of the miſtake, a groſs miſtake certainly it was. And this John begotten of Moram, was not the John eldeſt ſon and heir, which our treaties and records ſo often mention.

It has been ſhowed that in the year 1357, which is fourteen years before Robert the ſecond was king, his ſon John was always reckoned his eldeſt ſon and heir, in the great treaty for the deliverance and ranſom of David Bruce. Purſuant to that treaty, we find the twenty hoſtages diſpoſed on to their ſeveral keepers, the firſt in the liſt is John ſon and heir to the ſteward of Scotland, delivered to the lord Percy. (Ap. C.)

On the 24th of June 1358, according to the treaty, was the firſt payment made of the ten thouſand marks, then is a commiſſion giving power to receive into cuſtody the ſecond ſon of Robert Steward, in the room of John his firſt begotten ſon and heir. (D. Ap.) And the ſame year is a ſafe conduct for John the firſt begotten ſon of the ſteward of Scotland. Rot. Scot. 32 E. 3. M. 6.

The like may be obſerved upon the ſecond payment, where he is called *Johannes primo-genitus & hæres*, together with the *ſecundo-genitus*, and *tertio-genitus*. But John every where is diſtinguiſhed by the addition of the firſt-begotten ſon and heir. This is in June, 1360. (Append. E.)

Before this treaty, were ſeveral former treaties which did not take effect; as one at Berwick upon Tweed, November 12, 1354. And another at Newcaſtle upon Tyne the 13th of July the ſame year. In both which the ſon and heir of the ſteward of Scotland is to be in hoſtage for the ſecurity of the ſecond payment; though not named amongſt the twenty hoſtages. And, upon his diſcharge, Walter, ſon of the ſaid ſteward, if alive; if not, ſome other of his ſons, together with the ſon and heir of the late David del Hay conſtable of Scotland, or ſome other equally ſufficient. Theſe two treaties were recited and confirmed by king E. III. the 5th of December the ſame year. If this Walter was the ſon of Eupheme Roſs, it may ſeem, that the firſt ſon of the ſecond wife was looked upon to be better ſecurity, than the ſecond ſon of Elizabeth Mure, firſt wife of Robert Steward. But in the treaties afterward there is no mention of Walter.

In the year 1351, twenty years before Robert Steward was king, an agreement was concluded for David Bruce to go into Scotland, to try how his preſence might work amongſt them, and what the ſtates there would contribute in order to his releaſe; then were hoſtages given in ſecurity for his return at the time appointed.

There we find entered upon the roll theſe hoſtages, viz. John ſon and heir of the ſteward of Scotland, John de Dunbarre ſon and heir of the earl of March, John ſon and heir of the earl of Southerland, Thomas nephew and heir of the earl of Wygeton, James de Lyndeſay, ſon and heir of David de Lyndeſay, knight, Hugh de Roſs brother and heir of the earl of Roſs, and Thomas de Murref brother and heir of John de Murref. Rot. Scot. 25 E. III. M. 3.

This is twenty years before Robert Steward came to be king, and more than twenty before our hiſtorians allow that John was owned to be Robert's ſon, or brought from behind the curtain.

He marches here in the van, before the princes of the blood, who were next in ſucceſſion to the crown, if Robert Steward ſhould die without heirs of his body lawfully begotten. Beſides, king David had rather his younger ſiſter's ſon, the earl of Southerland, might ſucceed after him to the crown, than Robert Steward ſon of the elder ſiſter. In the ſame company alſo is the earl of Roſs's ſon, brother to Eupheme. And nothing can be more abſurd than to imagine, that this John was otherwiſe than the true lawfully begotten ſon of Robert by a former wife. So that Elizabeth More, or Mure, muſt be reckoned the firſt, and Eupheme Roſs the ſecond wife. And it is likely ſir William More, ſo often named with him in the abovementioned treaties, was brother, or near a-kin to Elizabeth More; though he is there ſometimes ſaid to be of Abercorne, whereas my lord of Tarbat rather takes her to be of the Mores of Rowallan.

My lord, I intended for you ſome other papers, which your late book led me to; but I have already run into a greater length than I expected, and would not treſpaſs farther upon your time: Only give me leave to warn you of a miſinformation your lordſhip has ſomewhere met withal, touching my publiſhing a charter of homage by king Malcolm. My lord, the fact is, I never did publiſh it, nor ever ſaw it in print, ſave in a book by Mr. Radpath. True it is, I found ſuch a thing in the archives, and had it engraven; but had no deſign to publiſh it, unleſs it ſhould be in company with that famous league betwixt Charlemagne and king Achaius; the ſeals to them both being exactly the very ſame. "And all the heralds in Europe acknowledge that the double treſſure was the badge of that alliance," as our late learned friend, ſir George Mackenzy, tells us, in his defence of the antiquity of the royal line of Scotland againſt the biſhop of St. Aſaph, p. 111.

P. S. My lord, if any be offended that I had the Homage engraven, to make amends I herewith publiſh a charter of the privileges of Scotland: Not that I reckon any thing uncommon in the body of the bull; but the flouriſhing and the furbola's, as we now ſpeak, are ſo very magnificent and extraordinary, as might give it place, before the choiceſt medallion, in ſome prince's cabinet.

To Mr. JOHN WESLEY.

Rev. Sir,

HAVING ever been deſirous of true, uſeful knowledge, I hope you will excuſe the freedom uſed in the ſubſequent remarks; and that you will give a ſolution to my queries conſequent thereupon.

1. In your compendium of natural philoſophy, vol. II. p. 140, you ſay, that "the ſun revolves upon his axis once in 27 hours." Qu. If this ſhould have been once in 27 days nearly?

2. Lower, in the ſame page, you inform us that "he is ſuppoſed to be abundantly larger than the earth." Qu. Why you cautiouſly ſay *ſuppoſed* when it is demonſtrable that he is really ſo?

3. P. 142. you tell us that "the moon *always* turns the ſame ſide to the earth." Qu. If you ſhould not have ſaid *nearly* the ſame ſide? I have a map or repreſentation of *nativa lunæ plenæ*

plenæ facies, nec non ejuſdem libratio, juxta obſervationes Cl. Hevelii.

4. And a little lower you acquaint us, that "it does not appear that ſhe moves at all round her own axis." Qu. How then do you account for her turning always the ſame (or nearly the ſame) ſide to the earth, if ſhe does not revolve upon her axis in the ſame time in which ſhe revolves round the earth?

5. P. 143, you write, that "the moon is ſuppoſed to be 45 times ſmaller than the earth." Qu. Why you again uſe the word ſuppoſe, when the ratio of the moon's bulk to that of the earth is nicely known?

6. At the bottom of p. 145 you ſay, that "Jupiter is ſuppoſed to be twenty-five times larger than the earth," and, in next page, that "his diameter is ſuppoſed to be 130655 miles, and the earth's 7967 miles." Qu. If ſo, whether Jove muſt not be (inſtead of 25 times, the cube of 16 at leaſt, that is) 4096 times larger than the earth?

7. You inform us, that "even a good eye ſeldom ſees more than an hundred ſtars at a time:" Qu. Whether by a time, you mean one look, or that field of view, which the human eye is capable of taking in at one look, or view? if not, you contradict what you ſay in p. 133. where you tell us "that the number of fixed ſtars, viſible to the naked eye is 2200."

8. P. 148 you ſay "even with reſpect to the diſtance of the ſun (which ſome demonſtrate to be ninety millions of miles, others, to be not three millions of miles from the earth) that it is wiſeſt to confeſs our ignorance, and to acknowledge we have nothing to reſt on here, but *mere, uncertain conjecture*:" In p. 189 you tell us, Dr. Rogers makes the ſun's diſtance 2,910,164 miles: but that no credit is due to his aſſertion ſhall be ſhewn before I conclude, and then his opinion will no more bring an opprobrium upon true aſtronomy, than hereſy upon true religion. The knowledge of the ſun's diſtance from the earth depends upon finding its parallax, that is, the angle that the ſemidiameter of the earth appears under at the ſun; which (angle) is ſo very minute, that an error, of but a ſingle ſecond only, will give the diſtance very conſiderably greater, or leſs, than the true diſtance. To obtain this angle many nice obſervations muſt be made with moſt exquiſite inſtruments, by obſervators equal to the taſk. As very conſiderable improvements have been made in ſcience and aſtronomical inſtruments, the aſtronomer is thereby enabled to approximate nearer and nearer to truth; juſt as by improvements in time-pieces we are enabled to determine the time of the day more and more exactly. By various methods, explained by Keil in his 21ſt aſtronomic lecture, made uſe of to obtain the ſun's parallax, we are aſſured, he ſays, that his diſtance from us is more than 7000 ſemidiameters of the earth, that is, about twenty-eight millions of miles. But this not being ſufficiently ſatisfactory, the parallax of Mars (he ſays) has been moſt accurately obſerved by two of the moſt eminent aſtronomers of our age; who have determined thereby the ſun's parallax to be ſcarce eleven ſeconds; and his diſtance to be about nineteen thouſand ſemidiameters of the earth, that is, about ſeventy-ſix millions of miles. Now, ſir, if theſe things be true, if the leaſt diſtance poſſible is, (as has been obſerved) abſolutely determined; and approximations are making toward getting the true diſtance, how can it be wiſeſt to confeſs our ignorance, and to acknowledge we have nothing to reſt on here, but mere, uncertain conjecture? I, from certain data, may determine that the diſtance of two places (London and Canton for example) muſt be more than a certain number of miles; but, till the latitude and difference of longitude are very nicely known, I can't be certain as to the abſolute diſtance: but yet the former knowledge cannot be called mere uncertain conjecture.

9. P. 244, you aſk, "to what end do they (the fixed ſtars) ſerve? To illumine worlds? To impart light and heat to their ſeveral choirs of planets? Or (as the ingenious Mr. Hutchinſon, ſo you call him, ſuppoſes) to gild the extremities of the ſolar ſphere? which according to him is the only inhabited part of the univerſe." That gentleman is ſo ingenious as to hide his meaning, at leaſt from me, for, I

confeſs, I do not underſtand him. And, in p. 143, you tell us "you doubt we ſhall never prove that the primary (planets) are (inhabited) and ſo (you ſay) the whole ingenious hypotheſis of innumerable ſuns and worlds moving round them vaniſhes into air." Not ſo indeed, the hypotheſis, having much more to be ſaid in its favour than againſt it, is more likely to be permanent than evaneſcent. That each of the ſtars called fixed ſtars are of the ſame kind, nature, and magnitude, with our own ſun, and ſerves for much the ſame purpoſes, is, to me, evident; when we conſider. 1. That it is found, by obſervations made for getting the parallax of the earth's orbit, that a fixed ſtar cannot be leſs than ten thouſand times farther from the ſun than we are, and ſo 2. They appear ſo ſmall, and ſubtend ſuch unperceivable angles at the eye, that, except they were fiery bodies they could not be ſeen by us. Thus the flame of the candle may be perceived in the night, at two miles diſtance, whereas in the day-time, an opake object though ſtrongly illuſtrated by the ſun, and ſix times bigger than the flame of a candle, is not to be perceived by the naked eye at that diſtance. 3. It is demonſtrable, that the fixed ſtar called Sirius is about the bigneſs of our own ſun. Hence 4. Seeing the fixed ſtars are not, cannot be illuſtrated by, nor ſhine with, the borrowed light of the ſun, but that each is a fiery body ſhining (like the ſun) with its own native light, and not much bigger nor leſs than the ſun is, they therefore are to be eſteemed as ſo many ſuns. By their different apparent diameters they, it is probable, are fixed every where thro' the vaſt indefinite ſpace of the univerſe; ſo that there may be as great diſtance between any two next to one another, as there is between our ſun and the neareſt fixed ſtar. A ſpectator who is near one of them (even yourſelf) would look upon that to which he is neareſt as a real ſun, and all the reſt, our own ſun included, as ſo many ſmall ſhining ſtars, fixed in his own heaven or firmament. You ſee, ſir, that the hypotheſis of innumerable ſuns, is ſo far from vaniſhing into air, that it is almoſt altogether founded on demonſtration, deduced from obſervation. But the hypotheſis of the ingenious Hutchinſon is founded only on ſuppoſition, and highly improbable. For whether by the extremities of the ſolar ſphere he means the periphery of the orbit of the earth, or of Saturn, yet either of theſe orbits, viewed at the diſtance of the neareſt fixed ſtar, is ſo ſmall, that it cannot be reaſonably ſuppoſed to have had that ſtar created to gild its extremity: and much leſs can we reaſonably ſuppoſe the far greater number of fixed ſtars made for that purpoſe (I mean the teleſcopical) ſince very little gilding can be had from bodies which, except they are magnified very many times, cannot be ſeen, nor, without the aſſiſtance of a teleſcope, could by us have been known to exiſt. Whether the primary planets are inhabited or not, let the impartial reader judge, when he ſhall have conſidered the mutual relation and likeneſs there is between our earth and them.

1. The earth is a ſphere, or nearly ſo.—So is each planet.

2. It is opake.—So is each planet.

3. It caſts a ſhadow oppoſite to the ſun.—So does each planet.

4. It is illuſtrated by the light of the ſun.—So is each planet.

5. It conſtantly is revolving upon its own axis.—So is Jupiter, Mars, and probably the reſt.

6. It has a regular ſucceſſion of day and night.—So have Jove, Mars, and probably the reſt.

7. And of ſummer and winter.—So has each planet, the axes of whoſe orb and equinoctial do not co-incide.

8. It is always revolving round the ſun.—So is each primary planet.

9. The ſquare of the time of its revolving round the ſun, is to the cube of it's diſtance from him; as the ſquare of the time of any other primary planet's revolution round the ſun, is to the cube of that planet's diſtance from him.—The ſame proportion holds with reſpect to any two of the primary planets.

10. It is of prodigious magnitude.—Jove and Saturn are each much greater.

11. It has one moon, or con-comitant, of ſignal ſervice to her, in cauſing the tides, reflecting light, fixing the longitude of places, &c.—Jupiter has four moons, and Saturn five, each of which is larger then the earth's attendant

tendant, and no doubt, as uſeful.

12. It is eclipſed by it's moon.—So is Jove and Saturn by each of their moons.

13. It eclipſes it's moon.—So do Jove and Saturn each of their moons.

Add to all this that Saturn hangs within a ring, a ſtupendous arch of many thouſand miles in diameter, which conſtantly reflects the light of the ſun down upon Saturn himſelf, and ſo in ſome meaſure, ſupplies the loſs of light to Saturn, occaſioned by the ſun's great diſtance from him. Now ſir, is it probable that God Almighty (who always acts with infinite wiſdom and does nothing in vain) ſhould have created planets ſo much like our own, and furniſhed them with ſuch amazing apparatus, ſo very neceſſary to make the life of an intelligent being happy, and yet not to have placed inhabitants in thoſe planets to partake of the benefit of ſuch ample proviſion? To ſuppoſe the wiſeſt of all beings to have created Saturn's ring only to reflect the ſun's light ſtrongly down upon the body of Saturn, and at the ſame time no inhabitants there to enjoy the benefit of that light, is to ſuppoſe his power, wiſdom and goodneſs exerted to little or no purpoſe.

They who affirm, ſays Mr. Keil, that God created thoſe great bodies, (the fixed ſtars) only to give us a ſmall, dim light, muſt have a very mean opinion of the divine wiſdom. It is more reaſonable to ſuppoſe that in the indefinitely great ſpace of the univerſe, are placed innumerable ſuns, which (tho' they appear to us like ſo many ſmall ſtars, yet) are bodies not behind our own ſun either in bigneſs, light, or glory; and each of them conſtantly attended with a number of planets, which dance round him, and conſtitute ſo many particular ſyſtems: Every ſun doing the ſame office to his proper planet, in illuſtrating and cheriſhing them, which our ſun performs in the ſyſtem to which we belong. Hence, we are to conſider the whole univerſe as a glorious palace for an infinitely great and every where preſent God; and that all the worlds, or ſyſtems of worlds, are as ſo many theatres, in which he diſplays his divine power, wiſdom and goodneſs. How mean are the Hutchinſonians idea of creation, when compared to this!

10. Let us ſuppoſe the earth viewed from one of the planets (not from Saturn, for at that planet our mighty globe cannot be ſeen, but as a very ſmall ſpot tranſiting the ſun's diſk, now and then) ſome intelligent beings there, who were,

Slaves to no ſect, who ſought no private road,
But look'd through nature up to nature's God,

would argue that our earth muſt be inhabited in much the ſame manner that we argue that the other planets are inhabited: But the ſuperſtitious would oppoſe this doctrine and call it mere, uncertain conjecture.

11. In p. 189, you quote Dr. Rogers, who ſays "the diameter of the ſun is but 23373 miles," I admire, ſir, how you could give place in your book to ſuch an aſſertion, except to explode it. If this be true, the earth would appears at the ſun under an angle of above ten minutes, ($\frac{1}{3}$ of what the ſun himſelf appears under at the earth) and half as big again as the ſun appears at above Jupiter! Amazing! That the parallax of the ſun, which Meſſ Caſſini, Flamſtead, Huygens, Halley, and all our beſt and moſt aſſiduous obſervators, could never find to be above 10 or 11 ſeconds, ſhould now be half as many minutes! Why, doctor, if this be true, our earth has approximated thirty times, nearer to the ſun, though his apparent diameter has not increaſed at all; wonderful indeed! To conclude, ſince there is no arguing againſt facts, and ſince it is true that the ſun's parallax is found not to exceed 11 ſeconds, and Dr. Rogers's non-ingenious hypotheſis makes it above 5 minutes: Qu. Whether you ought not to give up that hypotheſis as abſurd and ridiculous?

Lord! not to earth's contracted ſpan,
Thy goodneſs let me bound:
Or think thee Lord alone of man,
When thouſand worlds are round!

PHILOSOPHASTER.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, Eſſex, Nov. 3, 1764.

IF angels were authors there would be but few folio volumes. Wonderful was the patience of the late Dr. Collins, ſurely, to preach over his paper ſo long, in compiling two ſuch

ſuch huge pieces on anatomy, when the little duodecimo one of Dr. Keil, legible in a few hours, does anſwer the end every whit as well. No age ever ran more upon ſhort performances than the preſent, even to ſhort graces, ſhort prayers, and ſhort ſermons too; wherefore, to be in the faſhion for once, I will be ſhort here alſo, and give as complete an account of the cauſe and cure of the following, and often fatal, diſtemper, infants are ſo ſubject to, as if I had harangued ever ſo much about it.

Young children are very liable to a ſingular diſeaſe peculiar to their tender habit called *ferina*, in plain Engliſh, a Chin-cough, or Whooping-cough; when they cough much, and a long time, till at laſt they throw up by vomit ſomething mucous out of their ſtomachs, when it ceaſes for a time, near half a day, and then returns in the ſame manner, to the ſudden ſurprize both of the child and its friends.

This ſingular cough proceeds from the ſtomach, as does alſo the aſthma in infants, which is a difficulty of, and ſhort breathing. The cauſe is an acid, mucilaginous, tough matter, adhering to the inſide of the ſtomach, occaſioned from a certain contaminating ſalt communicated by an ill and epidemical ſtate of the air, coagulating their lymph, which being ſharp and ſtopping, or overflowing, the larynx is affected by conſent, and the communicating nerves alſo, which produces that odd convulſive cough, attended with ſo ſingular a noiſe.

Infants are often troubled with catarrhs too, with a ſnorting in their breaſts, of which, through mere neglect, a great many poor babies die; for they grow feveriſh, and are actually ſuffocated. Such young progeny ſhould be carefully guarded from cold air, for if they are expoſed to cold winds by the heedleſneſs of the mother or nurſe, they eaſily fall into this diſeaſe, and and are not cured without difficulty.

To cure this chin-cough regard ſhould always be had to the ſtomach, the ſeat of the diſeaſe. Without vomiting it can ſcarcely be cured, but with that is eaſily conquered, as is alſo the ſaid aſthma; the reaſon of my joining them here both together.

Turnip broth is the moſt common medicine uſed by the good women, and ſpermaceti; the laſt, for its ſoftneſs, I approve not of, and have given my reaſons more fully in your laſt number on the aſthma.

The celebrated Sydenham, whoſe valuable life was once very providentially preſerved for the good of the publick (this anecdote I will relate another time) ſays, that bleeding gives great relief to infants troubled with a convulſive cough, and far exceeds all pectoral medicines whatever. I verily believe it, and look upon the common uſe of pectoral ſlops, as rather encreaſing than diminiſhing the diſeaſe. But purging is very proper and neceſſary in this caſe beſides. Thus the three aforeſaid ſorts of evacuation alone, if righly managed, will entirely conquer the whooping-cough, without any more to do.

Fryed mice are much recommended by ſome as a ſpecifick for this diſeaſe, but I abhor all ſuch naſty nonſenſe, and truly think the *materia medica* of the ſhops, can furniſh us with plenty of much neater medicines, without putting ſuch a needleſs conſtraint upon nature.

Cup moſs taken any way is a moſt approved remedy, and ſeldom fails. Dr. Willis recommends it much; as does Baglivi tree moſs, but eſpecially that from oak, as being beſt of all. I cannot ſpeak from experience, however they may be ſafely tried.

Freſh whey from the cheeſe may be uſed for their ordinary drink, and all the medicines more I would adviſe, or trouble the patient with, beſides vomiting and purging, ſhould be only this ſingle preparation of millepedes, or church-bugs, which Dr. Cheyne ſays, infallibly cures a convulſive cough.

Gently bruiſe, without maſhing the fleſh much, a ſpoonful of theſe very uſeful animals alive, pour a gill of white wine upon them, let them ſtand a while to extract their ſalt, then preſs off the liquor, by ſqueezing the bugs as dry as poſſible, and give the child a ſpoonful of it often.

I will now conclude this ſhort account of the cauſe and cure of children's aſthmas and chin-cough, with a brief hiſtory of a caſe to the purpoſe in hand, to prove the verity of my doctrine. A poor neighbour, who lived

lived over-againſt me, had a daughter five years of age, troubled with a whooping-cough moſt violently, the noiſe of which uſed to wake me in the night, and made my mind uneaſy beſides, in commiſerating her melancholy condition: wherefore, both for my own and her eaſe, I ſent over in the morning to beg leave to cure her: this being granted, I ordered her only four grains of gum gamboge finely powdered with a little loaf ſugar, and then mixed up with honey to be taken early; ſhe received it very thankfully, being overjoyed at the expected riddance of her calamity. The bolus, as was intended, and does generally act, worked her well, both upwards and downwards, in a hurry; the cauſe by that ſingle doſe alone was entirely carried off, and ſhe cured directly: both of us ſleeping ſound the night following. Much after the ſame manner, I cured, gratis, all the other poor children of the place, of their chin-cough likewiſe. I am, Your, &c.

JOHN COOK, M. D.

P. S. From ſimilarity of ſound, I ſuppoſe, Dr. Glauber, through overſight, was printed in a former number for Dr. Gauber, a miſtake of us both; for I, truſting to my memory too much, wrote Gauber inſtead of Gaubius, which miſtake I beg leave here to rectify; for further diſtinction of the name, I will give alſo a brief account of both the gentlemen.

Jo. Rudolph Glauber was a celebrated chemiſt of Amſterdam in the laſt century, accounted the Paracelſus of his time. He had travelled much, and by that means attained to a great many ſecrets. He wrote above thirty tracts. He was a perſon of eaſy, genteel addreſs, and doubtleſs well verſed in chemiſtry; he is author of the ſalt ſtill extant in the ſhops under the title of *ſal Glauberi*, as alſo of all the ſalts by oil of vitriol.

This Glauber ſalt is the reſiduum, or what remains in the retort, after draining off firſt Glauber's ſpirit of ſea ſalt, a ſpirit but ſeldom uſed, but yet made for the ſake of this purging ſalt. One ounce, or ſix drams, of this Glauber's ſalt powdered, and diſſolved in a large glaſs of whey, or water gruel, made by infuſion only, and not by decoction, is a good ſaline purge, where ſuch cooling cathartics are proper, and far preferable, in my opinion, to the Epſom, which are but little other than coarſe ſea ſalt.

But Dr. Gaubius, whom I meant, is preſent profeſſor of phyſic and chemiſtry in the univerſity of Leyden, and phyſician to the prince ſtadtholder. He wrote a diſpenſatory ſome years ago, the ſubſtance of his public lectures, which no young practitioner ſhould be without. Therein the power of genius plainly appears, to render ſo dry a theme as pharmacy, both inſtructing and entertaining at the ſame time.

At the concluſion of every chapter, he affixes a liſt of proper recipes adapted to that topic; ſome his own, ſeveral extracted from Boerhaave's Materia Medica, and other phyſical authors, as a ſtanding formula of rational preſcriptions, ſo very neat and conciſe, as no phyſician, though ever ſo learned and ſkilful, need think it beneath him ſtrictly to follow.

Behold theſe few as a ſample of all the reſt, to ſhew you the great difference between his ſimple mode, and that complex one of others, who falſely think they can never crowd their preſcriptions with ingredients enough; when I am ſure the quantities of many are ſo ſmall and trifling as to to be of no ſervice at all towards a cure. I will therefore tranſcribe one quotation from the ſame author to corroborate the truth of what I ſay.

"Laſtly, the vile and received cuſtom of crowding, without neceſſity, more ingredients than are required in an officinal compoſition, often obliges the phyſician to make a new form: though prudence ſometimes bids the phyſician, eſpecially a junior, to pay obedience to ſuch old and venerable jumbles."

Pulvis Febrifugus.

℞ *Cort. Peru ſubtiliſſ. pulv.* ʒſs.
Alumin. rupe, gr. iv.
Ol. Cinnamom. gut. i.
Sacch. alb. q. ſ. m. f. pulvis.

A Powder for an Ague.

Take of Peruvian bark very finely powdered, half a dram; of rock allum, four grains; of oil of cinnamon, one drop; of loaf ſugar as much as ſuffices; make a powder

der to be taken in a glaſs of claret and water, every three hours.

Bolus Anti-hyſtericus.

℞ *Conſ. rutæ*, ʒj.
Troch. de myrrh. ℈ſs.
Ol. Stillat. ſuccin. gut. ij. *m. f. bolus.*

A Bolus for the Vapours.

Take of conſerve of rue a dram; of troches of myrrh, half a ſcruple; of diſtilled oil of amber, two drops; make a bolus, and let it be gilded with gold leaf, to be taken occaſionally, drinking a glaſs of penny-royal water after it.

Pillulæ Aſthmaticæ.

℞ *Pulp. ſcillæ ſiccat.*
G. Ammon. aa ʒſs.
Flor. Benzoin. ℈j.
Balſ. ſulphuris æuniſat. q. ſ. m. f.
Pii. N°. xxiv.

Pills for an Aſthma.

Take of the pulp of dried ſquills and of gum ammoniac, each half a dram; flowers of gum benjamin, a ſcruple; of balſam of ſulphur anniſeted as much as will ſuffice; mix them, and make twenty-four pills; take five twice a day in any vehicle.

Mixtura Anti-emetica.

℞ *Succ. limon. recont. expreſſ.* ʒij.
Sal. abſinth. ʒj.
Aq. cinnamom fortis tenuis aa ʒiſs.
Sacchar. albiſſ. q. ſ. m.

A Mixture to ſtop Vomitings.

Take of lemon juice freſh ſqueezed, two ounces; ſalt of wormwood, or tartar, a dram; of ſtrong and weak cinnamon water, each one ounce and a half; a little double refined ſugar; mix and take three ſpoonfuls after every motion.

Preſcriptions you ſee, beſides the ſyrup they are mixed up with, ſeldom containing above four ingredients, and ſeveral but three.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Bury, Nov. 6, 1764.

IF the following queſtion, ſolution, and obſervation, be inſerted in the next London Magazine, it will add to the favours which you have already done to,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

OLIVER LOMAX.

QUESTION.

SUPPOSE the ladles of an underſhot water-wheel to be acted upon by a column of water iſſuing from an aperture at the ſide thereof, with a velocity $= v$, and the velocity of the water when it quits the wheel, or the velocity of the ladles $= x$: required the proportion of v to x ſo as the effect may be a maximum?

SOLUTION.

LET $a =$ the height of the dam, or column of water, then will v (ſee Sir Iſaac Newton's philoſophy, vol. 2. book 2. prop. 36.) be as $\sqrt{\frac{a}{2}}$; therefore the action of the column of water, or the force which it exerts upon the ladles, when the wheel is held in equilibrio (being as its height) will be as $2v^2$, and that of the water when it quits the ladles as $2x^2$; conſequently the force of water upon the ladles, when they have acquired their uniform velocity, or the load which is to be elevated, will be as $2v^2 - 2x^2$, this expreſſion multiplied by x muſt, per queſtion, be a maximum: in fluxions and reduced we ſhall have $x = \frac{v}{\sqrt{3}}$, and $2v^2 - 2x^2 = \frac{4}{3}v^2$, which ſuppoſing $a = 1$, will become $\frac{2}{3}$: therefore the velocity of the water is to that of the ladles, nearly, as 26 to 15, and the load which is to be elevated $= \frac{2}{3}$ of the column of water. It may be proper to obſerve, that there is a loſs of force in the water's action upon the ladles, however it is ſo ſmall, that it but little affects the foregoing calculation; the friction ought alſo to be taken into the account, as well as the air's reſiſtance, but theſe things I ſhall leave for others to do who have more leiſure than I have.

And now it may be proper to acknowledge that this ſolution differs from that uſually given to the above queſtion, where the proportion of v to x is determined to be as 3 to 1, and the load which is to be elevated $\frac{4}{9}$ of the column of water, but, I apprehend this concluſion is not true. That the force of the iſſuing water, when the wheel is held in equilibrio, is as double

double the ſquare of its velocity, I readily allow; but that the force when the wheel has acquired its uniform velocity, is as the ſquare of the relative velocity, I cannot, by any means, aſſent to: for ſuppoſing the height of a column of water to be 1, then the velocity, at the bottom thereof, will be as $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$; if the height of another be $\frac{1}{3}$ the velocity will be as $\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$, if the height of another be $\frac{1}{9}$ the velocity will be as $\frac{1}{\sqrt{18}}$, &c: now one ſingle column may be conceived to have the aforeſaid reſpective velocities at the aforeſaid reſpective depths, and the which is to be elevated, does not ſo properly depend upon the relative velocity of the water, as upon the relative weight (if I may ſo expreſs it) of the column which acts, or as upon the weight of that part of the column which acts upon the ladles already moving upon an uniform velocity; and therefore in the caſe of the ladles of a water-wheel moving with $\frac{1}{3}$ (for example) of the velocity of the water, they, the ladles, are parted from the action of, no more than, $\frac{1}{9}$ of the column of water, and muſt therefore leave $\frac{8}{9}$ thereof acting upon them: ſo that inſtead of $\frac{4}{9}$ only, as uſually given, I make it juſt double or $\frac{8}{9}$; and how the authors of that concluſion accounted for a loſs of $\frac{4}{9}$ of the force, I muſt confeſs I am quite at a loſs to gueſs at, for the gentlemen of the new opinion about the force of bodies in motion will not ſurely inſiſt of an introceſſion of parts in the action of the water upon the ladles; and they of the old opinion will be put to their ſhifts to find a reaſon whereby to account in a ſatisfactory manner, for a loſs of $\frac{4}{9}$ of the force, unleſs they will think proper to make uſe of the method exhibited above, or one ſimilar to it. Mr. Smeaton, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. 51. part I. p. 100, has furniſhed us with the reſult of a ſett of experiments relating to water-wheels; and altho' according to his concluſion, the proportion of the load at a maximum to that at an equilibrium be ſomewhat greater than my concluſion gives it, yet I look upon the difference as no ſufficient objection againſt the method I have taken: and at p. 113, of the aforeſaid tranſactions, is the following remarkable paragraph. "It is ſomewhat remarkable (ſays Mr. Smeaton) that though the velocity of the wheel, in relation to the water, turns out greater than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the velocity of the water, yet the impulſe of the water in caſe of a maximum is more than double of what is aſſigned by theory, that is, inſtead of $\frac{4}{9}$ of the column, it is nearly equal to the whole column: But what ſuprizes me is that ſeveral of our Britiſh philoſophers and mathematicians ſhould ſo inconſiderately copy after M. Parent, in a caſe where a very little reflection might have ſhewn them the error, and a very eaſy experiment have ſet them all right. There is another method of explaining the manner of the action of a column of water upon the ladles of a water wheel, and alſo of anſwering the above queſtion, that is, by taking the force of the iſſuing water to be as the ſquare of its velocity, &c. but as the numbers, this way, come out the ſame as thoſe above, and as the method which I have taken is the moſt genuine of any, it was therefore quite needleſs to inſert any other: I ſhall only take notice that as the manner of the action of a column of water in playing a jet, is the ſame as in the caſe of a water-wheel, ſo the nature thereof may be explained by a method ſomewhat like that above; but as it does not immediately relate to the preſent queſtion, ſhall therefore decline ſaying any more about it at this time.

I ſhall farther obſerve, that as I am apprehenſive ſome perſons will be very ready to object againſt what I have advanced, I therefore inſiſt upon it, that (before they publiſh their objections in the London Magazine, and in order to prevent any needleſs diſputes) they firſt reconcile their objections to Mr. Smeaton's experiments, which I look upon as very accurately made, and faithfully related: when that reconciliation is adjuſted, thoſe

objections may, probably, demand my moſt ſerious conſideration: but, in order that my meaning may not altogether be evaded, I muſt declare, that it appears very clear to me, both from reaſon and Mr. Smeaton's experiments, that, when the wheel is held in equilibrio, the velocity wherewith the water iſſues upon the ladles from an aperture at the bottom, or ſide of the column, is as the velocity which bodies, in vacuo, acquire in falling half the height of the column, provided the length of the aperture (in the ſide) bears an inconſiderable proportion to the depth of the waters, although (I muſt again acknowledge) ſome of our moſt learned philoſophers have, from their experiments, drawn, as I apprehend, a very different concluſion; but if arguments, in the preſent caſe, drawn from experiments, will be allowed to be concluſive, I dare ſay thoſe which may be drawn from Mr. Smeaton's, will be found to have the preference of all others in point of truth.——I ſhall obſerve, laſtly, that although I do not pretend to underſtand philoſophical and mechanical inquiries ſo well as thoſe whoſe buſineſs it is to look into theſe matters, yet in the preſent caſe, I apprehend, it will be allowed that one of my mediocrity may be adequate to ſo much of the ſubject as is conſidered above. O. L.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I AM a ſingle woman of near forty years of age, a conſtant reader and purchaſer for ſome years of your ſo uſeful Magazine, eſpecially in the medical part. As ſeveral have obtained preſcriptions from the learned and charitable good Samaritan, therefore I humbly beg you will inſert in your next my caſe, addreſſed to any of the well hiſpoſed gentlemen of the faculty. I have waited ſome time in hopes to meet a remedy applicable to my diſorder, which is terrible, and as follows:

CASE. I have for ſome years been troubled with a nervous diſorder, which has come on me within theſe twelve months, worſe than ever, and whoſe ſeat ſeems chiefly to be fixed in the ſtomach and bowels, attended often with a ſmarting pain in the right groin, and a hard kind of lump moving to and fro from place to place in the abdomen, upper belly and ſtomach; as it moves it rattles about with wind. I am prodigiouſly afflicted with a depraved appetite and ſtomach, exceſſive weakneſs and moſt times a ſlow inward or nervous fever, with great depreſſion and dejection of ſpirits, a kind of ſhort cough and little reſt: The above complaints generally come on after I wake out of my firſt ſleep, which ſometimes may be three hours, rarely four, which when I wake out of, my blood or nervous fluid, is all over me in a palpitation or tremulation; after that has had its courſe, a quarter of an hour, or ten minutes, it abates, and the above complaints come on, and laſt till after I am ſtirring, and then they leave a ſenſe of pain and weakneſs in my ſtomach, which is harder than uſual, and much more extenſive about, which has made me apprehenſive it would terminate in a tympany or dropſy. For four months paſt, at times, I have been afflicted with riſings in the throat, ſucceeded by ſevere ſhaking fits, not unlike an ague fit, which laſts five or ten minutes, ſometimes longer, ſometimes ſhorter; ſeldom above one or two minutes intermiſſion between thoſe fits, till I have had ten or twenty of them; then they go off, and leave the back in exquiſite pain, and terrible agitation in the ſtomach and bowels for two or three days, ſcarce ſupportable, theſe are hyſterical as I imagine, or more properly hyſterical affections, as I never loſe my ſenſes in them, my habit of body is bad digeſtion and very coſtive. I have applied to doctors in the country in vain; have applied in town to one, who was thought to be eminent in the faculty, for two months; as he made no doubt of a cure in a month or ſix weeks at fartheſt, I kept a ſtrict regimen, left off malt liquor and tea, but ſtill have the misfortune to find myſelf no better from that heavy courſe of medicines, which I have now entirely left. I am in hopes this will meet with ſome kind, humane, well-diſpoſed gentleman, that I may hereafter, with the utmoſt gratitude and ſincere acknowledgments, return my thanks, if benefit ſhould accrue to your unknown humble ſervant,

Oct. 26, 1764. M. R.

To

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I am a conſtant reader of your Magazine, I obſerve that ſeveral eminent phyſicians have been ſo generous to communicate their advice to many who have laboured under different diſorders: I am therefore emboldened through the channel of your uſeful pamphlet to ſolicit the ſame aſſiſtance, as my unhappy circumſtances (though not extremely indigent) will by no means enable me to conſult any gentleman of eminence, and I am unwilling to put myſelf under the hands of any quack advertiſer, whoſe noſtrums for all ills, which appear in the daily papers, and which are too frequently impoſed upon the public from ſordid motives, would perhaps rather confirm, than eradicate my complaints, which are as follow:

I am a young man of about two and twenty, and have long laboured under a bad habit of body; I conceive my blood muſt be very impure, as I am ſubject to ſmall but continual cutaneous eruptions, chiefly in my face, occaſioned, I imagine, by a ſcorbutic humour, or a ſharp ſaline acrimony of the blood; my body is extremely relaxed, my nerves very weak and I am ſo coſtive, that ſometimes I do not go to ſtool in a day or two; I am very ſubject to wind, and in a morning eſpecially ſpit up a great deal of black choler; of an evening I am apt to be very drowſy, ſo that I am obliged to uſe ſome violent exerciſe to render myſelf alert; I am ſeldom free from a cold, eſpecially in my head, which is frequently diſcharged by the channel of the noſe, ſometimes I am very chilly and ſhivering, and, at others, heat much, which I ſuppoſe is a kind of intermitting fever, which, at times, greatly affects my ſpirits, and makes me extremely low, notwithſtanding I endeavour as much as poſſible to prevent it by cultivating a chearful temper; in ſhort, I practiſe every method I can deviſe, and which my ſituation in life will permit, to attain that greateſt of all bleſſings health: I live in every reſpect temperately, but I find recourſe muſt likewiſe be had to medicine, which I make no doubt, is able to cure, or at leaſt afford me great relief, as my parents, when living were both healthy, and my conſtitution, though naturally rather delicate than robuſt, was originally ſound. I have been adviſed by ſome of my acquaintance to cut off my hair, and go now and then into the cold bath to ſtrengthen my nerves, and to drink rum punch with a good deal of acid, which I apprehend to be improper: I ſhall therefore defer uſing any other means than temperance for my relief, till I find whether any gentleman of the faculty will be generous enough to afford me their advice, whoſe kind preſcriptions, I make no doubt, would be of infinite ſervice to a young perſon of ſome merit, whoſe caſe, tho' perhaps void of immediate danger, yet tends to render his life extremely burdenſome and unhappy.

I am, ſir,

Your moſt obedient

Fetter-lane, humble ſervant

Nov. 11, 1764. G. D. G.

Account of the new ſerious Engliſh *Opera*, Almena, *written by Mr.* Rolt, *and ſet to Muſic by Mr.* Michael Arne *and Mr.* Battiſhull; *performed this Month at* Drury-lane *Theatre.*

MAHOMMED,	Mr. *Vernon.*
MIRZA,	Mr. *Giuſtiuelli.*
ABUDAH,	Mr. *Champneſs.*
ASPATIA,	Mrs. *Cremonini.*
ALMENA,	Miſs *Wright.*
ZARA,	Mrs. *Vincent.*
SELIMA,	Miſs *Williams.*

MAHOMMED, the ſon of Mir-Vais chief of the Afghans, who inhabited the province of Kandahar, having ſhaken off his allegiance to Shah Sultan Huſſein king of Perſia, conquered the dominions of his ſovereign, and not only depoſed Huſſein, but put all his children to death, except Almena, who providentially eſcaped; prepares to crown all by forcing Aſpatia, the widow of his murdered prince, to wed him—who nobly deſpiſes his menaces, and deteſts his ſolicitations——Almena is at this time with her mother, attended by Selima, as her ſex, and the tyrant's paſſion for Aſpatia, prevents him from entertaining any thoughts againſt her.—Almena, though very young is tenderly beloved by Mirza, a valiant youth, nephew to her father, who had raiſed

a powerful army to oppoſe the barbarous cruelties of Mahommed, and returns his paſſion with the warmeſt tenderneſs of love. Mirza, however, being taken, is conducted before Mahommed, and ordered to be thrown into a dungeon, and loaded with chains —fortunately Zara, the tyrant's ſiſter, was a witneſs of his interview with her brother, and was ſo greatly charmed with the heroiſm of his behaviour, and the beauty of his perſon, that ſhe fell deſperately in love; ſhe, therefore, took an opportunity of corrupting his guards, and ſetting him at liberty; but inſtead of returning her paſſion, his inflexible attachment to Almena, urged him to try the fortune of another battle; and a number of Mahommed's enemies being up in arms, the moment he was at liberty, he repaired to their rendezvous and placed himſelf at their head.

Diſtracted at this diſappointment to her hopes, Zara prevails on her brother, to order Almena's eyes to be plucked out, as ſhe ſays it will be the readieſt means of meeting with a compliance from Aſpatia; though in reality Zara did not want to conſult her brother's paſſion, but to gratify her own revenge. The execution of this horrid charge is committed to Abudah, Mahommed's firſt vizier, who had been baniſhed by Huſſein for aſpiring to the love of Aſpatia. Abudah's attachment however, ſtill continuing for that empreſs, he is devoted to her ſervice, and while he ſeems moſt zealouſly devoted to the intereſt of Mahommed, is ſecretly employing every art for the reſtoration of her houſe; he therefore finds it no difficult matter to cheat his maſter into a belief that he has fulfilled his orders, in relation to this barbarous commiſſion, by deſiring Almena to appear, as if ſhe had been actually deprived of ſight. In the mean time, Mirza having collected his forces, attacks the uſurper before he can give any further orders to the prejudice of Almena or the empire, and gains a complete victory, taking Mahommed priſoner. Mirza, after this, enters, in triumph, and is bleſt with the hand of his dear Almena; as is Abudah alſo with that of his adored Aſpatia. A full chorus now terminates the piece, from which we gather this moral: That tho' virtue may for ſome time be oppreſſed, it will nevertheleſs be crowned with happineſs at laſt: Whereas, let villainy be ever ſo ſucceſsful for a time, it is ſure of being attended with misfortune in the end. As the opera is a ſpecies of compoſition, that breaks in upon every law of nature, the reader will not expect that we ſhould try it by the rules of criticiſm.

Glouceſter, Oct. 23. The following polite letter has been received from the Hon. Mr. Charles Yorke, our worthy recorder, in anſwer to a letter ſent by the town-clerk, informing him of his being choſen recorder of this city.

To William Selwyn *Eſq; Town-Clerk at* Glouceſter.

" SIR,

I Did not receive your moſt obliging letter till this day, upon my return from a viſit to Mr. Anſon in Staffordſhire, otherwiſe my acknowledgments would not have been delayed.

So diſtinguiſhed a favour conferred upon me by the very antient and worthy corporation of the city of Glouceſter, muſt bind me for ever to their ſervice. Let me beg of you, to preſent my compliments and humble thanks to the gentlemen who concurred in this election; and to aſſure them that nothing could give me more ſatisfaction. The duty and merit of that city to the crown, and to their country, in all times, makes every teſtimony of their eſteem an honour to thoſe who receive it. It wants no additional circumſtance to heighten it. But in reminding me of your two former recorders Lord Somers and Lord Hardwicke, my uncle and my father, you have allowed me to ſay, that it is the more flattering to me when I reflect on ſuch predeceſſors, the principles and integrity of whoſe conduct I have been, and ever will be as ambitious to purſue, as I feel myſelf unequal, in all other reſpects, to imitate their great examples. I am, Sir, with the trueſt regard,

Your moſt obedient,
And moſt humble ſervant,
C. YORKE.

Bloomſbury-Square, Oct. 12.

ANECDOTES.

ANECDOTES.

THE Right Hon. Mr. Legge being told by a noble friend, within a day or two of his death, that he ſeemed much better, anſwered, with great vivacity and ſpirit, "Oh, no, it is all over with me: I am going, as faſt as poſſible, to join the *majority*." —*Ad plures.*

THE biſhops Hoadley and Sherlock were both of Catharine Hall in Cambridge, and, as I believe, both of the ſame year, and pupils of Mr. Bower, a learned Scotchman. When they were *freſhmen*, they were called to lectures in Tully's offices. One day Hoadley performed ſo well, as to receive a compliment from his tutor. As they were coming away from the tutor's chamber, Sherlock, who was probably a little nettled, called out, "Ben, you have made good uſe of L'Eſtrange's tranſlation to day." "No Tom, replied Hoadley, I have it not; and I forgot to ſend the bedmaker to borrow your's, which I am told, is the only one in college." So early did the emulation between theſe two great men commence. This circumſtance was well remembered by a moſt worthy country clergyman, deceaſed, a few years ago, who was of the ſame college and the ſame ſtanding with theſe illuſtrious prelates, and hath often told the ſtory to the writer of this anecdote.

Surpriſing Eſcape.

IN Septembhr laſt the Princeſs Carolina cuſtom-houſe yatcht, Captain John Read, ſailed from Leith for Lerwick in Shetland, with two cuſtom-houſe officers on board, to be ſtationed there. The ſhip being old and crazy they ſprung a leak, and were obliged to put in at Peterhead to refit. On the afternoon of the ſame day they ſailed from thence and either by the pilot's miſtake, or by the hazyneſs of the weather, they found themſelves among the breakers on the main land of Shetland; and to avoid immediate deſtruction, puſhed into a ſmall bay ſurrounded on all ſides with rocks of a ſtupendous height. Here they luckily ſtruck on a ſand bank. In the midſt of their conſternation a faithful negroe, whom Captain Read had brought from the South ſeas, ſwam off with a rope in queſt of dry ground; this he found, though by the ſea mark on the rocks, it was evident that it was many feet under water at full tide. By the aſſiſtance of the rope they all left the ſhip except one of the officers before mentioned, who being old and corpulent choſe rather to ſtay on board; for they had loſt their boat before. They then endeavoured in vain to climb the rocks, and the advance of the tide redoubled their terror. At laſt the negroe diſcovered a cleft, by which they might aſcend the rock above high water mark; this cleft terminated in a hollow or grotto, where they all took up their night's abode. Next morning at ebb they deſcended to reconnoitre their ſituation and found that the rocks were inacceſſible, nor could they any ways get round, as the rocks forming a ſemi-circle extended on both ſides far into the ſea. They then in deſpair returned to their ſhip, where they found the officer they left on board upon the main-ſhrouds, from whence he had ſcarcely been ten minutes, before the maſt came by the board, and was followed by the foremaſt: And now the hull worked ſo that they all reſolved to leave her again, which they did with much difficulty, and had not been long on ſhore before ſhe went to pieces. Thus they were to all appearance reduced to the alternative of ſtarving or drowning; which carried them to a more minute examination of the rocks, when one of the ſailors found a place which ſeemed to offer the bare poſſibility of aſcent at the hazard of his neck, which, however, in their circumſtances was no hazard at all. He mounted, and carried a rope with him and faſtened it to the top, by which the reſt got up after him. Thus being, contrary to all hopes, delivered, half naked and almoſt periſhed, they ſought and found a hut, where they repoſed themſelves, and afterwards procured a conveyance to Lerwick. This, though a ſeemingly romantic relation, is in every circumſtance ſtrictly true.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

IT is a common obſervation, that the enlargement of men's fortunes narrows their ſouls. As I find myſelf one inſtance of the truth of it, I have endeavoured to trace the cauſe of

cauſe of ſo extraordinary and apparently odious an effect; and ſelf love apart, I think the following reaſons a ſufficient juſtification.

A ſhort part of my Life I had a very ſmall income to ſubſiſt on, though with an education and diſpoſition ſuited to a larger. As my proſpects were great, one of the principal ſatisfactions I propoſed when in poſſeſſion of an affluence, was the generoſity and charity I could exert for the benefit of my friends, and fellow creatures; and in the mean time I abridged my own gratifications to ſupply the wants of thoſe I knew moſt preſſing: This to my equals and inferiors. To my ſuperiors, either by fortune or birth, I purſued a different though not leſs generous plan. As I had connexions in other countries beſide my own, I had opportunities of ſupplying their tables with delicacies, their menageries, &c. with curioſities. I had always the honour done me to have my preſents accepted, and for a while was ſatisfied with that condeſcenſion; but on repeating my tribute, and never receiving a word of acknowledgment in return, or the leaſt civility, (ſave once an invitation to go ſeveral miles out of town, in the depth of winter, to ſee a curioſity of my own preſenting, and to accompliſh which I muſt be at the expence of hiring a carriage, feeing the ſervants, and dining at an inn) my indignation was great, my eyes opened to neglect, that a too great ſolicitude to oblige had occaſioned; but I determined to grow wiſe by experience, and confine my favours to thoſe who would make a more grateful return. The time, at length, came, that enabled me to put my beneficent deſign in execution, nor did I find the leaſt abatement in my ardor, till ſoured by further experience. The firſt ſubjects of my munificence were my domeſtics, to whom as it proved I was injudiciouſly kind; inſtead of regarding my gratuities, as rewards for paſt ſervices, they received them as bribes for their future, and concluding they were neceſſary to my welfare, inſulted me with impertinence; ſo that thoſe I thought to bind by the warm tie of gratitude, I was compelled to diſcharge with the coldeſt contempt.

This diſappointment did not diſcourage me from looking out new objects for my bounty, though I determined never more to confer it on the ſervile tribe. My poor neighbours, honeſt houſe-keepers, with large families, I pitched on as the propereſt and confined my relief to few, that I might do it more effectually. Some I clothed, others I fed, to others gave ſchooling, and for a while felt the moſt perfect happineſs, from that I had ſeemed to beſtow: But this delight had but ſhort exiſtence: When I called at any of thoſe cottages whoſe inhabitants I thought I had made happy, I perceived an aukward confuſion and reſtraint in their looks, inſtead of the open grateful countenances I had reaſon to expect.—To cut the matter ſhort, I had ſoon information that theſe wretches, were in league with my ſervants to aſſiſt them in their work, for which they were amply recompenſed with my proviſions, liquor, &c. clandeſtinely conveyed, and as conſcientiouſly received.

Here was the laſt and fatal blow to my charity; for I feel not the kindly glow, and barely know the name. If I give, it is either that my fortune makes it neceſſary, or that I reflect it is a part of my duty; but no pleaſure, no heart-felt joy ariſes from it.

Laſtly, my generoſity is no more; many of thoſe friends, who ſhared it, grew encroaching, and thoſe I had thought moſt diſintereſted, proved moſt ſelfiſh.

I now keep my fortune to myſelf; and as I am grown contracted, and indifferent to almoſt the whole world, I find more reſpect and attention than when it was my ſtudy to oblige, befriend, and beſtow.

If others, with the ſame experience, not willing to deceive themſelves, have met with better luck, I have ſtill charity enough, in the more extenſive ſenſe, to rejoice at it; though I fear I am by no means ſingularly unfortunate.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR, Siplake, Oxfordſh. Oct. 23.

AS I cannot diveſt myſelf of that humanity which great numbers of the rich and thriving part of mankind

kind have very prudently thrown off, I now and then, though it gives me the heart-ach, enquire into the condition of my diſtreſſed neighbours. The reſult of this enquiry is, that I find many of the poor now ſtarving in the midſt of plenty. Of this I could produce multiplied inſtances, but ſhall only mention one. A poor labourer in my neighbourhood, who has ſeven in family, and earns ſix ſhillings a week, cannot pay for the bread they eat, though his whole wages are applied to that article only. I cannot help thinking, that the drudges who till our land, and gather in our corn, and are the chief inſtruments in providing bread for the tables of riot and plenty, have a right to it themſelves. As to houſes, cloaths, fire, ſmall-beer, ſoap, candles, ſalt, and many other articles, which in times of general luxury were thought neceſſary, I give them up, and contend only for the ſtaff of life. I hear with pleaſure, that many public ſpirited perſons, have exerted themſelves with a view of putting a ſtop to the growing evils of monopolies and combinations, evils begun and carried on by a ſet of people, who deſerve to be driven from human ſociety, though they enjoy every advantage of it, and who conſtantly make it their buſineſs to defeat the bounty of providence, and create a famine amongſt us. I heartily wiſh that they may rouze the ſpirit of the legiſlature; that juſtice may be done upon the greater ones, who combine to raiſe what contributions they pleaſe upon the public, and ſtarve the poor. If one band of robbers ſhould paſs through this miſerable pariſh, and take the poor men's coats, another ſhould ſtrip them of their ſhirts, and a third of their ſkins, they would leave them in much the ſame condition, as that to which the monopoliſts have reduced them; who, by raiſing the price, have robbed them of almoſt every neceſſary of life, and ſucked their blood. A labourer, a few years ago, could buy a coat, for little more than he muſt now give for a ſhirt; and a pair of boots, for the preſent price of a pair of ſhoes. The conſequence of this is, that ſeveral now come to church in waiſtcoats, that formerly uſed to appear there in coats, and many never come at all, for want of ſhoes and ſtockings. As monopolies encreaſe I expect to ſee my poor neighbours as naked as the Hottentots and as ill ſheltered from the weather, as the ancient Scythians: They begin to think already of transforming their ſheets into ſhirts and ſmocks, and their blankets into jerkins and petticoats. But theſe ſuperfluities, they muſt learn to lay aſide; as they muſt alſo thoſe of ſwaddling cloaths for their infants, and ſhrouds and coffins for their dead, and content themſelves with a heap of aſhes, or a truſs of ſtraw for a bed, if they can go to the price of it. Whenever I viſit the cottages of my poor neighbours, (moſt of which exhibit a ſtriking image of the cave of poverty) I never fail of meeting with ſomething to ſhock me; though I ſometimes have the ſatisfaction to find ſincere piety and ſolid content. This was the caſe not long ſince: A poor woman who was always thankful, whatever ſhe had, or had not, told me, through the goodneſs of God, and the bounty of Mr. F. ſhe never wanted bread and apples. But I hope to live to ſee the time, when oppreſſed poverty will lift up its head, and the pooreſt cottager in circumſtances to buy himſelf a ſheep's head, or a diſh of bullock's liver for his ſunday's dinner.

The calls of nature are perhaps ſtronger in theſe people, than they are in higher life; it is however certain, that they have ſtomachs, and that their cravings ſhould be ſatisfied. As a poor man, in every diſh of water-gruel that he eats, and every cup of ſmall beer that he drinks, pays his proportion of the taxes on ſalt, hops, and malt, he has a right to the protection of the government, and the benefit of the laws, which, if they can afford any relief, ought to be put in immediate execution. If this is not done, I ſhall expect to hear in a few months that wheat is advanced 20l. a load, and bacon to 10d. a pound. What will then be the caſe of the greater part of the people, in a country which is looked upon as the land of liberty and plenty? Much worſe than that of a gally ſlave, who is ſure, at all events, of having a ſufficient allowance of bread and beans, and moreover of meat enough, if he will but work as hard as an Engliſh labourer to get it. If the legiſlature ſhould think theſe things beneath their notice, I would recommend

recommend it to the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, to offer a handſome premium for the diſcovery of the French * alimentary powder†, or ſome other *ſuccedaneum* for bread, as a million of people, rendered deſperate by famine, may be a much greater evil than is at preſent imagined. I am, &c.

Deſcription of the SYPHON, *or* CRANE, *in Common Uſe. (See the Plate, Fig.* 1.)

THE crane has its uſe from the gravity of the air, a property in that element from which we receive ſome of the greateſt advantages of life.

A. the end, being immerſed in a veſſel of water, if the air be exhauſted from the ſyphon, at the pipe D, the water in the veſſel, by the preſſure of the air on its ſurface, will inſtantly riſe and fill the cavity of the ſyphon: Now if the other end of the ſyphon were at C, in an horizontal level with the end A, then the preſſure of the air on each end would be equal, and conſequently the water would be ſuſtained in the tube, without running out at C. But ſince the part BE, is longer than the part BA, by the length CE, and the cylinder of water CE, being far more heavy than the ſame cylinder of air, it is plain the preſſure of the air, or its effect at the point C, is thereby very much weakened and abated, and therefore the equilibrium in the point B, being thus deſtroyed, the water will run over and flow towards E.

Deſcription of a DRILL *for ſowing Beans, &c. and of a* TRIANGULAR HARROW, *both now in Uſe in the Vale of* Ayleſbury.

THERE are two ſorts of drills now in uſe in the vale of Ayleſbury, in that part which lies between Ayleſbury and Tame, both which are very ſimple in their conſtruction, and may very eaſily be made to ſow wheat, as well as beans, for which only they are now uſed.

One ſort of theſe drills is made upon Tull's principles, though not exactly according to his plan. It conſiſts of a ſingle drill-box: the cylinder is about four inches diameter, and has nine or ten holes to turn out the beans, like the other, of which I have given you a deſcription. The wheel is twenty inches diameter; it is fixed to the plough-beam by hinges; and the beams drop a little before the coulter, ſo that they are immediately covered by the earth from the broad board.

The inconvenience of this drill is, the time loſt in turning it over the plough-beam at the end of the land, and that the team muſt ſtand ſtill while the drill-box is filling with beans. Theſe impediments, upon a moderate computation, hinder about a quarter of a day's work.

Therefore, I prefer the other ſort of drill, which is made like a wheelbarrow; and a draught and deſcription of which I have here ſent you.

A man drives it up the furrow juſt before the plough: but as I think I have a little improved upon the common method of cultivating drilled beans, and as it perfectly anſwers my expectation, I have here ſent you my method in as few words as poſſible.

Firſt, I plough two furrows on each outſide of the land, but ſow no beans in them: I afterwards drill the three next furrows: then I plough two furrows without drilling any beans in them, and ſo on, ſowing three, and leaving two, for intervals, till the land is finiſhed.

When the beans are about two or three inches high, I plough two furrows up each interval, turning the furrows from the beans, ſo as to make a ridge in the middle of each interval. I have a little plough on purpoſe for this uſe, about half the ſize of

* *As there probably may be monopolies of potatoes, nettles, turnep-greens, the next famine, I take the liberty to offer to the conſideration of the naturaliſts, the powder of dried chamæleons, as a ſuccedaneum for bread, which I take to be the principal ingredient in the celebrated powder of the French. Theſe animals may be brought over by the Levant company, and kept like rabbets, on our barren heaths, and at a much leſs expence, as they thrive where rabbets would ſtarve. That they will live in our climate is moſt certain; ſir George Wheeler kept one here, without food, for nine or ten months* *.

† *See Lond. Mag.* 1758, *p.* 419.

* See Wheeler's travels.

Fig. II.

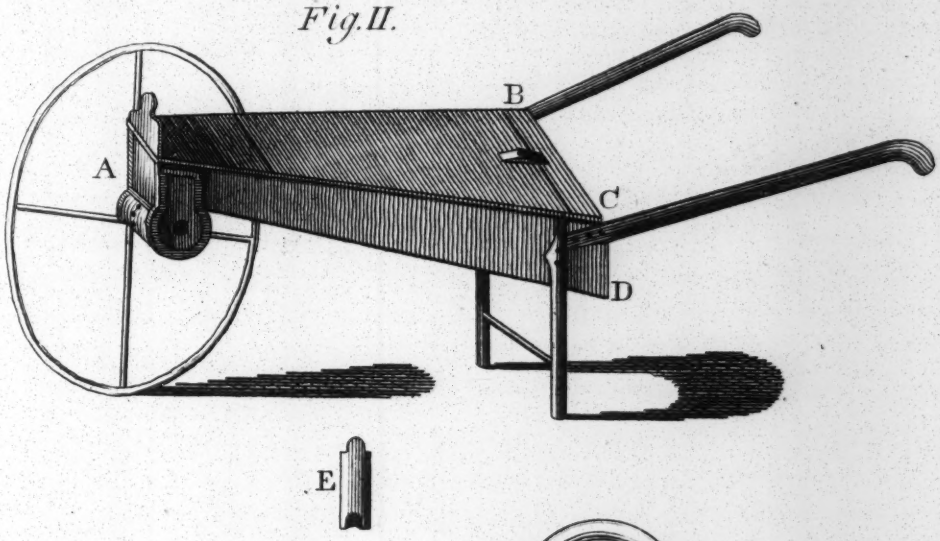


Fig. I.

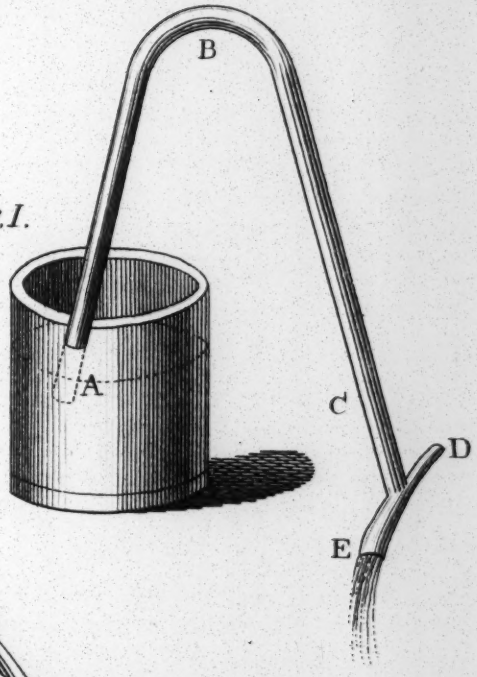
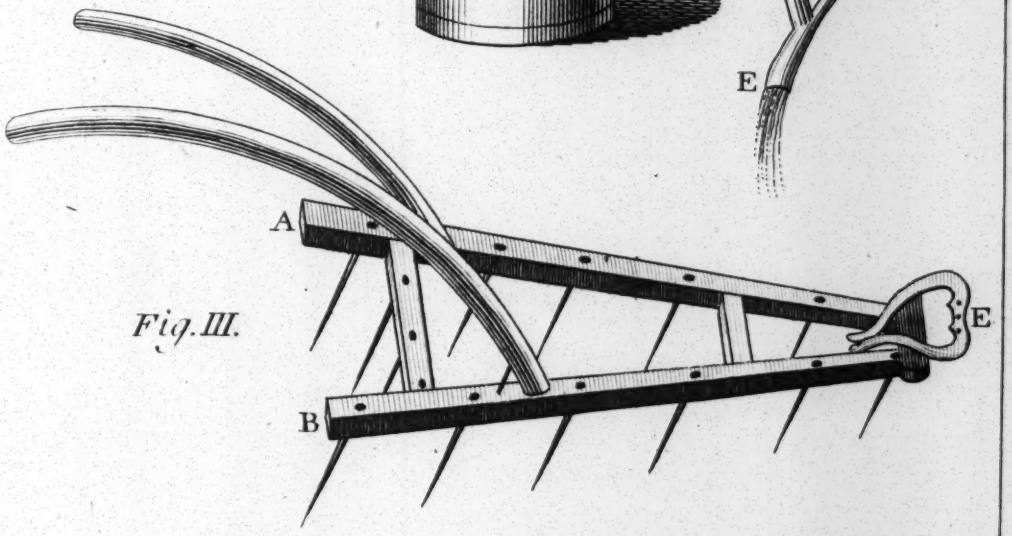


Fig. III.



10
45
FEB

a common plough, which is drawn by one horſe.

This work ſhould be done after a rain. This year, on the fifteenth of May, we had rain. I therefore went to plough in the intervals on the eighteenth, and continued at plough till all were finiſhed. On the eighth of June we had rain again. On the ninth of June I went to harrow the intervals, with the triangular harrow, as per plate. About a week after that we had more rain. I then went to harrow again, going up the interval I went down before, and down that which I went up: This is what we call croſs tining. Thus my land is laid quite ſmooth; it is kept clear from weeds: And the beans have a fine looſe mould to ſtrike their fibres into; and it is by far the cheapeſt way of weeding beans.

Your, &c. I. L.

The Proportions of the Drill are as follow. (See the Plate, Fig. II.)

Diameter of the iron wheel, twenty inches.

Length of the box, from A to B, twenty inches.

Breadth of the box, from B to C, ten inches.

Depth of the box, from C to D, five inches and a half.

Diameter of the cylinder of wood upon the iron axis of the wheel, four inches. This cylinder, you may ſee, turns out the beans regularly.

Length of the cylinder, two inches and a half. On this cylinder are twenty-one holes, a quarter of an inch deep, and half an inch diameter.

E, is a tongue which drops upon the cylinder, and plays up eaſily: the tongue is half an inch thick, ſeven inches long, and one inch and three quarters wide. When a larger bean than ordinary comes, it will throw the tongue up, which naturally recovers its place again; and ſo the work goes on well and even. The tongue is repreſented with its notch at E: the notch does not go quite through it: it falls exactly upon the holes of the cylinder.

A lid takes off to put the beans into the box, and buttons down at F.

The Harrow. (See the Plate. Fig. III.)

From A to B, eighteen inches.

The tines nine inches a-part.

The three tines in the croſs-bar are only three inches and a half a-part.

E, a cock, which plays upon a pin, in which are three holes to hang the whipple-tree in. If you put it into the upper hole, the tines bear very hard upon the ground: I generally uſe the middle hole.

To the Author of the Appeal to the Common Senſe of all Chriſtian People.

SIR,

IN your letter to the Rev. Mr. Landon, you are pleaſed to tell that gentleman, that you entirely agree with him in thinking that the main difficulties, attending the Trinitarian controverſy, may be cleared up by a proper attention to the words *God* and *perſon*.

I declare myſelf of the ſame opinion, and therefore ſhall take the liberty to examine the definition you give of the word *perſon*.

Perſon, you ſay, when uſed in a ſtrict and genuine ſenſe, always means an intelligent agent.

Againſt this definition I have an objection or two: firſt, if this definition be admitted, it will follow, that no man living ever ſaw ſo much as one ſingle perſon in his life; which conſequence is not only repugnant to the common ſenſe of all chriſtian people, but of all mankind. What man, who enjoys the viſive faculty, would not be ſhocked at being told, that he never ſaw one perſon in his life? Which abſurdity, however, flows from your definition. I argue thus: Whatever is intelligent underſtands—Nothing underſtands, but mind—Mind is inviſible——*Ergo*, no man ever ſaw an intelligent agent, or perſon. An agent likewiſe is inviſible. The inſtrument, the hand that holds the inſtrument, the arm that moveth the hand, the nerves that move the arm, are none of them real agents; they are all ſubject to the agency of an inviſible being.

2dly. If your definition be admitted, it will follow, that a man would be guilty of a contradiction in terms, who ſhould define an ideot to be a perſon void of underſtanding; which conſequence would alſo be ſhocking to the common ſenſe and common lan-

guage of mankind. Do but aſk the firſt man you meet to define an ideot, and he will immediately anſwer that an ideot is a *perſon* void of underſtanding. Tell the ſame man, that an ideot is an *intelligent agent* void of underſtanding, and he will laugh in your face.

I hope, ſir, you will not think me too troubleſome, if I make an obſervation or two on the definition, which your antagoniſt, Mr. Landon, has given of the word *perſon*.

Mr. Landon defines *perſon* to be *a concourſe of properties*. From which definition follows this abſurdity, viz. that God is three perſons, and but one perſon. For I ſuppoſe it will be readily granted, that when three concourſes of properties concur they are but one concourſe of properties; in like manner as when three numbers are joined they are but one number, or as three ſtreams, when they concur, are but one ſtream.

Again: it will follow from this definition, that every object of ſenſe is a perſon, for in every object of ſenſe properties concur. An apple, for inſtance, or a nut is, according to this definition, a perſon, a very agreeable perſon.

I doubt not, but that by this time you are convinced, you and your opponent, Mr. Landon have written on a ſubject which you have not maturely conſidered. You will therefore, I hope, excuſe me if I adviſe you both to ſtop your hands till you can write more to the purpoſe.

Mahlup, Nov. 15, 1764. I am, ſir, your, &c. T. I.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

The Firſt Part of the 42*d* Pſalm *paraphraſed.*

By Mr. BOYCE.

CHAC'D by the hounds, the panting hind,
Leaving the lagging winds behind,
Thirſts for the cooling ſtream:
So pants my ſoul, O Lord, for Thee:
Thou parent of eternity;
Thou God of might ſupreme!

Fain would it quit this earthly ſhell,
Fain would it in thy preſence dwell,
The heav'nly maze to wing:
There to indulge its pure deſire,
And hail Thee, in th'angelic choir,
Where cherub, ſeraph ſing.

The dews of ſorrow dim my ſight;
From night to morn, from morn to night,
My ſighs my grief diſcloſe:
As down my cheeks repentance flies,
Where's now thy God? the ſcoffer cries,
And triumphs in my woes.

Oft have I at thy altar knelt,
The glow of inſpiration felt,
And breath'd celeſtial air;
Then why, my ſoul, ſo throb with pain?
Let hope immortal health ſuſtain,
And chace away deſpair.

Behold the rays of mercy dart!—
Th'Almighty chears this drooping heart;
His love is certain ſtill:
Henceforth Eternal! All ſupreme!
Thee I'll adore from Jordan's ſtream,
"To Hermon's little hill."

The CHRISTIAN PRAYER.

By Dr. REDMOND.

PARENT of bliſs, whoſe reign in realms above,
Improves the Chriſtian's faith, refines his love,
Diſplay thy pow'r, nor let fond reaſoning man
Attempt thy great immenſity to ſcan!
Here, as in heav'n, let all thy will adore;
Quickly thy promis'd paradiſe reſtore.
Meanwhile, ſubmiſs to thee, wiſe nature's ends,
We'll uſe whate'er to true obedience tends.
Give us, with ſympathizing hearts to move,
Quick to forgive, forgiving, quick to love:
So we unmerited thy love ſhall gain,
And ſing love's rapturous, love's eternal ſtrain.
Grant that from thee our minds may never ſtray;
Lead where is beſt, O! lead us in thy way:
For thou art all, all d mination's thine,
Glory and might, and love without confine!

The Charge of the right rev.—, Lord Biſhop of —— to the Clergy of his Dioceſe, delivered at ——(primary Viſitation, Oct. 18, 1760.)

"BRETHREN by this my mind you'll know,
Learn to pronounce your ſermons ſlow;
Give every word of a diſcourſe
Its proper time, and life, and force,
And urge what you think fit to ſay
In a ſedate pathetic way:
Grave and deliberate as 'tis fit
To comment upon holy writ.

Many

Many a ſermon gives diſtaſte
By being ſpoke in too much haſte;
Which had it been pronounc'd with leiſure,
Would have been liſten'd too with pleaſure."
And thus the preacher often gains
His labour only for his pains;"
As (if you doubt) it may appear
"From every ſunday in the year;"
For how indeed can one expect
The beſt diſcourſe ſhould take effect,
Unleſs the maker thinks it worth
Some needful care to ſet it forth?
What! does he think the pains he took
To write it fairly in a book,
Will do the buſineſs—not a bit—
"It muſt be ſpoke as well as writ."
For what's a ſermon, good or bad,
If a man reads it like a lad,—
To hear ſome people when they preach,
How they run o'er all parts of ſpeech,
And neither raiſe a word nor ſink,
Our learned biſhops one would think
Had taken ſchool-boys from the rod,
To make ambaſſadors of God:
So perfect is the Chriſtian ſcheme,
He who from thence doth take his theme,
And time to have it underſtood,
His ſermon cannot but be good;
If he will needs be preaching ſtuff,
No time, indeed, is ſhort enough;
E'en let him read it like a letter,
The ſooner it is done the better:
But for a man who has a head,
Of whom it may with truth be ſaid,
That on occaſion he can raiſe
A juſt remark, a proper phraſe—
For ſuch an one to run along,
Tumbling his accents o'er his tongue,
Shews only, that a man, at once,
May be a ſcholar and a dunce.
In point of ſermons 'tis confeſt,
Our Engliſh clergy make the beſt,
But this appears (we muſt confeſs)
Not from the pulpit, but the preſs;
They manage, with diſjointed ſkill,
The matter well, the manner ill,
And, what ſeems paradox at firſt,
They make the beſt and preach the worſt.
Would men but ſpeak as well as write,
Both faculties would then unite;
The outward action being taught
To ſhew the inwatd ſtrength of thought:
Now to do this our ſhort hand ſchool
Lays down this plain and general rule.
"Take time enough, all other graces
Will ſoon fill up their proper places."

To M. Elie de Beaumont, *Counſellor, before the Parliament of* Paris, *on his generous Defence of* John Calas. *(See p. 518.)*

By Mr. LANGHORNE.

BEAUMONT, diſtinguiſh'd by the liberal mind,
One Britiſh wreath thy honour'd brows ſhall bind;
Nor, tho' Voltaire beſtows immortal praiſe,
Diſdain this offering of obſcurer bays.
Who ſcorns mean ſuperſtition's baſe controul,
And clears away the rubbiſh from the ſoul;
Whoſe incenſe flames on truth's tranſparent ſhrine,
Who bows to reaſon as the beſt divine;
Who, while falſe ſanctions cruel power inveſt,
Dares, nobly dares, for innocence oppreſt:
For him the muſe with pious care ſhall rove,
To cull the pride of all th'Aonian grove,
Stamp his fair honours in her ſtrain ſublime,
And bear her Beaumont o'er the wrecks of time.

*The Danger of immoderate Deſires**.

By Mr. L—NGH—N.

ON India's plains, where nature dies away,
Like Semele, beneath th'embrace of day;
Where the faint ſhepherd feels no cool drops fall,
Hears of no ſtream, the murmurs muſical,
Two brother ſwains bewail'd the ſcorching hour,
And thus implor'd the genius of the ſhower.
To me, ſaid Hamet, may thy bounty yield
One little rill to feed my thirſty field;
Still may it flow in competence and peace,
No ſuns exhauſt it, and no ſtorms increaſe!
He ſpoke.—Obedient to his modeſt pray'r,
See the cleft rock emit the fountain fair!
Freſh-riſing flowers the welcome ſtranger hail,
And laughing ſpring purſues it thro' the vale.
Fir'd at the ſight, ambitious Raſchid cries,
God of the ſtorms ſuch meanneſs I deſpiſe.
O thou, whoſe chambers captive oceans keep!
At whoſe command the wild waves wake and ſleep!
Ope thy vaſt urns, diſcharge thy ſounding rains,
And pour another Ganges o'er my plains.
Quick at the word the ſolid hills diſpart;
From their torn ſides a thouſand torrents ſtart;
Whelm'd in the tide, the tumbling ſwain expires,
The hapleſs victim of his vain deſires!

The following Lines were wrote by an Engliſh *Gentleman on his ſecond Tour through* Scotland, *upon a Window at a Tavern in* Montroſe.

ONCE more, O North, I view thy winding ſhores,
Climb thy bleak hills, and croſs thy duſky moors;
Heedful I view thee with impartial eye,
And ſtill by nature, not by cenſure, try.
England, thy ſiſter, is a gay coquet,
Whom pride enlivens, and temptations whet;
Rich, proud, and wanton, ſhe her beauty knows,
And in a conſcious warmth of fortune glows.

* *See Rambler, No.* 38.

Scotland comes after, like an unripe fair,
Who ſighs with envy at her ſiſter's air;
Thoughtleſs how ſoon ſhe'll grow to have her day,
And be the toaſt when t'other's charms decay. K.

On ſeeing Miſs B—— W—— *ſhed Tears (which ſhe endeavoured to conceal) at the Performance of an Anthem for the Orphans of the Clergy, at the Muſick Meeting at* W—r, Sept. 8, 1764.

I.

WHILE plaintive notes of orphans woes
Invade Belinda's ears,
Her gentle ſoul with pity glows,
Her gliſt'ning eyes with tears.

II.

Why ſeeks the fair her grief to hide?
Why check the riſing tear?
Can pity be to ſhame ally'd?
Has virtue cauſe of fear?

III.

Pity's the lenient balm of woe,
The cordial of th'oppreſt,
A debt we to misfortune owe,
The right of the diſtreſt.

IV.

The heav'nly impulſe then purſue,
Nor heed the fool's diſdain,
Whoſe thoughtleſs boſom never knew
Compaſſion's pleaſing pain.

V.

So may thoſe tears for foreign woe,
Or diſtant griefs alone,
In generous pity, gently flow;
But never weep thy own.

Worceſter, Sept. 12, 1764.

Verſes written with a Pencil, in a Grove at ——, *near* Lewes, October 8, 1764.

Inſcribed to Miſs B——.

HAIL, ſacred haunts, fit to receive
Far other gueſts than ſinful men,
Once more the buſy town I leave,
And ſeek your ſolemn ſhades again.

The freſhneſs of the twilight grove,
The murmuring fountain's ſoothing ſound,
The muſic of the birds above,
The fragrance of the fields around;

Theſe, theſe, have power to charm deſpair,
To check the boſom-ſwelling ſigh,
To ſmooth the wrinkled brow of care,
"And wipe the tear from ſorrow's eye."

So thought I once, but err'd, for then
The little griefs that ſeiz'd my mind
Were ſuch as gave no laſting pain,
Soon chas'd, nor left a ſting behind.

Then, placid as yon blue expanſe,
By gentle zephyrs fann'd to reſt,
I ſaw the ſmiling hours advance,
Nor bade them fly, nor chid their haſte.

But ah! what change o'erwhelms my ſoul,
What cares unuſual baniſh reſt,
What ſtern invader's fierce controul
Claims now the empire of my breaſt?

'Tis he, 'tis love! Lo! reaſon's ſeat
Already the uſurper fills,
And drags, with more than hoſtile hate,
The vanquiſh'd at his chariot wheels.

Whilſt jealouſy, that hell-born fiend,
Anguiſh, and grief, and dire deſpair,
His grim attendants, ſtalk behind,
And, with their lord, the triumph ſhare.

Ah! would the tyrant but diſmiſs
Theſe frightful monſters from his train,
His rod deſpotic I would kiſs,
And glory in his heavieſt chain.

Vain wiſh! no pray'r his rage diſarms,
Whilſt ſhe who holds my conquer'd heart,
Unconſcious of her fatal charms,
Knows not of me, nor of my ſmart.

Would ſome kind genius of the air
Waft her my ſighs, my flame reveal,
She, kind and gentle as ſhe's fair,
Might pity, tho' ſhe muſt not heal.

Yet, why? If my malignant ſtars,
With fortune leagu'd againſt my peace,
'Twixt us have fix'd eternal bars,
Can pity, ev'n from her, give eaſe?

Let then no tales of my diſtreſs
Diſturb her boſom, ſacred ſhrine,
Be't her's ſome happier ſwain to bleſs,
And hopeleſs love's fell anguiſh mine.

Come, melancholy's ſable train,
Let gloom congenial court your ſtay,
Till madneſs dull the ſenſe of pain,
Or death diſſolve this tyrant's ſway.

The FEAST *of* FANCY,

A PASTORAL ELEGY,

To the Memory of Mr. C. CHURCHILL.

By Chriſtopher Crabtree, *Eſq;*

YE echoes my ſentiments hear,
While Churchill I truly deplore;
And now wet his grave with a tear,
Whom I freely have cenſur'd before.

With candor not enmity fraught
I ſometimes deny'd him the bays;
So if ſenſible e'er of a fault,
O let me be juſt to his praiſe.

By genius mark'd out from the throng,
The goddeſs beheld him and ſmil'd:
And fame ſtill beam'd through his ſong,
Tho' rough, inharmonious, and wild.

'Twas his thro' the muſical maze
With a perfect indiff'rence to ſteer;
And teach e'en the harſheſt of lays
To pleaſe the moſt difficult ear.

In

In a burſt of the nobleſt flame
His ſentiments frequently ran:
Yet oft has the bard bought a name
At the total expence of the man.

The vicious ſtill ſhrunk at his pen
Where'er it appear'd to their view:
Yet O the moſt worthy of men
Have oftentimes dreaded it too.

His muſe with a fury would glow
Too partial for ſenſe to commend;
O'erlook all the worth of a foe;
And forget all the faults of a friend.

Hence black as the veſtments of night
A Bute has he ſtudied to ſhew;
And painted his Wilkes in a light
That waſhes him wholly to ſhow:

Hence ev'ry engagement of pow'r,
He cenſur'd as national wrong;
And bid Scotland eternally lour
All barren and dreary in ſong.

But who if a ſtricture is made,
Can with juſtice, with certainty name,
That never has deviouſly ſtray'd
Nor once been to pity, or blame!

That Churchill had errors we know;
But then he was frank and ſincere;
And never was told of a woe,
But he gave it his purſe or his tear.

Too proud, when his fortune he met
By far, to a ſtateſman to bend:
And too humble by much to forget
The name of thee ſhabbieſt friend.

Then round the poor ſpot where he's laid,
May the laurel eternally bloom;
And nought but his virtues be made
An epitaph e'er for his tomb.

If a fault is unhappily ſhewn
Let us place it to nature and man;
And engag'd by his merit alone
Strive to imitate that if we can.

The LAUGHING PHILOSOPHER.

WHEN I take an attentive ſurvey of mankind,
From their follies and vices diverſion I find;
Their humours, caprices, their whims and odd ways,
Senſations of mirth in me conſtantly raiſe.
Ev'ry place is with curious, choice characters ſtor'd,
Which, from morning to night, entertainment afford.
In each lane, in each alley, court, ſquare, row, or ſtreet,
Scenes truly Hogarthian I fail not to meet;
Scenes which would not in many a muſcle provoke,
But I, from the dulleſt can ſtrike out a joke.
In ev'ry man's motions I merriment trace,
And can laughter extract from the diſmalleſt face.
When I ſee men and women induſtriouſly ſhun tables run;
Their own thoughts, and each ev'ning to card
When dowagers, dreſs'd up like girls of fifteen,
In the front of a ſide box are mad to be ſeen;
When a blooming young creature to threeſcore is ty'd, [ride;
That to routs and to plays ſhe in diamonds may
When ladies, to ſhew their no-learning, talk latin, [white ſatin;
And tradeſmen their ſcabbards adorn with
When a poor tallow-chandler, deceas'd, lies in ſtate, [of plate;
Who alive, perhaps, had not five pounds worth
When fat-headed aldermen ſet up for wit,
With laughter my ſides are juſt ready to ſplit.
When a pert Temple beau the fine gentleman apes,
And prentices brag of their duels and rapes;
When a young academic aſcends, with an air,
To the pulpit, and tries to attract all the fair,
And oft, in the midſt of his flow'ry diſcourſe,
Looks around to obſerve if his eyes have had force: [France,
When travell'd young fops talk of nothing but
When old maids learn to ſing, and grown gentlemen dance;
When pious Ned Shuter at Whitefield's appears, [my tears.
I laugh till my eyes are bedimm'd with
When women neglect their domeſtic affairs,
And puzzle their heads with political cares;
When with zeal patriotic they puddings deſpiſe,
And chatter of taxes, and loans, and ſupplies;
When thoſe who have nothing to loſe fume and fret
At the lowneſs of ſtocks and the national debt,
And rail at the court in a paſſionate ſtyle,
I hollow ſo loud, you may hear me a mile.

MARMADUKE MERRIMAN.

To a LADY *at* QUADRILLE;
On her giving Diamonds for Trumps, and calling the King of Hearts.

MADAM!

REPLETE with juſtice, your deciſion's found, [round:
While you diſpenſe th'expreſſive ſentence
As thus:—Your trumps your own bright eyes explain;
Your king, an emblem of your happy reign.
Theſe, 'tis confeſs'd, form proper counterparts,
The diamonds beaming on our ſubject hearts.
But, oh! with moderation, urge your pow'r,
Nor play, nor cruel play, the matadore *.
Then ſhall the world to the mild ſov'reign bow, [now.
And hail you, queen of hearts—as I do

A

* *A Spaniſh Word uſed in the game of Quadrille, ſignifying* murderer.

A SKETCH *of an* OXFORD VACATION.

By THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.

ACCEPT of this as a relation,
Or ſhort account of a vacation,
When Oxford Bucks quit cap and gown,
And fly on Oxford hacks to town,
Books are as uſual left on ſhelves,
To meditate among themſelves.
Now they are free from that vexation
Which college pedants call Jobation;
Nor mind the bell or trumpet's call,
That ſummons them to prayers or hall:
Out of their tutors ſight and charge,
They all are gentlemen at large.
Now, if you pleaſe, we will ſuppoſe
Them got to town, and at the Roſe;
Where, about five, they part dead drunk,
And lie with ſome old batter'd punk;
Where let us leave them, when they wake,
To find, too late, their ſad miſtake.
And thus is each ſucceeding day
In vice or folly thrown away;
Till dire diſeaſe, or what is worſe,
The ghaſtly ſight of empty purſe,
Obliges them to quit the Town,
And once more put on cap and gown.

Queen's College, Oxon.

EPIGRAM *on the* NEW PAVEMENT.

THE new Scottiſh pavement is worthy of praiſe,
We're indebted to Scotland, for *mending our ways*;
But, what we can never forgive 'em, ſome ſay,
Is, that they have taken our *poſts* all away.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR Magazine has of late been greatly illuſtrated by the benevolent labours of a gentleman of the faculty. Encouraged by his generous advice in ſeveral caſes, I ſend the following ſingular one, which, if you will pleaſe to inſert, will greatly oblige

Your conſtant reader,
and humble ſervant, T.B.

N. B. A caſe ſomething like this was inſerted in your Magazine of May, 1763, and referred to Mr. Thomſon, at Bath. I having a friend upon the ſpot, wrote to him to enquire for the benefit of this perſon, and it was found to proceed from a different cauſe, viz. the gout in his ſtomach, therefore his method of cure could be of no ſervice in this caſe.

The party is a young man between two and three and twenty years of age; his complaint is a violent palpitation of the heart, which has been growing upon him for theſe ſeven or eight years, till it has arrived to ſuch a degree, that he has had a fit of it for twelve hours, without ceaſing; the motion is exceſſive quick, very irregular, and frequently ſtops, he breathes very hard and faultering; after ſome time it reduces his ſtrength and ſpirits ſo low, that he faints. He has ſymptoms like the nervous dry aſthma, as when he comes out of the air into a ſmoaky room, inſtead of coughing it brings on the palpitation, and when he lies down is very ſhort breathed, and his ſtomach feels very weak; his digeſtion is very bad. If the gentleman ſhould preſcribe any thing to benefit this unhappy perſon, it ſhall be gratefully acknowledged.

WE have had juſt publiſhed a book in the French language, intitled, *The Chineſe ſpy*, conſiſting of letters to or from three Chineſe mandarins, named Cham-pi-pi, Sin-no-ci and Ni-ou-ſan who were ſent by the Chineſe court to inquire into and report the politics and cuſtoms of Europe. We ſhall give our readers a tranſlation of two of them, the firſt of which is a letter from Cham-pi-pi at Paris, to the primate of the religion of Confucius at Pekin, being the 10th letter of the firſt Volume, and is as follows:

The chriſtians may be juſtly accuſed of making a common jeſt of the moſt ſacred dogmas of their religion; for all the taverns and brothels at Paris have for their ſigns the names and repreſentations of ſome myſtery of the chriſtian religion.

A foreigner who arrives in this city may put up at the ſign of the Father Eternal *, and may next day drink a bottle of wine at the Paradiſe: In the afternoon he may divert himſelf at the Crucifix; and at night he may take up his lodging with a common ſtrumpet at the ſign of the Virgin Mary.

It may be ſuppoſed that all the deities of this religion kept ale-houſes before their going to heaven, and have left no memorial of themſelves here upon earth, but the ſigns of their reſpective alehouſes.

Shopkeepers too, and thoſe whoſe buſineſs it is to impoſe upon mankind, always keep ſculking behind the effigy of ſome ſaint.

As it was known that we had occaſion for purchaſing ſeveral ſorts of things, we were told that St. Peter had nothing in his ſhop that was good, that St. Paul gave falſe meaſure, that St. John had no wares but what were rotten or ſpoilt, and that the Holy Ghoſt, St. Honory ſtreet, was as thieviſh as a magpy.

Almoſt all the ſaints have, at Paris, in their turn, become bankrupt.

In this country they ſhew no greater reſpect to crowned heads than they do to the ſaints in heaven. There is not a cook's ſhop but what is honoured with the name of ſome great European monarch. When we alighted

* *This ſuperſtitious abuſe can be only in popiſh countries, where it is uſual to repreſent the three perſons of the Trinity in a picture.*

from

from our coach at Orient we had to chuſe what inn we ſhould lodge at, either at that of the emperor, or at that of the king of Spain, or that of the king of France; but as the crowned heads who keep inns at Paris extend their hoſpitality no further than that of letting furniſhed lodgings, and, as their lodgers are for that reaſon obliged to dine with the princes of the blood, at the rate of half a crown a head, we were recommended to the prince of Condy as a moſt compleat cook: we were aſſured that the duke of Orleans kept delicate wine, that there was every day, at two o'clock, a very good ſoup at the prince of Conty's, and that at Bourbon houſe they had excellent beef-a-la-mode.

The next letter we ſhall give, is from Cham-pi-pi, at London, to the Mandarin Kie-tou-na at Pek n, which is the 56th letter of the 6th volume, and is as follows:

Since I have been in England, three eminent perſonages have made a great noiſe in this ſpeculative* nation: The Cock-lane ghoſt, the Queen's aſs, and Wilkes the member of parliament.

The ghoſt for a long time gave diverſion both to the court and city. It was viſited as its houſe by numerous crowds of perſons of both ſexes, who converſed with it. 'Tis true, it did not expreſs itſelf very diſtinctly, but it made ſome inarticulate ſounds, which was ſufficient for cauſing it to make a great noiſe.

The queen's aſs, at her firſt arrival, had not a little to do to receive the viſits of all thoſe who went to pay their compliments upon her ſafe landing in England. She was honoured with a guard of ſoldiers, and with a centry poſted at her chamber door. If the dutcheſs of Modena had come to London ſhe could not have been treated with greater reſpect.

The concourſe of people at the Aſs's eſcurial palace near Buckingham gate was prodigious.

At the ſame time her fame was not idle: By report the public were entertained with an account of her fine tail, her long ears, and her undulated ſkin. But as her apartments were too ſmall for receiving a numerous company, it was reſolved to have her picture drawn, that thoſe who could not approach her perſon might enjoy a ſight of her in effigy.

Wilkes, the member, made a ſtill greater noiſe than the queen s aſs. In England, indeed, a male is always by public rumour more diſtinguiſhed than a female. His impriſonment in the Tower occaſioned a multitude of political debates, and deep learned arguments. His diſcharge from priſon made here a greater buſtle than ever did the entry of the grand ſeignior at Conſtantinople. But alas! how fleeting is the glory of this world! The ghoſt was put into the pillory: the queen's aſs is now quite forgot; and Wilkes, the member, has fled into France, to prevent his fate being the ſame with that of the ghoſt."

From the South-Carolina *Gazette.*

Meſſage from the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly to the Lieutenant Governor.

May it pleaſe your honour,

IN anſwer to your meſſage of yeſterday, accompanied with a letter from his excellency General Gage, we inform your honour, that this houſe referred the ſame to a committee, who made a report thereupon, which we have agreed to; and we herewith ſend your honour a copy of the ſame. By order of the houſe,

RAWLINS LOWNDES, Speaker.

25th Aug. 1764.

The committee on the governor's meſſage of yeſterday, accompanied with a letter from his excellency General Gage of the 22d of laſt month, recommending proviſion to be made for the Cherokee and Chichaſah Indians, in order to prevail on them to intercept a convoy of ſupplies from the French, to the Shawaneſe, Delawares, and the Indians of d'Etroit, and to aſſiſt his majeſty's troops going up the Miſſiſſippi, report,

That they have conſidered the ſaid meſſage and letter, and are of opinion, that the rejection of the tax bill, by the council (which the houſe is informed of by meſſage) muſt give ſuch a ſhock to public credit, as, either to cauſe an entire ſtagnation, or elſe to put it on the moſt diſadvantageous and ſcandalous footing; becauſe the ſuppliers of the public muſt thence clearly perceive that their hopes of payment do not ſo much depend on the faith and honour of their natural repreſentatives, as upon the caprice and pleaſure of the council, and very often even of a majority of ſuch as are altogether placemen, and have no natural tie or connection whatever with the province.

For theſe reaſons your committee cannot recommend to the houſe to enter into any expence till public credit be replaced on its proper baſis, and the old and heavy debt already incurred be fully diſcharged, by the paſſing of a tax-bill: in order too that the creditors of the province may find, while its repreſentatives are unconſtitutionally prevented from paying their juſt demands, that they will not countenance any farther augmentation of the public debt, leſt they ſhould thereby ſeem tamely to ſuffer themſelves to be made uſe of, only as inſtruments to entrap and defraud the people.

* *This word in French means one who is fond of ſeeing ſpectacles or ſhews, as well as one employed in abſtract ſtudies.*

Anecdotes

Anecdotes from Pollnitz's Memoirs, *Vol.* I. *p.* 14.

M. Dorffling ſerved his apprenticeſhip to a taylor, at Tangermunde. Having a mind to ſee Berlin, he came to a paſſage of the Elbe, but being unable to pay, the ferry-men refuſed to carry him over. It vexed him, he threw his knapſack into the river, curſed the trade of a taylor, went back to Tangermunde, liſted for a ſoldier, and was beloved by his officers, who made him known to the elector Frederick William, who ſaw him at every part of the field where honour was to be won; and finding him a man of ſenſe, advanced him to the higheſt employments. The courtiers envied his fortune, and ſaid, Marſhal Dorffling would always retain the air of a taylor. "True enough, (ſaid he) I was a taylor, and have cut out cloth; but now (clapping his hand to the hilt of his ſword) I have an inſtrument in my hand, with which I will cut off the ears of any man that dares to affront me."

Some Account of the learned Mr. George Pſalmanazar. (*See our vol. for* 1763. *p.* 472.)

MR. Pſalmanazar was undoubtedly a Frenchman born: He had his education partly in a free-ſchool, taught by two Franciſcan monks, and afterwards in a college of Jeſuits in an archiepiſcopal city, the name of which, as alſo thoſe of his birth-place and of his parents, remain yet inviolable ſecrets. Upon leaving the college, he was recommended as a tutor to young gentlemen; but ſoon fell into a mean rambling kind of life, that produced him plenty of diſappointments and misfortunes. The firſt pretence he took up with was, that of being a ſufferer for religion, and procured a certificate that he was of Iriſh extract, and left the country for the ſake of the roman catholic religion, and was going on a pilgrimage to Rome. It was neceſſary, indeed, that he ſhould be equipped in the proper garb of a pilgrim; but not being in a condition to purchaſe one, though it conſiſted only of a long ſtaff handſomely turned, and a ſhort leathern or oil-cloth cloak, he betook himſelf to the following ſtratagem. In a chapel dedicated to a miraculous ſaint, he had obſerved that ſuch an one had been ſet up there as a monument of gratitude to ſome wandering pilgrim, come to the end of his journey, and though this chapel was never without a number of devotees, who prayed and burnt tapers before the image of the ſaint, he was not deterred ftom venturing in, and taking both ſtaff and cloak away, at noon-day: He eſcaped without any enquiry after him, carried off the booty unmoleſted, made haſte to a private corner, threw the cloak about his ſhoulders, and ſtalked, in all ſanctified gravity, with the ſtaff in his hand, till he got out of the city: "Being thus accoutred (ſays he) and furniſhed with a proper paſs, I began, at all proper places, to beg my way in a fluent Latin, accoſting only clergymen, or perſons of figure, by whom I could be underſtood, and found them moſtly ſo generous and credulous, that I might eaſily have ſaved money, and put myſelf into a much better dreſs before I had gone through a ſcore or two of miles; but ſo powerful was my vanity and extravagance, that as ſoon as I had got, what I thought a ſufficient viaticum, I begged no more, but viewed every thing worth ſeeing, and then retired to ſome inn, where I ſpent my money as freely as I had obtained it." He tells us, that he frequently met with objects that made him ſhrink. In lonely places the carcaſſes of men rotting and ſtinking, by the way ſide, faſtened with ropes round their necks to poſts: Theſe were diſbanded ſoldiers and ſailors, who uſed, after the peace of Ryſwick, to infeſt the roads, and were in conſequence, hung up in ſcores at a time, and their bodies thus expoſed *in terrorem*. At other places were to be met with ſmall croſſes with inſcriptions, "pray for the ſoul of A B that was found murdered on the ſpot." At the age of ſixteen, when he was in Germany, he fell upon the wild project of paſſing for a Formoſan. He recollected, that he had heard the Jeſuits ſpeak much of China and Japan, and was raſh enough to think that what he wanted of a right knowledge, he might make up by the ſtrength of a pregnant invention, which here, it muſt be confeſſed, found ample ſcope to work in. He ſet himſelf to form a new character and language, a grammar, a diviſion of the year into twenty months, a new religion, and what not! His alphabet was written from right to left, like the oriental tongues; and he ſoon inured his hand to write it with great readineſs. He now thought himſelf ſufficiently prepared to paſs for a Japaneſe converted to chriſtianity: He altered his Avignon certificate as artfully as he could, re-aſſumed his old pilgrim's habit, and began his tour, though with a heavy heart, to the low countries. Under the notion of a Japaneſe converted by ſome Jeſuit miſſionaries, and brought to Avignon to be farther inſtructed by them, as well as to avoid the dreadful puniſhment inflicted on converts by the emperor of Japan, he travelled ſeveral hundred leagues, with an appearance, however, ſo diſmal, and ſhabby, as to exceed even the very common beggars. His affairs now grew from bad to worſe: Want ſorely pinched him, and an inveterate itch added to all his other misfortunes. This, however, he rather looked upon as a merciful diſpenſation, inaſmuch, as it proved the means of preſerving him from the baſe deſigns of certain procureſſes, who, wandering about the ſtreets of Brabant and Flanders, picked up likely

likely youths, in order to make a lewd trade of them. Pſalmanazar, very young, ſanguine, and agreeable, was ſometimes led by them in a ſeeming hoſpitable manner to certain charitable ladies, to receive, as was pretended, ſome tokens of their generoſity; but in reality, that he might return a leſs commendable one to the benefactreſs: But my diſtemper, ſays he, proved too diſguſtful a bar for me ever to be put to the trial — At Liege he inliſted into the Dutch ſervice, and was carried by his officer to Aix-la-Chapelle. He afterwards entered into the elector of Cologne's ſervice; but the debauched lives of his comrades, in the ſold ery, extinguiſhing completely the faint traces of religion, and being ſtill ambitious as ever to paſs for a Japaneſe, he now choſe to profeſs himſelf an unconverted or heatheniſh one, rather than what he had hitherto pretended to be, a convert to chriſtianity; and freely entered the liſts againſt prieſts and monks, who were aſſiduouſly and publickly endeavouring to convince him of his ſuppoſed errors. The laſt garriſon he came to was Sluys, where brigadier Lauder, a Scotch colonel, introduced him to the chaplain, with whom he was admitted to have a conference, and which, at length, ended in our chaplain's fervent zeal to make a convert of him, by way of recommending, as it afterwards turned out, himſelf to the then biſhop of London, whoſe piety could not fail of rewarding ſo worthy an action. By this time Pſalmanazar growing tired of the ſoldier's life, liſtened cordially to the chaplain's propoſal of taking him over to England, and he was, accordingly, with great haſte, bapt zed. A charitable deſign of converting a ſoul did not appear to be the ruling motive to this piece of ſolemn mockery; for he was ſo far from believing our young impoſtor to be what he pretended, that he had juſt before taken the moſt effectual methods to convince himſelf of the contrary, beyond all poſſibility of doubting. A letter of invitation from the biſhop of London arriving, they ſet out for Rotterdam, were introduced there to the celebrated Mr. Baſnage, and the Engliſh and French proteſtant churches. Pſalmanazar was, in general, much careſſed there; but ſome there were, that put ſuch ſhrewd queſtions to him, as carried the air of not giving all that credit which he could have wiſhed. This threw him upon a whimſical expedient by way of removing all obſtacles, viz. that of living upon raw fleſh, roots, and herbs; and he ſoon habituated himſelf, he tells us, to this new and ſtrange food, without receiving the leaſt prejudice to his health; taking care to add a good deal of pepper and ſpices by way of concocter, whilſt the people's aſtoniſhment at his diet ſerved him for ſauce of no contemptible reliſh. At his arrival in London he was introduced to our good biſhop, was received with great humanity, and ſoon found a large circle of friends among the well-diſpoſed both of clergy and laiety. "But (ſays he) I had a much greater number of oppoſers to combat with, who, though they judged rightly of me in the main, were far from being candid in their account of the diſcovery they pretended to make to my diſadvantage; particularly Doctors Halley, Mead and Woodward.. The too viſible eagerneſs of theſe gentlemen to expoſe me at any rate for a cheat, ſerved only to make others think the better of me, and even to look upon me as a kind of confeſſor; eſpecially as thoſe gentlemen were thought to be no great admirers of revelation, to which my patrons thought I had given ſo ample a teſtimony." His complexion, which happened to be very fair, was an unanſwerable objection againſt his being of Formoſa, which lies under the tropic: But he ſoon hatched a lucky diſtinction between thoſe whoſe buſineſs expoſes them to the ſun, and thoſe who keep at home, or under ground, without feeling the leaſt degree of the reigning heat. On the other hand, his oppoſers were as much at a loſs to find out his real country by his pronunciation of any of the languages he was maſter of. Dr. Mead took upon him to be very poſitive that he was of German or Dutch extract; "but he might as well (ſays Pſalmanazar) have affirmed me to have been an Ethiopean from my complexion, as a German from my pronunciation." As to his moral character, ſcandalous falſehoods were ſoon diſperſed abroad, and crimes imputed to him that he was naturally averſe to. On the other hand, the exact care he took of his behaviour and converſation, the plainneſs of his dreſs and diet, the little trouble he gave himſelf about wealth and preferment, and his reſervedneſs to the fair ſex; the warmth he expreſſed for religion, and the delight he was obſerved to take in the public offices of it, were, to his friends, convincing proofs of his ſincerity. A variety of judgements were formed, even among thoſe who thought him a cheat. Thoſe of the church of Rome believed he was bribed to the impoſture by ſome Engliſh miniſters, to expoſe their church: The proteſtants in Holland thought he was hired to explode predeſtination, and to cry up the epiſcopacy of England, in derogation of the preſbyterian government: Some repreſented him as a Jeſuit in diſguiſe, others as a tool of the nonjurors, among whom he had been introduced by his old friend the chaplain, who, by way of advancing his own fortune, introduced him alſo to all the great men in church and ſtate. Before he had been three months in London, he was cried up for a prodigy; every body was deſirous of ſeeing him, to which the public prints, foreign as well as domeſtic,

aſſiſted, by blazing forth things in his praiſe, for which there was not the leaſt foundation. He was preſently ſet to tranſlate the church catechiſm into the Formoſan language; it was received by the biſhop of London with candour, the author rewarded with generoſity, and his catechiſm laid up among the moſt curious manuſcripts. It was examined by the learned, they found it regular and grammatical, and gave it, as their opinion, that it was a real language, and no counterfeit. After ſuch ſucceſs, our author was ſoon prevailed up n to write the well-known hiſtory of Formoſa, which ſoon after appeared. A taſk ſo arduous and dangerous did not ſtartle our young adventurer; though ſcarce twenty years old, and an entire ſtranger to theſe countries, he undertook it without heſitation. The booksellers were ſo earneſt with him to diſpatch it, whilſt the town was hot in expectation of it, that he was ſcarcely allowed two months to write the whole, notwithſtanding the almoſt conſtant avocations from viſitors at home, and invitations abroad. The firſt edition had not been long publiſhed before a ſecond was called for. In the interim, he was ſent by the good biſhop to Oxford to perſue ſuch ſtudies as he was moſt inclined to, whilſt his oppoſers and advocates in London were diſputing about the merits and demerits of his book. —The learned at Oxford were not leſs divided in their opinions of our author. A convenient apartment was, however, aſſigned him in one of the colleges: He had all the advantages of learning, the univerſity could afford him, and a learned tutor to aſſiſt him. Here, to make a ſhow of retrieving the time waſted abroad in the day-time in company, he uſed to light his candle, and let it burn the greateſt part of the night in his ſtudy, that his neighbours might believe he was plying his books; and ſleeping in his eaſy chair, would often leave the bed for a whole week juſt as he found it, to the great ſurpriſe of his bed-maker. He pretended ſoon to have ſwelled legs, which his friends failed not to account for, kindly intreating him to ſubmit to more regular hours of reſt; but he continued to go limping about like a gouty old fellow, though no one enjoyed a better ſhare of health, or flow of ſpirits. Upon his return to London, he continued, for about ten years, to indulge a courſe of idleneſs and extravagance, with ſome ſort of gallantry with the ladies, among whom (ſome perſons of fortune and character) he became a great favourite. During this time, a ſcheme was propoſed to him, which he was to father, of getting money by a white ſort of Japan, the art of which was ſuppoſed to be brought by him from Formoſa. But this, and ſeveral others, proved of ſhort duration. The behaviour of his friends, and the objections they now began to make, put our adventurer upon thinking that they had a leſs charitable opinion of him than formerly, and that it was time to think of getting into ſome reputable employ, before the ſubſcriptions, which the benevolent had long afforded him, ſhould be withdrawn. Some abſurdities, however, obſerved in his hiſtory of Formoſa, in the end effectually diſcredited the whole relation, and ſaved him the trouble, and his friends the mortification, of an open confeſſion of his guilt. He ſeemed, through a long courſe of life, to abhor the impoſture, yet contented himſelf with owning it to his moſt intimate friends. Mr. Pſalmanazar's learning and ingenuity, during the remainder of his life, did not fail to procure him a comfortable ſubſiſtance from his pen; he was concerned in compiling and writing works of credit, and lived exemplarily for many years. His death happened in 1763. In his laſt will and teſtament, dated Jan. 1, 1762, he declares that he had long ſince diſclaimed, even publickly, all but the ſhame and guilt of his vile impoſition; and orders his body to be buried, wherever he happens to die, in the day-time, and in the loweſt and cheapeſt manner. "It is my earneſt requeſt, ſays he, that my body be not incloſed in any kind of coffin, but only decently laid in what is commonly called a ſhell, of the loweſt value, and without lid or other covering which may hinder the natural earth from covering it all around."

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

TUESDAY, Oct. 30.

ABOUT thirty of the Palatines, who were left behind, (ſee p. 538.) were ſhipped off for South Carolina.

WEDNESDAY, 31.

The new-invented machine for rooting up trees, was tried at Parſon's Green, with ſome ſucceſs. [By an after trial it was proved to be inadequate to the deſign.]

THURSDAY, Nov. 1.

Four houſes were conſumed by fire, and others greatly damaged, in Princes-ſtreet, near Drury-lane.

WEDNESDAY

WEDNESDAY, 7.

Count Bruhl, envoy-extraordinary from the elector of Saxony, had his firſt private audience of the king, to deliver his credentials. [Soon after he had private audiences of the reſt of the royal family.]

The chevalier Stapleton, miniſter plenipotentiary from the duke of Wurtemburg, had, alſo, his firſt private audience.

FRIDAY, 9.

The right hon. ſir William Stephenſon, the new lord mayor, was ſworn in before the barons of the exchequer, from whence he returned, in the uſual ſtate, to Guildhall, where a magnificent entertainment was given to the great officers of ſtate, &c. &c.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

David Spence and John Carlow were executed at Tyburn. Thomas Fletcher was reſpited. (See p. 539.)

TUESDAY, 20.

At half an hour paſt ſix at night, two men, one named F——— and the other B—, followed by four others, came into Mr. Eddowes's houſe in Scotland Yard, Whitehall, ſaying, they had orders from l— —— to ſeek there for, arreſt, or take, alive or dead, (as F—— himſelf ſaid) the chevalier D'Eon: they came up into the dining room, where they found Mrs. Eddowes and two gentlemen; they began by ordering, in l— ——'s name, all the doors in the houſe to be opened: Mrs. Eddowes anſwered, "Gentlemen, do your duty, but take care what you do; the room oppoſite to this, contains papers and money belonging to the king. The chevalier D'Eon is not here; it is more than two months ſince I have ſeen him." Which not regarding, they forced open the door, broke it, and even would have opened the bureau and the cloſet, containing the ſaid papers and money; and not finding in that room what they ſought for (the chevalier D'Eon) they made a ſearch by forcethro' the whole houſe: They had the aſſurance to threaten Mrs. Eddowes, and carried their violence even into Mr. Eddowes's room, who has been bed-ridden theſe ſix years. Never was inſult carried to ſuch exceſs as that of F——, B——, and their crew, during more than an hour.

F—— is an officer; B—— a ſervant to ——, a king's meſſenger: B— was the perſon who ordered the officer to break open the door of Mr. Eddowes's bed-chamber to ſearch there for the chevalier D'Eon. A ſoldier was in the Lord Almoner's office when the officer broke open the door, and remained at the time they were in the houſe; there were many other ſoldiers at Mr. Eddowes's door.

A woman, who kept a chandler's ſhop, in St. Catherine's lane, Eaſt-Smithfield, was barbarouſly murdered. The ſuppoſed murderer was committed to Newgate.

The magiſtrates of Weſtminſter have given orders to take up all kinds of vagrants in their city and liberties, and to proſecute thoſe who harbour them.

There has been exhibited at the houſe of Mr. Cole, mathematical inſtrument-maker, behind St. Clement's church, in preſence of two lords of the admiralty, and ſeveral members of the royal ſociety, the trial of a new-invented hydroſtatic machine, for extracting water out of ſhips, by the preſſure of the air and centrifugal force; which their lordſhips and all preſent highly approved. The inventor has a patent, and a ſixty-gun ſhip is now fitted out at Woolwich for the laſt trial, previous to its being introduced into practice in the royal navy.

During the ſtay of the count de la Lippe in London, great numbers of all ranks and degrees attended on court days to have a ſight of that noble warrior, from a report that he is a repreſentation of Charles the XIIth, king of Sweden, in his perſon as well as dreſs. The count wears his own hair, his coat caped, and buttoned from top to bottom, and always looks with a daring and piercing eye, as ready for action. A great number of the artillery from Woolwich attended, to have once more the pleaſure of ſeeing his highneſs, to whom they gave the appellation of the Thundering Black Prince of Buckebourg. (See p. 530.)

SATURDAY, 24.

A timber merchant's yard and houſe, with ſeveral back-houſes, workſhops, ſheds, &c. were conſumed by a dreadful fire in Alderſgate ſtreet. Cook's hall was greatly damaged, as well as ſeveral other buildings, and the life of an aſſiſtant was loſt. It might have had ſtill worſe conſequences but for the humane and generous attendance of alderman Harley and deputy Tyſer.

Mr. Williams, the bookſeller, was committed to the King's Bench priſon, to remain till next term, when he is to receive ſentence for republiſhing the North Briton.

There have been diſpatched for Poland 300 medals in gold, and 1500 in ſilver; the former for preſents to the nobility at the king's coronation there, the latter to be diſtributed among the populace. On the obverſe; the king's head in profile. Legend STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, D. G. REX POLONIÆ, M. D. LITH. *i. e.* Staniſlaus Auguſtus, by the Grace of God, King of Poland, Great Duke of Lithuania. In very ſmall characters on the edge of the king's buſt, T. PINGO F. On the reverſe, a crown with rays of glory round it. Legend, HANC JUSSIT FORTUNA MERERI. "This fortune willed to be the reſult of merit." Exergue, *El. una voce, vii Sept. coron. xxv Nov. MDCCLXIV.* "Elected with one voice 7 September, crowned 25 November, 1764.

Bath, Oct. 26, 1764.

This day the corporation of this city met

at their Guildhall, and unanimouſly voted that the town-clerk ſhould wait on the right hon. lord chief juſtice Pratt, their worthy recorder, with the following letter:

To the Right Hon. Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt.

"WE, the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of Bath, beg leave to preſent our grateful acknowledgments of your upright and ſteady conduct on trying occaſions in that high office, which, by his majeſty's goodneſs to his people, you now ſuſtain. And the near connection we have the honour of bearing with you, ſir, as a member of our corporation, not ſuffering us to be any longer ſilent, we, with great ſincerity and reſpect, join the public voice, teſtifying to you our thanks; and that a monument may remain amongſt ourſelves of our perſonal and particular reſpect and juſt attention to your character and conduct, deſire you would permit us to aſk you to ſit for your picture, as a perpetual memorial of what ought never to be forgot by us or our poſterity, whilſt the ſpirit of law and liberty remains in any part of this free and independent kingdom."

To which his lordſhip ſoon after returned the following anſwer:

To Lewis Clutterbuck, *Eſq; Town-clerk.*

SIR, Oct 2^d, 1764.

"MY connection with the city of Bath makes me receive the honour of this compliment with particular ſatisfaction, and I feel a moſt ſenſible pleaſure in finding that my conduct has been approved by that corporation. I hope I have done my duty; I have endeavoured to the utmoſt of my abilities to adminiſter juſtice according to the laws of this kingdom, to which I am bound by all the ties of oaths and conſcience, as well as by thoſe of allegiance and gratitude to the beſt of ſovereigns: the law of the land ſhall always be, as it ought, my only guide and maſter, from which I have learnt that the prerogative of the crown, and the liberty of the ſubject, ſpring from one parent root, the good of the people, and are ſo cloſely knit together, that they are conſtitutionally inſeparable. I beg the favour of you to repreſent to the corporation how ſtrongly I feel the marks of regard which they are pleaſed to expreſs for me in their unanimous reſolution; and I intreat you to convey to them my beſt acknowledgments for the notice whereby they have ſo obligingly diſtinguiſhed

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

C. PRATT.

On Tueſday, Nov. 6, about a quarter paſt four in the morning, a ſlight, but alarming ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Oxford, the neighbouring towns and villages, at Cirenceſter in Glouceſterſhire, and in different parts of Berkſhire and Wiltſhire.

His royal highneſs the duke of York, who has lately viſited many of the nobility, at their ſeats in the country, has been preſented with the freedom of Woodſtock, in Oxfordſhire, in a ſilver box.

There have been ſome diſturbances in Derbyſhire, occaſioned by the high price of corn.

Ten houſes have been conſumed by fire, at Cowes, in the iſle of Wight.

York, Nov. 6. A few days ago, as a farmer was filling his dung cart, in a lane between Ferrybridge and Pontefract, he heard ſomething cry out greatly, and on looking over the hedge into a cloſe, he ſaw a large hare frequently jumping up a great height, leaping about, and crying out lamentably; upon his making up to her he found, to his great ſurprize, that a weezel had ſeized her by the ſide of the neck, and was hanging thereon like a bull-dog, which ſo retarded the ſpeed of that ſwift and timid animal, that he eaſily took hold of it by the hind leg; but the weezel would not leave its hold untill he ſet his foot upon it, when it inſtantly ſeized him by the ſhoe, and would not deſiſt till he ſqueezed it to death.

A fine large ſalmon trout was lately catched with a caſting-net at Eaton's ferry, near Waltham abbey, which meaſured one yard and two inches in length, and weighed 16 lb.

Extract of a Letter from Whitby, Oct. 29.

"Friday morning laſt, we were alarmed here by two very loud claps of thunder, the laſt of which diſcharged itſelf on the weſt end of a new brick houſe that ſtands a little way out of this town, and conſiderably damaged the ſame. Luckily the family happened to be all at that time in the kitchen adjoining to the eaſt end of the houſe, ſo that none of them received any harm. The chimney and gable ſuffered greatly. The windows are ſome of them drove out, frames and all, and others broke and wo d-rent in a moſt ſurpriſing manner. The doors, the clock, the corner cup-board, the tables, and all round, both above and below ſtairs, are much ſhattered. A thouſand little breaches are made in the floor, and ſeveral ragged holes are made through two or three brick walls. But what appears moſt ſurpriſing, is that where there is any braſs (which by the learned is generally eſteemed a non-electric) it is more affected with the lightening than the things made of iron are; and in ſeveral places where they are promiſcuouſly blended together, the braſs is ſhattered to pieces, while the iron does not appear in the leaſt damaged."

Cork, Nov. 1. A gentleman who came from Bandon laſt Saturday morning ſaw, near that town, at day-break, a phænomenon of an uncommon nature, being a large globe of fire with a tail of a conſiderable length, in the N. E of the hemiſphere; he obſerved the globe to burſt into ſmall particles of fire, and the tail fell in a perpendicular manner

to

to the ground, at no great diſtance from the town.

They write from Liſbon, that in digging up the foundation of an old palace, burnt in the late fire, the workmen found an urn containing three hundred gold medals of the emperor Titus, which appear to have been ſtruck ſoon after that prince's laſt ſucceſsful expedition againſt the Jews, having this inſcription, TITO VESPASIANI AVGVSTI FILIO, IVDÆIS SVBACTIS.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Aug. 30. The merchants of this place, in imitation of thoſe at Boſton, having on repeated trials found both the ſoil and climate proper for cultivation of hemp, have agreed to ſow ſome large tracts of land next ſeaſon, in order to keep the conſiderable ſums within the province, which have hitherto been remitted abroad for this uſeful article.

Charles-Town, South Carolina, Sept. 13. The 25th ult. his honour the lieutenant-governor gave his aſſent to "an act for laying an additional duty upon all negroes hereafter to be imported into this province for the time therein mentioned, to be paid by the firſt purchaſers of ſuch negroes." The duty is 100l. currency, equal to about 14l. 5s. 0d. ſterl. and takes place the 1ſt of Jan. 1766, and to continue for three years.

The following is an account of a ſurprizing phænomenon which happened at Philadelphia on the 20th of July laſt.—At forty minutes paſt ſeven in the evening, about two miles and a half ſouth-weſt of that city, a ball of fire was ſeen near the north-eaſt about fifty degrees above the horiſon; it took its courſe near north-weſt, its diameter at times conſiderably bigger than that of the ſun, eſpecially at one time it opened ſo as ſeemingly it would have ſeparated itſelf. It appeared like a large flaming ſheet of fire, inclining together like that of a new-blown roſe. Its ſound as it went (which was very ſwift) was like that of a great fire urged by a ſtrong wind. It kept near one height all the way, till it had croſſed the meridian to the north about twenty degrees, where was a ſmall cloud which ſeemed as if it attracted it. It mounted higher, and juſt as it ſeemed to touch the outward edge of the cloud, it broke into thouſands of pieces, like that of ſpringing a mine where the pieces and particles would all be in a flame, when, as near as could be gueſſed, in about thirty ſeconds of time came the report, which was like the firing of a large cannon, the ſound of it believed to laſt one full minute. It had ſomething exceedingly remarkable in its centre, like a bar of iron, which appeared to be very hot, out of which there came ſparks of fire as it went.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, Sept. 7.

"Wedneſday laſt Capt. Banks arrived here from Providence in fifteen days; with him came paſſenger Capt. Cummings, late of a ſloop belonging to this port, who, on the 5th of June laſt, was taken by a French Guarda Coaſta, four leagues from the ſhore, off Cape Tiberoon, he having occaſion to ſend his boat aſhore for water, on his voyage from the Helenas, being loaded with ſalt. Capt. Cummings was carried to Porto Prince, and after confining him and his people fifty-five days in gaol, they condemned his veſſel and cargo, and then diſmiſſed him." (See p. 540.)

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

New-Port, Sept. 10. Capt. Godfrey arrived here laſt Friday, in forty-ſix days, from the bay of Honduras, by whom we learn, that the affairs there, reſpecting the cutting of logwood by the Engliſh, are not yet accommodated; on the contrary, in the anſwer the Spaniſh governor of Merida gave, when applied to by the perſon who was ſent thither from Jamaica, in order to ſettle matters, the baymen were limited to twenty leagues up the ſouth ſide of the new river, and if catched on the north ſide to be arreſted, and their negroes ſeized: In the river Baſis, and 4 leagues to the ſouthward of its mouth, to be allowed free liberty, without interruption; but if diſcovered to be any further to the ſouthward, they ſubject their effects to confiſcation. (See p. 537.)

The Swift ſloop of war, in her paſſage from the Bay to Jamaica, with the above anſwer, was caſt away; on which the captain, meeting with a brig from New-York, bound to the Bay, took poſſeſſion of her, and proceeded to Jamaica. The ſails, rigging, &c. of the Swift, were ſaved, and it was probable her hull would not be loſt.

Accounts brought from North America by the Juno frigate ſay, that 100 of our forces were loſt in boats going on a command up a river there.

Capt. Penford, of the Nancy, lately from Gambia, ſoon after he had left the coaſt, had the misfortune to loſe his bowſprit, and five of his men ſeized the veſſel with an intention to go pirating on the Spaniſh main; they had taken the opportunity, while the captain, mate, and two men, were below, to collect what offenſive weapons they could find, and then called in an inſolent manner for them to come on deck; but Capt. Penford, hearing they intended to throw him overboard, and thoſe that would join to oppoſe them in their villainous ſcheme, he endeavoured to retake the veſſel, aſſiſted by the two men. They ſtabbed one of the villains, and another jumped overboard; the reſt were eaſily ſecured and chained to the deck. After this they were reduced to the moſt miſerable diſtreſs, being ſix weeks without bread, and having but four pounds of beef divided among eleven men, and one pint of water per day. The 4th of September they had the happineſs to make the iſland of Teneriff, after a paſſage of 113 days, having

left

loſt but two ſlaves, notwithſtanding they all had the ſmall pox during the voyage, and no doctor to attend them.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Oct. 26. JOHN Heathcote, Eſq; was married to Miſs Moger—29. Thomas Cholmondely, Eſq; member for Cheſhire, to Miſs Dorothy Cowper.

Nov. 7. John Gorton, Eſq; to Miſs Martha Hearne—19. Jaſper Lane, Eſq; to Miſs Sally Walgrave.

Lately. Dr. Alexander, to Miſs Goatley, a 30,000l. fortune—Henry Howard, Eſq; to Miſs Julia Molineux—Dr. Bates, of Ayleſbury, to Miſs Vanhatten—Dr. Grieve, to Miſs Le Grand—Rich. Johnſon, Eſq; to Miſs Naiſh—Rev. Mr. Daſhwood, to lady Martha Knollis—Roger Stapleton, Eſq; to Miſs Harriot Beverley.

Oct. 28. Lady Pococke was delivered of a daughter.

Nov. 8. Lady of the hon. Mr. Cary, of a daughter—9. Mrs. Jordan, of Camberwell, of a ſon and heir—14. Lady of Gen. Lambton, of a ſon—15. Lady viſcounteſs Downe, of a ſon and heir—Lady of George Richard Carter, Eſq; of a daughter—Rebecca Parferry, of Newton, near Bury, Suffolk, of three daughters.

Lately. Lady Clive, of a daughter—Lady of Ralph Bates, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

Oct. 26. LADY King, mother of lord Kingſborough — 31. William Boſwell, of Red-lion ſquare, Eſq;

Nov. 3. Joſeph Rudge, of Newent, Glouceſterſhire, aged 107—William Stanley, of Ryegate, Surry, Eſq;—5. Lady Lawſon, wife of ſir Henry Lawſon, bart.—Dr. Hadley, phyſician to the Charter-houſe—7. Deputy James Ennis, of Walbrook ward—10. Mr. Thomas Godman, jun. ſurgeon in Old-ſtreet, a young gentleman ſkilled in his profeſſion, amiable in his temper, and whoſe loſs will long be deplored by his friends and acquaintance—Rt. hon. Fulwar, lord Craven, ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his brother—13. Right hon. ſir Thomas Clarke, knt. maſter of the rolls, and a privy counſellor—14. Sir Philip Chetwood, of Oakley, in Shropſhire, bart. ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, now ſir John Chetwood, bart.—Dr. Bracken, an eminent phyſician, of Lancaſter, well known for his writings—Robert Humphreys, of Clapton, Eſq; 15. James M'Cullock, Eſq; Ulſter king at arms, in Ireland—16 Nehemiah Brooke, of Hackney, Eſq;—Lady Graham, wife of the late col. Brown — 17. Richard Woodford, Eſq; high ſheriff of Northamptonſhire, in 1749—24. The widow Haughton, who formerly kept the Jeruſalem tavern, Clerkenwell—William Abbet, of Epſom, Eſq;—Jeremiah Innis, Eſq; formerly a merchant of Briſtol 26. Jonathan Raſheigh, Eſq; member for Fowey, in Cornwall.

Lately. Charles Warford, of Hackney, Eſq; aged 93—Sir John Wynne, of Leelewood, Flint, bart.—Mr. Charles Churchill, the celebrated poet and ſatyriſt, at Boulogne, on a viſit to Mr. Wilkes—Edward Church, of Mortlake, Eſq;—Thomas Lewis, Eſq; formerly member for Radnor—Mrs. Pelican, of Cork, aged 105—Mrs. Lowther, ſiſter of the late earl of Tyrone, aged 70, who became a widow at 24, but from regard to her children, never would alter her condition—Right hon. earl Paulett, lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of Somerſetſhire, and col. of the firſt battalion of the militia thereof; ſucceeded in honours and eſtates by his brother Vere, now earl Paulett—George Lockhart, of Carnwath, Eſq;—Peter Craven, Eſq; an eminent corn-factor—Miſs Anne Hamilton, niece of the earl of Abercorn—Joſeph Moſely, Eſq; a juſtice of peace for Kent——Francis Buller, Eſq; member for Weſtlaw, Cornwall—William Quilton, Eſq; who had fined for ſheriff—Sir Nathaniel Thorold, of Harmſton, in Lincolnſhire, bart.—Samuel Beverly, of Croydon, Eſq;—John Caulfield, Eſq; uncle to the earl of Charlemount—Captain Otway, ſon of the late general—Joſiah Bennell, of Greenwich, Eſq;—Charles Palmer, of Warwickſhire, Eſq;—John Amerſham, of Hackney, Eſq;—Mary Francis, of Moorfields, aged 102—Gilbert Affleck, of Stamford, Eſq;—Col. Craufurd, governor of Minorca—Matth. Bower, of Dulwich, Eſq; — Mrs. Alice Foot, of Cottenham, in Cambridgeſhire, aged 100—Lieut. Gen. Thomas Murray.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Charles Naylor was preſented to the vicarage of Waves-Wotton, Warwickſhire—Mr. Waller, to the living of St. Andrew, Underſhaft, London—Mr. Rhudde, to the rectory of Haughton, Durham—Mr. Hele, to a prebend of Wells—Mr. Sampſon to the vicarage of Harbledown, in Yorkſhire—Mr. Brewſter, to the vicarage of Heighington, Durham—Mr. Paget, to the vicarage of Billſley, Somerſetſhire—Mr. Wollaſton, to the rectory of Wolverſtone, Suffolk—Mr. Carthew, to the rectory of Little Bulings, Suffolk—Mr. Goodſon, to the vicarage of Beaſley, Leiceſterſhire—Mr. Cocks, to the vicarage of Stoke Bliſs, in Hereſordſhire—Mr. Joſeph More was elected ordinary of Newgate.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeal to enable the rev. Mr. Woodward to hold the rectory of Penton-Mewſey, in Hants, with the rectory of Eaſt Hendred, Berks—Mr. Williamſon, to hold the rectories of Lolworth, Cambridgeſhire, and of Milbrook, in Bedfordſhire—Dr. Brooke, to hold the rectories of Fornſet St. Mary cum Fornſet St. Peter, Norfolk, with the vicarage of Ickleſtone, Cambridgeſhire—Mr. Collins, to hold the rectories of Grafton and Coombe, in Suſſex.

Pro-

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

St. James's, Nov. 13. Joſiah Hardy, Eſq; is appointed conſul at Cadiz and Port St. Mary—The ſieur de Paſſow is approved of as conſul for Denmark in the ports of England, &c.

St. James's, Nov. 17. Prince William Henry is created duke of Glouceſter and Edinburgh, in Great Britain, and earl of Connaught, in Ireland. [Edw. Legrand, Eſq; is appointed his treaſurer, colonels Clinton and Ligonier, grooms of his bed-chamber, captains Cox and Blackwood, his equerries, and the rev. Mr. Duval, his ſecretary.]

St. James's, Nov. 23. George Pigot, Eſq; late governor of Fort St. George, was created a baronet with remainder to his two brothers.

From the reſt of the Papers.

Major Gen. Gage is appointed commander in chief in America—Major Slaughter, firſt major of the ſecond troop of horſe guards; and Capt. Buckley, to be 2d major in his room—Mr. Gates, major of the 60th regiment—Edw. Harvey, Eſq; col. of the third regiment of horſe on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment—William Home, Eſq; col. of the 46th regiment of foot—Earl of Thomond, lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of Somerſetſhire—Ralph Barton, Eſq; col. of the third regiment of foot—Dr. Marriotte, to be advocate general—Thomas Gibbes, Eſq; ſurveyor general of the Leeward Iſlands, &c. &c.—James Steuart, Eſq; ſerjeant painter to his majeſty—Dr. Bayley was elected phyſician of Middleſex hoſpital—Dr. Barnardiſton, vice chancellor of Cambridge univerſity—Dr. Richardſon, phyſician of the London hoſpital—Rev. Mr. Watſon, profeſſor of chemiſtry at Cambridge—Vere, earl Paulett, recorder of Bridgewater—Rev. Mr. Kimber, created doctor in civil law—Dr. Sibthorpe, phyſician to the Charter-houſe—John Creed, Eſq; a verdurer of Rockingham foreſt.

Course *of* Exchange.

London, Nov. 20, 1764.

Amſterdam, 36 10 a 11 2½ Uſ.	Bourdeaux ditto, 30 ¼
a 10 2 Uſ.	Cadiz, 38 ⅜ ½
Ditto at ſight, 36 8	Madrid, 38 11-16
Rotterd. 36 10 2 Uſ.	Bilboa, 38 ⅜
a 11 2 ½ Uſ.	Leghorn, 48 ½ a 48
Antwerp, No price	Genoa, 47 ⅜
Hamburgh, 35 3 2½ Uſ.	Venice, 50
	Liſbon, 5s. 5d. ¾ ⅛
Paris, 1 day's date, 30 ½	Porto, 5s. 5d. ¾ ⅛
Ditto 2 Uſ. 30 ¼	Dublin, 9
Gold in coin,	3l. 18s.
Ditto in bars	3l. 18s.
Pil. pcs. of eight,	5s. 2d. ⅛
Ditto ſmall,	5s. 2d. ⅛
Mexico,	5s. 2d. ⅛
Ditto ſmall,	5s. 2d. ⅛
Silver in bars ſtand.	5s. 3d. ½

Bills of Mortality from Oct. 23 to Nov. 20.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males 663	1288	Males 894	1777
Females 625		Females 883	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years	549	Within the Walls	157
Between 2 and 5	171	Witho. the walls	446
5 and 10 —	83	Mid. and Surry	851
10 and 20 —	82	City&Sub. Weſt.	323
20 and 30 —	148		
30 and 40 —	185		1777
40 and 50 —	170		
50 and 60 —	158	Weekly, Oct. 30.	440
60 and 70 —	116	Nov. 6.	405
70 and 80 —	73		13, 538
80 and 90 —	37		20, 394
90 and 100 —	5		
	1777		1777

Wheaten peck loaf, wt. 17lb. 6 oz. 2s. 3d ½.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Warsaw, October 20. The king has publickly declared, that he will not only give audience to the ſenators, miniſters, grandees, &c. but even to the loweſt peaſants.

Prince Radzivil, palatinate of Wilna, is ſummoned, by a decree of the confederacy of Lithuania, to return to Poland within a month.

We are very eaſy with regard to the invaſion of the Pruſſian troops, the king of Pruſſia having withdrawn them, and promiſed to make ſatisfaction for any damage they may have occaſioned.

We learn from the frontiers of Turkey, that 20,000 ſpahis, and 30,000 janiſſaries, drawn from Choczim, Widin, Oczakow, and Bender, are aſſembled in a body. It ſeems the Ottoman court continues to pay attention to the ſtay the Ruſſian troops make in Poland; and the ſieur la Roche, charged with the affairs of the prince de Moldavia, has had orders to repreſent to prince Repnin the uneaſineſs of the Porte upon this ſubject. The Ruſſian miniſter has promiſed that Staniſlawow, Brody, and Szamoize ſhall be immediately evacuated; and further, that he will write to his court, to deſire that all the Ruſſian troops may quit this kingdom.

Warſaw, October 26. Letters from Wallachia, of the 14th inſtant, adviſe, that the plague is broke out there, and that for fear of its ſpreading, the doors of ſome houſes at Mohilow, upon the Nieſter, have been bricked up

Peterſburgh, November 1. The whole trial of Lieut. Mirowitz has been printed, and was publiſhed on the day of execution *.

Dantzic, Oct. 15. Letters from Ruſſia adviſe, that great quantities of ſaltpetre have been bought up there, with the conſent of the

* *See our laſt, p.* 543.

the empreſs for the king of Pruſſia, even to the excluſion of all other nations; the ſaltpetre which was put on board Engliſh and Dutch ſhips, to be ſent again to other countries, hath been landed and delivered to the Pruſſian commiſſaries.

Berlin, Oct. 20. One Fredericſen, who rented ſome land under a certain nobleman, who has a conſiderable eſtate in Sileſia, walking a-croſs his farm, happened to meet his landlord, who ordering him to do ſome very menial office, though his own ſervants were near at hand, the boor ſeemed to decline it, upon which the nobleman ſtruck him; and, upon his ſaying he was no ſlave, he was ſeized by the ſervants, heartily drubbed, and afterwards delivered to the military, to be more ſeverely puniſhed. What would have been the end of it, is uncertain, had not a good-natured field officer taken cognizance of the affair, and diſcharged Fredericſen. Soon after, it is ſaid to have reached the king's ear, who is reported thereupon to have declared, that henceforward the meaneſt of his ſubjects in that dutchy, ſhould not be puniſhed before they were legally tried and convicted before a civil magiſtrate reſiding in the diſtrict to which they belong. This regulation will not, it is thought, be well reliſhed by the military, whoſe power will be thereby greatly abridged; but it ſhews that the king of Pruſſia duly performs the chief office of a king, which is to prevent the poor from being oppreſſed by the rich.

Brunſwick, Oct. 19. His ſerene highneſs our hereditary prince, who ſtaid ſome time with his uncle the king of Pruſſia, in Sileſia, and afterwards at Potſdam, returned here the 15th inſtant in perfect health. Her royal highneſs his conſort advances happily in her pregnancy.

Cologne, Oct. 26. The landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel has, in form, delivered the reins of government of the county of Hanau to the hereditary prince his ſon. The edict, declaring it, was publiſhed the 13th.

Ratiſbon, Oct. 25. The elector of Cologne, as metropolitan of Oſnabrug, has publiſhed a proteſt againſt the pretenſions of the chapter of that biſhoprick to the adminiſtration of ſpiritual affairs during the minority of the prince biſhop, ſon of the king of Great Britain: and, in conſequence, his ſerene highneſs has nominated to exerciſe the ſaid adminiſtration on his part, the honorary biſhop of Ahauſen, with the title of pontifical vicar, and the dean and canon Charles de Vogelius, with that of vicar general; ordering all the inhabitants and ſubjects of the biſhoprick to acknowledge them as ſuch, on pain of eccleſiaſtical cenſure, &c. The chapter of Oſnabrug is alſo in litigation with the king of Great-Britain, in his quality of father and guardian of the young prince-biſhop, concerning the temporal adminiſtration and the preſentation of the comitial ſuffrage in the diet of the empire.

Paris, Nov 5. We have received an account of the impoſitions which have been laid upon the inhabitants of the colony of St. Domingo; which will produce the ſum of four millions of livres yearly.

Leghorn, Oct. 13. They write from Algiers, that Mr. Harriſon, commodore of the Engliſh ſquadron, has terminated with the bey the diſpute about a ſhip that was taken under the Engliſh colours, and for which the ſaid commodore had orders to demand ſatisfaction. The bey has reſtored the ſhip without requiring any money, which is very extraordinary, and contrary to the cuſtom of thoſe pirates, with whom every thing that falls into their hands is deemed good prize.

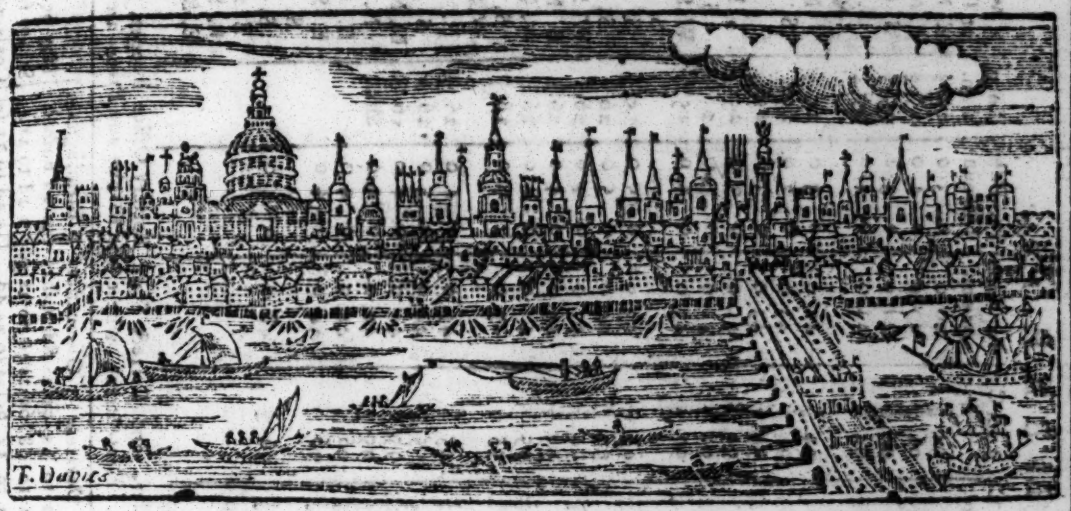
Venice, October 26. The plague has again broken out in ſeveral villages of Dalmatia, therefore the quarentine has been again increaſed to forty-two days.

Bagdad, Aug. 12. Yeſterday we received advice, by a courier from Baſſora, in eight days, that Mahmout Kyava had been arreſted there and cloſely guarded. This Mahmout, who was governor of Baſſora when Ali Pacha was maſſacred, attempted to diſmember that government, and to render it independent of that of Bagdad; and in caſe he ſhould not be able to complete his deſign, he had taken ſome precautions for his own ſafety, and to ſecure the immenſe riches, which, it is ſaid, he had acquired by his extortions. Omar Pacha, deprived of the revenues of the government of Baſſora and its dependencies, not being able of himſelf to ſubdue this rebel, had recourſe to the chief of the Arabs named Mouteſicks, and neighbours of Baſſora. The latter inveſted the city the 28th of July, and firſt met with ſome reſiſtance, but on producing the orders of the Pacha, who only demanded the detention of the governor, he was clapped into irons and delivered up immediately.

☞ *We ſhall give ſome account of an* Admonition to the younger Clergy, *which we find is the production of the ingenious and learned author of the eſſays on Gratitude and Oeconomy, of which we have already given extracts, in December, or the Appendix.*

It is requeſted, in this time of ſcarcity, of ſome humane correſpondent, to communicate to us the beſt method of making potato bread and treacle beer, as practiſed in the northern counties. Alſo the beſt remedies for the yellows and ſtaggers in horſes, with which they are much afflicted in ſeveral parts of England. Poetes Legou *will be obliged in December or the Appendix, when we ſhall give the articles of peace with the Delawars and Senecas. I. W's caſe in our next, with many other ingenious pieces, in proſe and verſe, received from our kind correſpondents. Paulo is received.*

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For DECEMBER, 1764.

Cauſe, &c. of the Whooping Cough with Remarks 603
Curious Record of Jeſus Chriſt 604
Hiſtory and Culture of Lucerne 605
The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c. &c. 609—616
Anſwer to ſome particulars in *The Budget* 610 & ſeq.
Query relative to the Deſcription of the Oſtrich 616
Philoſophical Anſwer to a Query 617
Strictures on Luxury, and its fatal Effects 620
A ſuffocated Perſon reſtored to Life 622
Letter to a late Author 623
A Caſe for Advice 625
Obſervation in Opticks ibid.
Remarkable Caſes in Surgery 626—628
Succinct and impartial Hiſtory of the late War 628—631
Dr. Cook, of the Cauſe and Cure of the Diabetes 631—635
Hint to Venereal Patients 634
Excellent Remedy for the Sea Scurvy 635
A Modern Character 636
Method of curing ſwelled or hoven Cattle ibid.
——— of ſowing Clover in Barley 637
Account of the Guardian outwitted 638
Deſcription of Uncommon Animals 641
Letter from the King to his Poliſh Majeſty 642
Account of the Capricious Lovers 643
Original Letter of Pope's 644
Papers of Mr. Legge 644—647
Riſe and Progreſs of Informations in the King's-Bench 647—650
POETICAL ESSAYS 652
A favourite Air ſet to Muſic 651
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 654
Marriages and Births; Deaths 655
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 656
Promotions Civil and Military ibid.
Monthly Bills of Mortality ibid.
Bankrupts, Courſe of Exchange ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS ibid.
Catalogue of Books ibid.
Stocks, Grain; Wind and Weather 602

WITH

THREE COPPER PLATES CURIOUSLY ENGRAVED,

VIZ.

LUCERNE PLANTS, THE LARCH TREE,

AND

EIGHT UNCOMMON ANIMALS.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe, in Pater-noſter Row;
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound, or ſtitched, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. *in* DECEMBER 1764.

Dec.	Bank Stock.	India Stock	Sou. Sea Stock.	Old S. S. Ann.	New S. S Ann.	3 per C. 1751	3 per C. reduced	3. p. C. consol.	3½ per C. 1756	per C. 1758	4 per C consol.	4 per C. Navy	4 per C. 1763	In. Bond præm.	In. Bills Discount	Long Ann.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
28	122 3/8	151 1/2		82 1/8			82 3/4	84 1/8		88 3/4	96 1/2	94 1/2	94 3/8	40 0	0 3 0	25 5/8	E. N. E.	rain
29	122 3/8	150 1/2			83	82 7/8	82 7/8	84 1/4			96	94 1/2	94 3/8	40 0	0 4 0	25 5/8	E. N. E.	rain
30	122 1/2	150 1/2		82 1/8	83		83	84 1/4			96	94 1/2	94 3/8	41 0	0 3 0	25 5/8	S. b E.	rain
1		150 1/2			83		83	84 3/8			96	94 3/8	94 3/8	42 0	0 4 0	25 3/4	S. E.	froſt
2	Sunday																N.	froſt
3	122 3/4	151		82 3/8			83 1/4	84 1/2		88 7/8	96 5/8	94 1/2	94 5/8	42 0	0 3 0	25 7/8	N.	rfoſt
4	123 1/4	152			83 1/2	83 3/8	83 3/8	84 3/4	87		97	94 3/4	94 3/8	43 0	0 3 0	25 7/8	S. E.	rain
5	123	152 1/2		82 1/2			83 1/4	84 3/4		89 1/8	97	94 3/4	94 3/8	43 0	0 3 0	25 7/8	E.	rain
6		152 1/2			83 1/4	83 1/4	82	84 1/2	86 3/4		96	94	94 5/8	44 0	0 3 0	25 7/8	E.	miſt.
7	123 1/8	Shut	95 5/8	82 1/2			83	84		89 1/8	97	94	94 1/4	42 0	0 3 0	25 7/8	S.	rain
8					83 1/2		83	84 3/4			97 1/2	94 1/4	94 7/8	43 0	0 4 0	25 7/8	W. S. W.	rain
9	Sunday																S. W.	rain
10	123 1/4			82 3/8			83 3/8	84 3/4	86 3/4	89 1/4	97 1/4	94 3/4	94 7/8	43 0	0 5 0	25 7/8	S. W.	rain
11	123 1/2				84	83 5/8	83 3/4	85 1/8	87 3/8		97	95	95 1/8	41 0	0 5 0	26	S. W.	rain
12	124			82 1/4	83 7/8		83 3/4	85		89 5/8	97	94 7/8	94 7/8	43 0	0 4 0	26	W. S. W	rain
13	124				84		84	85 1/8	87 1/4		97	95	95 1/8	44 0	0 4 0	26	E. N. E.	rain
14	124		96	83 1/4		83 5/8	84 1/4	85 3/8		90 1/8	97 1/8	95 1/8	95 1/4	41 0	0 4 0	26 1/8	W. N. W	rain
15					84 1/4		84 1/4	Shut			98	95 1/4	95 1/8	43 0	0 4 0	26 1/8	S. W.	rain
16	Sunday																W. S. W.	rain
17	124		96 1/4	83 1/8			84 1/8			90	98	95 1/4	95 1/4	44 0	0 4 0	25 1/8	S. W.	rain
18	124 1/4				83 7/8		84 3/8		87 3/4		98	95 3/8	95 3/8	44 0	0 5 0	26 1/8	S. W.	cold
19	124 1/4			83 1/2			84 3/8		Shut	89 3/4	98 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/2	41 0	0 4 0	26 1/8	N. N. E.	froſt
20	124 5/8				84 1/8		84 3/8			Shut	98 1/4	95 3/8	95 1/2	42 0	0 4 0	Shut	N. E.	miſt.
21					Shut		84 5/8				Shut	95 7/8	96	44 0	0 4 0		E. b S.	miſt.
22							85 1/4					95 7/8	96	44 0	0 4 0		E. S. E.	miſt.
23	Sunday																S. E.	fair
24				84 1/2			85 3/4					96 5/8	96 3/4	48 0	0 5 0		S. E.	cold
25	Xmas D.																E. S. E	fair
26																	E. S. E.	cold
27																	E. S. E.	cloudy

CHARLES T, CORBET Bookſeller, and Correct State Lottery Office keeper,
facing St. Dunſtan's Church, Fleet-Street, where the Blanks and Prizes are bought and ſold.

Price of corn

Bark-Lane Exchange.	Baſingſtoke	Reading	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London.
Wheat 30s odd to 37s	51s. to 101 s	91 to 112s load	71 0s to 81 10s.	91 0s od load	101. 15s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qu	4s 8d buſhel	4s 6d buſhel	Hay per load 50 to 60s.
Barley 17s to 20s 6d	08ls. to 23s0d	15s to 30s qr	25s to 26 6d qr	17s to 19 qr	18s to 22 qr	14s to 17	16s to 8 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	1s 2d to 2s 4d	Straw from 36s. to 42s.
Oats 14s to 18s od	18s to 30s.od	20s od to 30 od	31s to 32s	17s 9d to 19	15s to 16 od	19s to 24	15s to 15 6d	2s to 2s 4d	2s 4d to 2s 6d	Coals 38s. per chald.
Beans 28s to 34s 6d	32s. to 40s.	26s to 32 od	27s to 31s	24s to 26 od	28s to 30	34s to 40	23s to 30	3s 2d to 3s 4d	3s 6d to 3s 8d	Hops 2l. to 2l. 6s.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, For DECEMBER, 1764.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Have attentively perused Dr. Cook's very ingenious letter, concerning the whooping cough as inserted in your last month's Magazine, p. 574, and notwithstanding I am perfectly convinced, that his motive in publishing divers remedies for different diseases, springs from generous and humane principles, yet I cannot altogether agree with him, touching the seat and cause of that most alarming and fatal disease. It may perhaps be urged by some speculative theorists, that if the medicines prescribed prove serviceable to the disorder, and the patient is benefited thereby, it is not material whether the true seat, and cause of the distemper, be really investigated or not; but to all such superficial reasoners, I must beg leave to say, that how fortunate soever their practice may sometimes be, their success, in general, will be rather fortuitous, than praiseworthy.—*ad sanitatem gradus est novisse morbum.*——The design of making known my sentiments, on the true seat and cause of the above disease, is by no means intended to depreciate the merit of so able a physician, whose superior abilities, I most frankly acknowledge, and applaud; but as a first impression, if erroneous, doth oftentimes mislead young practitioners, I thought myself excusable in offering my mite; and to his candour alone the following opinion is most submissively addressed. The learned experienced doctor hath, in his letter, averred, that this singular cough (whooping or chin cough) proceeds from the stomach, as doth also the asthma in infants; and that the cause is an acid, mucilaginous, tough matter, adhering to the inside of the stomach, occasioned from certain contaminating salts, communicated by an ill and epidemic state of the air, coagulating their lymph, which being sharp, and stopping, or over flowing, the larynx is affected by consent, and the communicating nerves also; which produces that odd convulsive cough, attended with so singular a noise.

That the seat of this cough is not in the stomach, but in the bronchia, or inferior part of the aspera arteria, seems to be confirmed from the subsequent symptoms, viz. a sudden convulsive cough, which instantly produces a spasm of the bronchia, trachea arteria, larynx, glottis, epiglottis, diaphragm, and all the parts subservient to respiration; indeed the œsophagus likewise and stomach will by consent be sometimes affected, whereby its contents will be discharged, and the whooping fit generally terminates in raising phlegm from the bronchia, which, being pumped up the trachea, into the mouth, is frequently thence removed. But if, as it often happens in young children, the spasmodic symptoms now cease, the parts recover their tone, and the epiglottis performs its office, the phlegm just raised into the mouth is swallowed into the stomach, where it perchance remains, until cast up again by the next ensuing fit.—If the stomach was primarily affected; instead of the convulsive cough, an incessant vomiting would, I apprehend, inevitably succeed, whereas the whooping generally begins, and continues sometime, even before the retching to vomit supervenes; so that the latter is, in my humble opinion, a consequent effect, occasioned by the sympathetic nervous orgasm.

And here it will not be amiss, perhaps, just to mention, that the trachea is lined with a membrane, exquisitely sensible

and furniſhed throughout with numerous glandules, whoſe function is, to ſecern a mucus, for lubricating and defending thoſe organic parts; now if theſe ſmall glands ſhould from any cauſe be obſtructed, or inflamed, more eſpecially thoſe of the bronchia, they will at firſt become dry, hence the wheezing, rattling ſtentor; but ſo ſoon as the inflammatory ſymptoms abate, the glands begin then to ſecrete a thin, acrid lymph, which irritating that delicate membrane, inſtantaneouſly occaſions a moſt vehement cough.——If the inflammation ſeize only the ſuperior part of the windpipe, or larynx, the ſymptoms then produced are denominated a catarrh; but if the inferior parts of the trachea, where it begins to ramify, thence termed bronchia, ſhould be likewiſe affected, the diſeaſe then changing its ſeat, palpably characterizes the whooping, or chin cough.

With reſpect to the primary cauſe of this whooping cough, and alſo the aſthma, (the abſolute locality of each being perhaps nearly ſimilar) they doubtleſs derive their origin, differently, although the variable ſtate of the air, and moiſt conſtitution of ſuch tender infants, contribute eſſentially thereto; but they have for their proximate cauſe, partly the ſame as the judicious doctor obſerves, namely, the morbid lymph, or pituita, being in ſome, thin, and acrid, in others, acid, ſaline, and inſpiſſated.

Concerning the curative part of this diſorder, his method of treatment is extremely juſt, and rational, to wit, repeated bleeding, vomiting and purging; but if theſe evacuations are found inſufficient, recourſe may be ſafely had, to bliſters, iſſues, and opiates *pro re nata*——And thus I have endeavoured to elucidate the ſubject, and eſtabliſh a theory, in ſome meaſure different from ſo experienced a phyſician, but if, upon a more diſpaſſionate retroſpect, my well meant efforts, ſhould be deemed futile, or impertinent; the only boon I crave, is, that all cenſure may be obliterated, when I moſt ingenuouſly conclude, *Humanum eſt errare.* I am, ſir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

E. H.

Hants, Dec. 18, 1764.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

AS you have been ſo kind as to favour me with inſerting ſome letters of mine at different times, I beg leave to ſend you the following remarkable extract from Suidas, in Howel's familiar letters, p. 274, in a letter to Dr. Uſher, lord primate of Ireland, ſect. 6, book 2, letter 37, which is not commonly known, and may be ſuitable to the preſent great feſtival; and, I hope pleaſing to all good Chriſtians.

" In the reign of Juſtinian the emperor, one Theodoſius, a Jew, a man of great authority, lived in Jeruſalem; with whom a rich goldſmith, who was a Chriſtian, was much in favour, and very familiar. The goldſmith, in private diſcourſe, told him one day that he wondered he, being a man of ſuch great underſtanding, did not turn Chriſtian, conſidering how he found all the prophecies of the law ſo evidently accompliſhed ſince. Theodoſius anſwered, that it did not ſtand with his ſecurity, and continuance in authority, to turn Chriſtian; but he had had a long time a good opinion of that religion, and he would diſcover a ſecret to him, which was not yet come to the knowledge of any Chriſtian. It was, that when the temple was founded in Jeruſalem, there were twenty-two prieſts according to the number of the Hebrew letters, to officiate in the temple; and when any was choſen, his name, with his father's and mother's, were uſed to be regiſtered in a fair book. In the time of Chriſt a prieſt died, and he was choſen in his place; but when his name was to be entered, his father Joſeph being dead, his mother was ſent for; who being aſked, who was his father, ſhe anſwered, " that ſhe never knew man, but that ſhe conceived by an angel." So his name was regiſtered in theſe words, JESUS CHRIST THE SON OF GOD, AND OF THE VIRGIN MARY. This record, at the deſtruction of the temple, was preſerved, and is to be ſeen in Tiberias to this Day.

I am, ſir, your's,

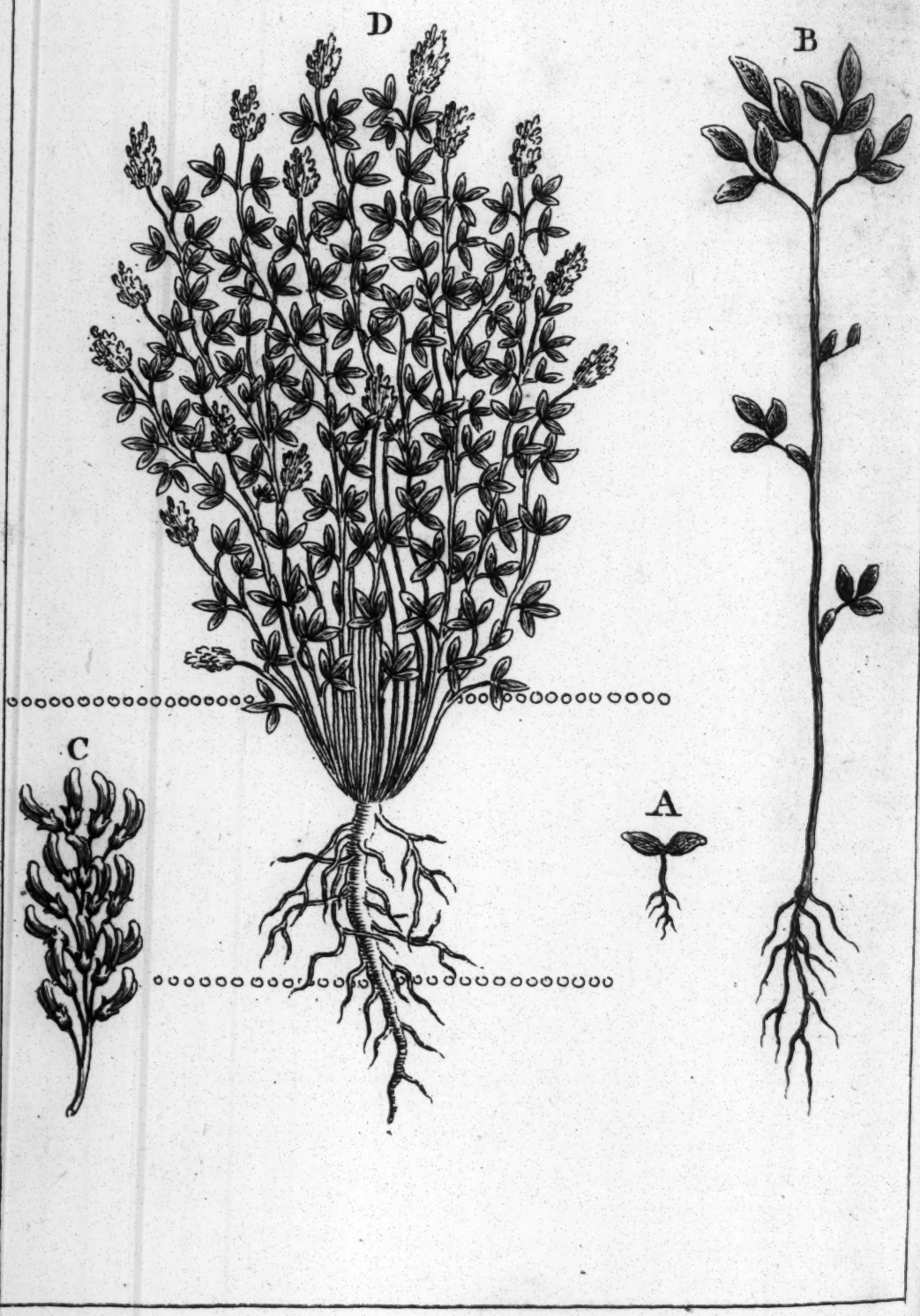
CHRISTIANUS.

HAVING

BRITISH MUSEUM
10
45
FEB

Lucerne Plants.

Engrav'd for the Lond.n Mag.



HAVING already ſome extracts from *The Eſſay on Huſbandry*, &c. lately publiſhed * we ſhall now give that author's account of the uſeful plant called lucerne, and of the beſt method for raiſing it, which he begins thus:

"This plant, ſuperior to every other ſort of vegetable food (either green or made into hay) that has hitherto been made uſe of for the ſupport of cattle, has been the known object of cultivation ever ſince Darius firſt diſcovered it in Media, during his Perſian expedition. By his means it paſſed afterwards into Greece, and thence to Italy, before the times of Cato and Virgil. Since which latter period, the curious in huſbandry have propagated it more or leſs in various parts of the globe, almoſt from one pole to the other. But notwithſtanding the experience of ſenſible men, and the curioſity of ingenious ones, through ſo many ages, yet the method of cultivating it, by *tranſplantation*, was not diſcovered till very lately: And, upon this diſcovery, the following eſſay is grounded.

And, if in writing this, or the former Eſſay, I could be ſo happy as to contribute towards the enriching of only one poor, honeſt, laborious huſbandman, I ſhould think myſelf over-repaid for all my trouble. But be that as it may, thus much is certain, that the author was obliged to anſwer ſo many inquiries, by way of letter, concerning the new method of cultivating lucerne, that he thought it beſt to impart to the public the little he knew on the ſubject, once for all; ſince every anſwer to the queries propoſed (ſuppoſing ſuch anſwer to be drawn up in a ſatisfactory manner) could be little leſs than an abridgment of the preſent treatiſe. It is beneath no good ſubject, ſays Cicero, to beſtow a few leiſure hours for the ſake of enriching, or adding to the comforts of, his fellow-creatures: *Ut, ſi occupati proſuimus aliquid civibus noſtris, proſimus etiam, ſi poſſumus, otioſi* †. And hence a wiſe king remarks in the travels of Gulliver, that the man who can produce ſix ſtems of graſs, or as many ears of corn, inſtead of five, may be looked upon as no unuſeful member of the community to which he belongs.

Virgil ſeems proud in having been the firſt who introduced georgical poetry into Italy ‡. Lucullus expreſſed ſatisfaction in being the perſon who naturalized the cherry-trees of Pontus in the Roman ſoil; nor is the author of this little imperfect eſſay diſpleaſed in the attempt he has made to extend the new culture of lucerne from the banks of the Rhone to the borders of the Thames. But great thanks are due to Bellingham Boyle, Eſq; who has brought lucerne to flouriſh happily in our ſiſter kingdom of Ireland.

I take it for granted, that moſt readers know that mankind has attempted to raiſe lucerne by three different ways. The firſt is by ſowing the ſeeds promiſcuouſly, or broad-caſt faſhion, with or without corn, in ſuch manner as clover is ſown.

And, if the huſbandman thinks fit to adopt either branch of this twofold practice, there is no diſpute, (at leaſt in my opinion) which of the two appears moſt reaſonable, and conſequently ought ſooneſt to be preferred. I therefore pronounce in favour of the latter, as being the practice moſt agreeable to the nature of a cold climate like ours, where the ſoil abounds with weeds and foul graſs.

The ſecond method of ſowing lucerne is drilling the ſeeds in rows, and keeping the plants clean by hand-hoeings and horſe-hoeings.

This practice we are far from diſcountenancing, but rather commend it highly; eſpecially, if the cultivator be maſter of a rich ſoil, with proper depth.

But, upon the whole (ſo far at leaſt as appears from our obſervations and experiments) we chuſe to recommend to the public a third method of cultivating lucerne; which is raiſing the plants in a nurſery, and pruning and tranſplanting them according to rules which ſhall hereafter be given.

I already know from experience, that this operation, at the firſt commencement of it, is the moſt trouble-

* *See before, p.* 438. *and the two* PLATES *annexed.*

† *Tuſc. Queſt.*

‡ ——— *Sanctos auſus recludere fontes,*
Aſcræumque cano Romana per oppida carmen. Georg. II. v. 175.

ome and expenſive way of going to work; but the crops will laſt longer, and prove more advantageous to the undertaker in the event.

With reſpect to the hiſtory of this valuable plant, ſince the time of Virgil, we ſhall obſerve as follows: there is no doubt, but that its culture continued upon a flouriſhing footing in Italy, till the irruption of the Goths and Vandals, and then it was deſtroyed, or, to ſpeak more properly, allowed to periſh by the neglect and ignorance of ſuch ſavage invaders *(a)*. But as Spain ſuffered much leſs from the inundation of theſe barbarians than Italy did; and as the Moors were all lovers of plants, and to a certain degree herbaliſts; the culture of lucerne was faintly kept alive there, like a Veſtal fire; and probably the ſort we now have, is a deſcendant from Columella's lucerne, who removed it from Italy and naturalized it in Andaluſia, where that excellent cultivator was the cauſe of preſerving the plant in queſtion more or leſs genuine for many ages; much in the ſame manner as the purity of the Greek language was kept alive, *plus minus*, for ſeveral centuries by the colony of Marſeilles. From Spain this *medica* returned to Naples, and thence to Volterra and Scandiano, being held in much eſteem every where, but particularly near cities where land is ſcarce and dear. One Hercules Cuccho, a nobleman, fond of huſbandry, firſt raiſed it with ſucceſs in the Venetian ſtate, on this its ſecond appearance, about the year 1550 *(b)*. Not long afterwards the archbiſhop of Montigli (who was alſo biſhop of Viterbo) carried a parcel of the ſeeds to Rome; ſo that the culture of lucerne ſoon ſpread with rapidity over good part of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate and all Lombardy *(c)*. In ſome few years a count, Fabio, taught the French to raiſe lucerne round Paris: Inſomuch that, in Henry IVth's time, it was as common (at leaſt in the ſouthern parts of France) as broad clover is in our field at preſent *(d)*.

About the year 1578, this plant found its way into Germany, *(e)* and was cultivated in one of the loveliеſt parts of the whole empire, namely, the Lower Palatinate. At the ſame time the fame of it reached England, *(f)* where all people admired it, and ſome few had the courage to make eſſays towards cultivating it; but their attempts were languid, and as I conclude, unſucceſsful, notwithſtanding they had the practice of the antients to guide them, in the books *de Rebus Ruſticis*. At length Heartlib attempted to excite the attention of the public afreſh, in the year 1650. He did as much, circumſtances conſidered, as a man of his great genius could do. But as there was no method of raiſing it at that time generally known, but the common practice uſed in cultivating clover, it of courſe miſcarried in our climate.

Thus much with relation to the hiſtory of lucerne, and the progreſs of its cultivation. As to its nature and qualities, I ſhall beg leave to tranſcribe a few lines from a MS. poem, where the author, deſcribing hay-making time in the province of Andaluſia, expreſſes himſelf as follows: (And here I ſhall only obſerve that *alfalſa* is the old Spaniſh name for lucerne.)

Th' impatient mower with an aſpect blythe,
Surveys the ſainfoin *(g)* fields, and whets his ſcythe.
Ynoiſa, Agnes, Beatrix prepare
To turn th' *alfalsa (h)* ſwarths with anxious care *(i)*:

(No

(a) Le Vinte Giornate dell' Agricoltura di M. Agoſtino Gallo, 4°. *in Venet.* 1569, *p.* 35.

(b) Ibid. Giornat. II.

(c) Herbario di Caſtore durante. Fogl. in Roma 1585, *p.* 279.

(d) De Serres; Theatre d'Agriculture, dedie au Roi Henri IV. fol. 1660.

(e) Conradus Heresbach de Re Ruſtica, 8o. *Colon.* 1573. [*At that time the Germans called lucerne* welſcheholken.]

(f) Barnaby Googe's whole Art of Huſbandry, 4°. *Lond.* 1578.

(g) The beſt ſpecies of ſainfoin, hitherto known, is in the province of Spain we are now ſpeaking of.

(h) Alfalſa *(from the old Arabian word* alfalſafat) *and* ervaye, *are the Spaniſh names for lucerne.*

(i) No plant muſt be turned ſo often, and with ſo much care if we propoſe making it into hay.

(No more for Mooriſh ſarabands they call,
Their caſtanets hang idle on the wall)
Alfalfa, whoſe luxuriant herbage feeds
The labouring ox, mild ſheep, and fiery ſteeds:
Which ev'ry ſummer, ev'ry thirtieth morn,
Is ſixtimes re-produc'd, and ſix times ſhorn.

Lucerne, rightly managed, is capable of ſupporting heat and drowth even near the equator, and perhaps under it. It may alſo be raiſed ſucceſsfully in any climate where men and cattle can bear the rains and cold with tolerable eaſe: That is to ſay, in all countries between the ſixtieth degrees, incluſively, of northern and ſouthern latitude. Indeed, there are ſome few ſmall ſpots of ground that may prove unfavourable to its growth, not only in every climate, but perhaps in every diſtrict or pariſh: for inſtance, where moraſſes are found, or lands incommoded by ſtagnating waters, weeping ſprings, &c. as alſo lands that are tainted with metallic or arſenical matter; but ſuch inconveniencies are only local and caſual, and the exceptions ſhall be ſpecified in their proper place.

If you have variety of ground, make a well-conditioned deep ſoil your option (eſpecially if you propoſe to drill the lucerne: And, if there is a farther alternative of choice, let that ſoil be rather inclined to moiſture than over-dry; but wet lands (eſpecially if water ſtagnates in them) are always fatal to lucerne.

In raiſing lucerne, our maſter Virgil recommends a rich putrid ſoil preferably to all others:

——— *Te quoque, medica, putres*
Accipiunt ſulci, ———
Georg, I. v. 215.

Now it is probable, that the *putris terra* of Virgil, and the *temperata* of Varro *, which we are adviſed to chuſe upon this occaſion, are what we call a rich loamy earth †, which contains a greater quantity of vegetable food than any other common ſoil. Its properties are to expand and crumble into ſmall bits when dug or ploughed ‡, and yield a pleaſing ſmell after rain §: poſſeſſing juſt that degree of coheſion between clay and ſand, which is fitteſt for the nouriſhment of vegetables; for it hinders not the lateral ſpreading or perpendicular penetration of roots, and yet is not ſo weak as to be unable to hold the roots firm, and

* *De Re Ruſtica, lib. i. c.* 41.
As it is my intention to give ſome ſhort account of the antient writers on huſbandry, whenever I have occaſion to quote them, it may juſt ſuffice to obſerve, that Varro died about twenty-ſeven years after the birth of Chriſt, being the moſt learned Roman of the age he lived in. He publiſhed his treatiſe of agriculture in the eightieth year of his age, and inſcribed it to his wife Fundania. "Si homo eſt bulla *ſays he)* eo magis ſenex. Annus enim octogeſſimus admonet me ut ſarcinas colligam, antequam proficiſar e vita."
Virgil made Varro his chief maſter in agriculture; for, not contented to copy many of his precepts, he ſometimes adopts his words and phraſes, and that particularly in the culture of vines. [*P. Victor. Explic. in Varr. &c. p.* 29. *a.*]
Palladius, under the article De medica ſerendâ, agrees with Virgil and Varro, in the choice of ſoil for raiſing lucerne. This author (Palladius) writ about the times of Antoninus Pius: Somewhat more than 160 *years after Chriſt.* [*De Re Ruſt. lib.* v. *tit.* 1.

† *Much of the ſame opinion were the old French writers on huſbandry, and De Serres, who dedicated his Theatr. d'Agriculture to Henry IV. expreſſes himſelf in the manner following:* Pour ſemer la luzerne l'on choiſera quelque endroit de ſa meilleure terre, plus ſabloneuſe qu'argilleuſe, plus legere que peſante, plus platte que pendante . . , es endroit ſoleiles . . . en beau ſolage & plain; toutesfois vuidant les eaux, a ce qu'elles n'y croupiſſent, *En fol. p.* 271.

‡ ——— Sin in ſua poſſe negabit
Ire loca, ſcrobibus ſuperabit terra repletis,
Spiſſus ager. ——— *Virg. Georg. II. v.* 234.

§ *Ground of ſuch a temperament contains equal proportions of clay and ſand.*
Markham's Farewell to Huſbandry, 4to. 1631, *p.* 126.

conſequently

conſequently ſuſtain and keep the plants upright.

The particles of this ſoil, when diſturbed by turning, ſeem to recede from one another: And the earth, when dug and expoſed to the influence of the atmoſphere, expands ſo far, that, without you preſs it, it will more than fill the hole from whence it was taken: Which proves it to contain a putrefactive fermentation in its compoſition; and ſo much the rather, as it is naturally impregnated with fat oleaginous matter: And that more from ſome inherent inteſtine fermentation and motion, than from conſiſting of ſpongy dilating particles *. It alſo (as we obſerved before) ſends forth a pleaſant ſmell after ſoft mild ſhowers; and the ſame may be remarked of it, when it is dug, or ploughed, even in dry weather. And this indication of a good ſoil was well known to the Greek writers on huſbandry †.

Nor muſt we here forget Virgil's deſcription of well-conditioned fruitful land:

Quæ tenuem exhalat nebulam, fumoſque volucres,
Et bibit humorem, & cum vult ex ſe ipſa remittit;
Quæque ſuo viridi ſemper ſe gramine veſtit,
Nec ſcabie & ſalſa lædit ruginе ferrum:—
Illa ferax oleo eſt; illam experiere colendo
Et facilem pecori, & patientem vomeris unci. Georg. ii. v. 217.

Which verſes being of a didactic nature, and, as it were, the very baſis of huſbandry, may be thus tranſlated almoſt verbatim:

Soils which exhale thin cloude and miſty ſtreams
Warm, half tranſlucent, drinking moiſture in;
Diſcharging ſuperfluity at will;
Cloath'd with perpetual verdure all their own;
And never found to mark the ſhining ſhare
With ſpeckled morphew and corroſive ſcars;—
Such ſoils abound with oil. Juſt culture ſoon
Will wake the genial virtues of a land
Benign to cattle patient of the plough.

Therefore, where people have much land and good choice of ſoil, we recommend the earth above deſcribed (or ſomething as like it as may be found) for the culture of lucerne.

And here it is hard to aſſign a reaſon, why the plant now under conſideration, is called lucerne, ſince the canton of that name, in Switzerland, neither was, nor is particularly famous for producing this vegetable: Nor did the weſtern and northern nations of Europe recieve it thence, as appears from the account given of its revival and progreſs.

Nay, M. du Hamel aſſerts, that this plant ſucceeds not at all in Switzerland; though certainly it grows in various parts of the thirteen cantons extremely well, and all M. de Chateauvieux's ſucceſsful experiments were made in the territory of Geneva, which may be looked upon, almoſt, as a part of Switzerland, in an huſbandry-ſenſe, as to air, climate, and vicinity, without entering into geographical niceties.

M. du Hamel alſo is pleaſed to ſay, *Que la lucerne vieut tres mal en Angleterre*; though he muſt have read what Tull had then written concerning it. But, in this aſſertion, we flatter ourſelves he is miſtaken, except he alludes to lucerne ſown with ſpring-corn, in the manner clover is ſown.

[*To be continued in our Appendix.*]

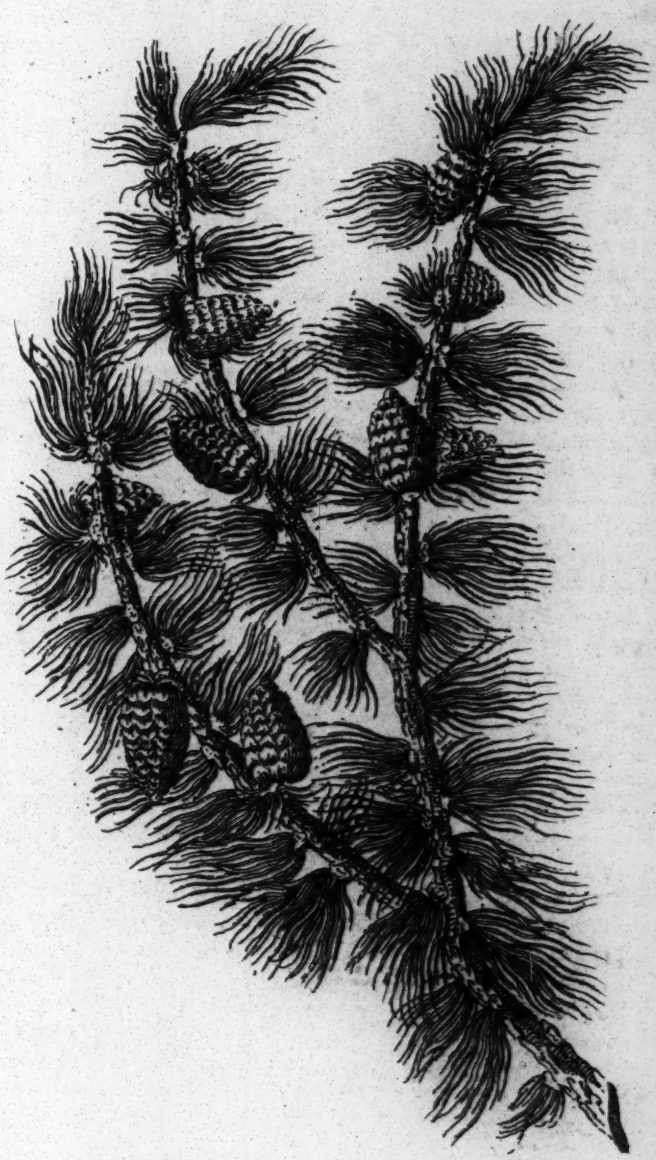
* *See Dr. Home's Principles of Agricult. and Vegetat. part I. ſect.* 3.

† Απο τῆς μὲν εὐφρήσεως τὴν καλλιον [γῆν] δοκιμάζειν. *Geopon. lib. ii. c.* 10.

For the account of a good ſoil, as verified by practice, ſee Reginald Scot's perfect Plat-form of an hop-garden, 4to. 1576. c. 2. This gentleman writ about forty years after Fitz. Herbert, and is, in point of time, the ſecond writer on Engliſh huſbandry, at leaſt, as far as my collection goes, in books of agriculture. He was a younger ſon of Sir J. Scot, in Kent; had received an univerſity-education; and was looked upon to be a good ſcholar.

The

a Branch of the Larch Tree. Engrav'd for the L.M.



10
45
FEB

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, *being the third ſeſſion of the twelfth Parliament of* Great Britain, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 558.

THE next money bill preſented to the houſe, was the bill for granting to his majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the ſinking fund, for the ſervice of the year 1764; and for preventing in certain caſes, the obtaining of allowances in reſpect of the leakage of wines imported into this kingdom. Upon occaſion of this bill, the reader is deſired to recollect the 22d reſolution, of the committee of ways and means, of March 10, and the 4th reſolution of March 13, and the orders made upon thoſe occaſions *. In obedience to theſe orders, Mr. Jenkinſon, on the 21ſt of March, preſented this bill to the houſe, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time. On the 23d it was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for the 26th, when, after reading this order of the day, an inſtruction was ordered to the committee, that they have power to recieve a clauſe of credit; and alſo another inſtruction, that they have power to receive a clauſe for making forth duplicates of exchequer bills, lottery tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity orders, and other orders, loſt, burnt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed. The houſe then reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, went through the bill with ſeveral amendments, and ordered the report to be received the next morning; which it accordingly was, the amendments agreed to, and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingroſſed; after which it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 5th of April.

By this law it is enacted, that there ſhould be iſſued and applied by the treaſury out of the monies of the ſinking-fund (after paying, or reſerving ſufficient to pay, all ſuch ſums, as had been directed by any former act or acts to be paid thereout) towards making good the ſupply granted to his majeſty for the ſervice of the year 1764, a ſum not exceeding 2,000,000 l. The treaſury are impowered to raiſe the ſaid ſums by loans or exchequer bills, at an intereſt without limitation; and it is made lawful for any perſons, natives or foreigners, and for the Bank, by a particular clauſe, to lend any ſum or ſums, not exceeding the ſaid ſum of 2,000,000 l. and to receive ſuch intereſt for the ſame as the treaſury ſhall allow, which loans ſhall not be rated, or aſſeſſed, to any tax, or aſſeſſment, whatſoever. Then in purſuance of the ſaid reſolution of March the 13th, there is added a clauſe for preventing any allowance in reſpect of the leakage of wines after the 1ſt of May, 1764, upon wines not imported directly from the place of their growth, or uſual place of their firſt ſhipping. And laſtly, in purſuance of the ſecond inſtruction abovementioned, there is a clauſe added, and in conſequence thereof an addition made to the title, for making forth duplicates of exchequer bills, &c. upon proof made before one of the barons of the exchequer, of its being deſtroyed, and upon giving ſecurity to the officer who makes forth the duplicate, to ſave him harmleſs, in caſe the exchequer bill, or other public ſecurity, ſaid to have been deſtroyed, ſhould afterwards appear, and payment be demanded.

From this abſtract the reader muſt ſee, that by the act it is not ſo much as preſumed, that the annual ſurplus of the ſinking-fund will amount to 2,000,000 l. nor does it ſeem to have been deſigned that no more than one year's clear produce of that fund ſhould be iſſued and applied to the ſupply of 1764; becauſe if it had, it would have been ſaid, that there ſhall be iſſued and applied by the treaſury out of the monies of the ſinking-fund ariſen, or to ariſe, before the day of 1765 (after paying or reſerving, &c.) From the act itſelf therefore no diſpute could have ariſen about the amount of the annual ſurplus of the ſinking-fund; but on

* *See before p.* 447 *and* 555.

the 20th of March there was publiſhed in our news papers a panegyrick upon the conduct of our adminiſtration, which was as follows:

"It is with great pleaſure that I congratulate the public on the diſappointment of thoſe, who, by keeping their money from coming to market, by checking the ſubſcription of the navy bills, by circulating reports of a loan and a new lottery, and other arts of the ſame kind, hoped to profit by the public diſtreſs.

The ſtate of the ſupplies and the ways and means for this year, have now been made public; but as the exact ſums may not be in every body's hands, I thought it might be agreeable to you to be enabled to furniſh your readers with an account of them, which I believe is tolerably correct.

Of the unfortunate debt contracted during the laſt war, the government will this year pay off 2,771,867l. 13s. 6d. *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
German extras	500,000	0	0
Navy debt	650,000	0	0
Army extraordinaries	987,434	15	6
Deficiencies of land and malt	300,000	0	0
Dedommagement to the landgrave of Heſſe	50,000	0	0
Deficiency of funds to be replaced to the ſinking fund	147,593	18	0
Deficiency of grants for 1763	129,489	0	0
Advance in conſequence of addreſſes	7,350	0	0
	2,771,867	13	6

The peace eſtabliſhment for the navy, which is the moſt conſtitutional force, and the beſt ſecurity for Great Britain, is much enlarged, amounting to 1,443,568l, 11s. 9d. the ſame number of ſeamen being retained in the ſervice as was voted laſt year, and 100000l. more than uſual being employed in ſhip-building, in order to keep our navy on a footing to be reſpected by all Europe.

The eſtabliſhment of the army is not increaſed, it is even leſs, and the ſtaff much leſs than at the laſt peace: for though the whole ſum is 1,509,313l. 14s, yet it is to be obſerved, that the forces, ordnance, and ſtaff in America, are 295,833l. the half pay liſt is 158,250l, and Chelſea hoſpital, &c. 122, 125l. the two laſt articles of which are deducted, being properly the tail of the war.

The miſcellaneous articles of expences amount to 295,354l. 2s, viz.

Government of Nova Scotia	5,703	14	0
Ditto Weſt Florida	5,700	0	0
Ditto Eaſt Florida	5,700	0	0
Ditto Georgia	4,031	8	0
Militia	80,000	0	0
African forts	20,000	0	0
Foundling hoſpital	39,000	0	0
Princeſs of Brunſwick's fortune	80,000	0	0
Subſidy to the court of Brunſwick	43,901	0	0
Britiſh Muſeum	2,000	0	0
Mr. Blake	2,500	0	0
General ſurvey of America	1,818	0	0
Paving the ſtreets	5,000	0	0
	295,354	2	0

Beſides this, the government found 1,800,000l. of exchequer bills at ſuch a diſcount, as to weigh down with them the whole building of public credit.

This they have provided for, by transferring one million of them to the bank for two years, with a reduction of a fourth part of the intereſt on them.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The other 800,000 l. old exchequer bills are to be paid off by iſſuing new ones for the like ſum.			
So that the whole ſtate of ſupply is this:			
Debt paid	2,771,867	13	6
Exchequer Bills	1,800,000	0	0
Eſtabliſhment for the navy	1,443,568	11	9
Ditto army	1,509,313	14	0
Miſcellaneous articles	295,353	0	0
	7,820,102	19	3

To raiſe this large neceſſary ſum, the government hath not oppreſſed the ſubject with one additional tax: It hath not encouraged the ſpirit of gaming by accepting a lottery, or taking to itſelf the not unpleaſing power of diſpoſing of tickets, commiſſions, and ſubſcriptions.

It has avoided going to market for money, at a time, when though it might have been advantageous to individuals, it muſt have been very detrimental to the public.

The ways and means are ſaid to be theſe;

Land-tax and malt	2,750,000	0	0
Exchequer bills taken by the Bank	1,000,000	0	0
New Exchequer bills to be iſſued	800,000	0	0
Of the Bank for the renewal of their contract, which is by much the moſt beneficial bargain for the public that was ever made with them	110,000	0	0
Savings under the head of extras	165,558	3	0
Militia money	150,000	0	0
Annuity fund, 1761	3,499	9	9

To this account, and for the public ſervice, the preſent government has brought to account what had ſo long been unaccounted for, ſo long a diſgrace to the ſervice, and the reproach of adminiſtration, *viz.*

The ſaving of non-effective men, which in the preſent year is	140,000	0	0

To this the bounty of the king, who having delivered his ſubjects from the calamities, thus ſhews his earneſt wiſh to deliver them from the burthen of the war, has added, being the produce of the French prizes taken before the declaration of war

	700,000	0	0

The king has freed the public from the expence of all the new governments except that of the Floridas;

And to make up the deficiency, the government has taken, with peculiar propriety, from the ſinking-fund (which was increaſed this year 391,000 l. by an addition of 1,400,000 lb. of tea, having, by means of the cutters, been brought to pay the duty) *the ſurplus of that fund is*

	2,000,000	0	0
So the total of the ways and means is	7,817,055	12	9
The total of ſupply	7,820,102	19	3

It is true, that the whole ſupply is ſaid to be 7 820,104 l. 15 s. 10d. and by this account it amounts only to 7,820,102l. 19s. 3d. But as this deficiency is not quite 2 l. and proceeds from the omiſſion of ſome ſhillings in the larger ſums, which were omitted at the time of taking them down, it is ſufficient to have mentioned it only."

This panegyrick of courſe raiſed the indignation of all thoſe who have liſted themſelves in the oppoſition, and conſequently occaſioned many debates without doors and ſeveral pamphlets; but before I give any account of them, I muſt explain what is meant by the ſurplus of the ſinking fund, as it is a term that did not originally belong to that fund, which at firſt conſiſted only of ſurpluſſes or exceſſes, and was wholly appropriated to the payment of

our debts contracted before 1716. But beſide theſe ſurpluſſes a great many funds or taxes have ſince been tranſferred to the ſinking fund, and it has been charged with the payment of the intereſt growing due yearly upon the debts with which thoſe funds or taxes were originally charged, after the payment of which whatever remains is called the ſurplus of the ſinking fund, an account of which is uſually made out at the end of the year, or once a year, and laid before parliament, conſequently, when we ſpeak in general of the ſurplus of the ſinking fund, it is always ſuppoſed that we mean the annual ſurplus, and therefore we muſt ſuppoſe that by the ſurplus of the ſinking fund ſtated in this panegyrick, at 2,000,000l. is meant the annual ſurplus.

Every friend to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment would certainly wiſh this to be a true ſtate, and that this ſurplus ſhould afterwards appear to be rather more than leſs; but this ſtate as well as every other part of this Panegyrick, was in a ſhort time after objected to by the author of a pamphlet intitled, *The Budget*, who appears to be no friend to the adminiſtration, whatever he may be to our preſent eſtabliſhment. As to his objections againſt the other parts I have at preſent no occaſion to take notice of them, and indeed they ſeem to proceed rather from a critical party ſpirit, than from an impartial conſideration; but as to his objection againſt the ſtate of the ſinking fund ſurplus, he appears to be ſo much maſter of our public accounts, that it deſerves to be well conſidered; and therefore I ſhall give it the reader in his own words as follows:

"I ſhall take it for granted that ſome of them have heard, that the ſinking-fund conſiſts of certain ſurpluſſes brought from the aggregate, South-ſea, and general funds; of ſeveral conſolidated duties, and of monies carried to this fund from the ſupplies of the year. I will ſtate all theſe ſeparately. The produce of the ſurpluſſes upon an average of ſix years ending October 1763 amounts to 1,938,727l. after deducting 119,375l. of the land-tax of 1758, which was carried to the ſurpluſſes in October 1760, and likewiſe deducting the ſpirit duties of the 33d George II. Theſe laſt are to be deducted from the ſurpluſſes, becauſe I ſhall take their eſtimate in the place where they ſtand now, *viz.* among the conſolidated duties, elſe they would be twice told. The proof follows:

Total ſurpluſſes as they are ſtated in the accounts upon the table.	Spirit duties to be deducted, together with the land-tax 1758.	Net ſurpluſſes.
1758——1,835,043		1,835,043
1759——1,831,260	132,812	1,831,260
1760——2,308,506	119,375 land tax 1758	2,056,319
1761——2,301,527	327,336	1,974,191
1762——1,768,242	42,125	1,726,117
1763——2,209,434		2,209,434
12,254,012	621,648	11,632,364
	Average produce of the ſurpluſſes	1,938,727

In the next place we muſt take the average of the conſolidated duties upon a medium of of ſix years.

Duty on wrought plate 1720	100	Ditto on coals 1719	24,800
Stamps 1731	31,300	Beer licences, cards, and plate by 29 Geo. II.	75,400
Surplus of the ſpirit duty 16 and 17 Geo. II.	24,200	Salt - -	227,700
Ditto on wines 1745	45,000	Stamps, wine licences, coals exported, and ſpirit licences 30 Geo. II.	100,100
Ditto on glaſs and ſpirituous liquors	24,900	Subſidy 1759	223,100
Ditto on houſes	115,300	Spirit duties 24 Geo. II.	46,800
Coach duty -	54,000	Ditto by 33 Geo. II.	299,500
Subſidy 1747 -	318,600	Ditto by 2 Geo. III.	60,000
Duty on ſweets -	6,200	Houſe duty 2 Geo. III.	29,100
Plate licences -	6,700	Three-penny malt duty	330,000
Surplus of the duties upon ſoap, paper and coals 1714	48,300	*Beer duty* 1761 -	372,000
		Total	2,463,100

Eſtimate

Eſtimate of the growing produce of the ſinking fund from October 1763 to October 1764.

By ſurpluſſes -	1,938,000
By conſolidated duties	2,463,000
From the ſupplies	147,000
Total eſtimated produce	4,548,000

The charges upon the ſinking fund are

To pay conſolidated annuities - -	645,556
To pay reduced annuities	540,994
To pay 4 *per cent.* annuities	814,234
To pay long annuities 1762 with charges	121,680
3 ½ *per cent.* annuities 1756	53,342
South-ſea annuities 1751	64,180
Life annuities 1757	35,212
Navy annuities -	140,000
Three quarters of a year's annuity granted 1761	372,000
Deficiencies of funds eſtimated at - -	100,000
Money remaining unpaid for the ſervice of 1763	67,823
Total	2,955,021

Theſe are the premiſes from which we may come to a clear ſtate of the queſtion, whether the ſinking fund be anticipated for more than it will yield or not, for we have only to ſubſtract the charges upon this fund, from the eſtimated produce of it, and the remainder will be the amount of the diſpoſeable money within the year.

Total eſtimated produce	4,548,000
Total charge previous to the vote of 2,000,000 for 1764	2,955,000
Diſpoſeable money according to eſtimate between October 1763 and 1764	1,593,000
Deficiency of the ſinking fund at the end of the year according to eſtimate, being what its produce will fall ſhort of the two millions charged upon it	407,000

After which he adds the following explanation.

" I ſhall put all the explanatory remarks that occur to me relating to the above eſtimate promiſcuouſly into one note. With regard then to the firſt branch, viz. ſurpluſſes, the average of them will be rather lower than I have ſtated, becauſe the new cuſtoms and exciſes, laid on during the war, will impair their produce: and this will more particularly be the caſe with the civil liſt funds, the two great branches of which being an exciſe upon beer, and what is called the new ſubſidy, will doubtleſs be impaired by the ſubſidy of 1759, and the new beer duty of 1761. It muſt be obſerved that I have made no alteration in the eſtimate of the ſurplus of the aggregate fund, on account of the civil liſt revenues going thither ſince the death of the late king, becauſe they carry as much additional charge upon that fund, as they do of revenue to it, or upon an average rather more; for it appears, that the civil liſt funds upon an average of 33 years during the late king's reign, produced but 793,400l. *per ann.* the ſum total of their produce being 26,182,981l. as appears by a paper preſented after the death of the late king.—As to the 119,000l. of the land tax of 1758 deducted out of the ſurpluſſes, that requires no apology, for if the produce of the ſinking fund is to depend upon ſuch contingences, we are in a deplorable way; nothing like it ever happened before, nor is likely to happen again. As to the conſolidated duties, I can ſay no more than that the chief of them are taken upon an average of ſix years, and ſuch of them as have not been granted ſo long, I have taken upon the longeſt term that could be had. The duty upon houſes granted in the year 1762 was expected, I know, to produce a great deal more than it has, but as the produce of it for the ſecond year amounts but to 29,100l. I could not think myſelf juſtified to ſet it down for more, merely upon a vague eſtimate, and contrary to the experience of a ſecond year's produce. The new beer duty of 1761 upon the average of the ſecond and third years (the produce of a firſt year is ſo vague that it ought never to be taken into any eſtimate) in which it may be ſuppoſed to be got into ſomething of a ſettled way of producing, has amounted to about 522,000 l. *per annum*: Now it has been a point of ſome difficulty with me to determine, what proportion of this I ſhould ſet down for the produce of this duty between Chriſtmas and October, which term includes two ſummer quarters, and conſequently

conſequently will not receive any thing like three-quarters of the whole produce of the duty; becauſe the winter is the time for brewing, and the October quarter may very well be ſuppoſed to bring in a third part of the whole year's income. To ſettle this therefore as equitably as I could, I have allowed 372,000l. which is juſt betweentwo-thirds and three-quarters and correſponds exactly with the amount of three quarters of a year's annuity charged upon this fund, which will grow due between Chriſtmas and October. I think there can be no exception to this, which ſeems to be fair on both ſides, as well as ſupported by eſtimate. As to the eſtimate of deficiencies, which is ſet at 100,000l. I compute the probable deficiency of the duty upon offices and penſions at 50,000l. and the deficiency of the wine and cyder at 50,000l. more."

As I have not an opportunity to examine this author's eſtimate, either of the growing produce of the ſinking fund, or the charges upon it, I cannot ſay whether they be exact or no; but as they have not been ſhewn to be wrong, in any anſwer to this pamphlet I have ſeen, I muſt take them to be right. I know it has been ſaid by the friends to the adminiſtration that this pamphlet was below their notice, and that the calculations in it could impoſe upon none but thoſe who are reſolved to be deceived; but I muſt beg pardon to differ from them: It is not only the buſineſs but the duty of every adminiſtration to preſerve as much as poſſible the good will of the people, therefore no pamphlet that takes a run among the people can be below their notice. I do not ſay, that they are obliged to anſwer every fooliſh or ſcurrilous pamphlet that may be publiſhed; but if a pamphlet which takes a run among the people contains any plauſible but ſophiſtical arguments, or any facts that are falſe, it is their duty to prevent the peoples being impoſed on, and it is their buſineſs for their own ſake to expoſe the ſophiſtry or the falſhood. The people may be ſurpriſed into a wrong opinion of any public meaſure, but if the meaſure be really in itſelf right, by a little patience and proper inſtruction, the people in general will certainly at laſt form a right judgment. Indeed, if the meaſure be really in itſelf wrong: If it be a meaſure calculated only for humouring any private paſſion or affection of the ſovereign, or any vain or avaricious ſcheme of a miniſter, it would be fooliſh in the adminiſtration to anſwer any ſolid and ſpirited pamphlet that might be written againſt ſuch a meaſure; for the more they endeavoured to juſtify it, the more generally it would be expoſed and condemned, which the favourites of this author (meaning the late earl of Orford, and the late Mr. Pelham) by experience found to be true.

For this reaſon I muſt think that, if there be any groſs error in this author's eſtimates, it was not only the buſineſs but the duty of thoſe in the adminiſtration to expoſe it, as the ſupport of our public credit very much depends upon the amount, as well as application, of our ſinking fund. Therefore I am perſuaded, that if there had been any ſuch error, it would have been expoſed, as our miniſters have, and always muſt have, abundance of clerks of office, penſioners, ſine-cure-placemen, &c. who have time enough to anſwer any pamphlet that can be written againſt them: and as no ſuch error has been ſhewn, I muſt take to be right the accounts which this author has given of the produce both of the ſurpluſſes and of the conſolidated duties. Thus I ſhall agree to his premiſes, but I cannot agree, that he from thence draws a right concluſion. On the contrary, though I have neither poſt nor penſion, nor any friend I know of in the adminiſtration, yet for the ſake of public credit, I ſhall, from this author's premiſes, ſhew the concluſion to be, that if peace continues, and ſmuggling be effectually prevented, the annual ſurplus of the ſinking fund will probably amount to 2,000,000l. and a good deal more.

Every one muſt at firſt view perceive the impropriety of this author's computing the produce of any fund in time of peace, from a medium of its produce for ſix years in time of war; for of his ſix years there was little more than half a year that could properly be called a time of peace, and yet in that laſt year it appears, from his own account, that the produce of the ſurpluſſes was above 150,000l. higher

than

than it had been in any of the five preceeding years, and as it is more probable that it will increaſe, than that it will decreaſe, I ſhall take the produce of that year, as the medium produce of this branch of the ſinking fund during the continuance of peace, which, according to this author, was 2,209,434 l. Then as to the other branch of the ſinking fund, by which I mean the produce of the conſolidated duties, it likewiſe will certainly increaſe in time of peace, and conſequently muſt exceed the medium price for ſix years in time of war. This author has himſelf ſhewn us, that the produce, upon four branches of the cuſtoms only, was near a 100 l. more in 1763 than it was in 1762; and the increaſe of the impoſts upon wines aroſe certainly from the return of our ſea and land-officers to their native country, by which the conſumption was greatly increaſed; for our wine merchants always leave their wines in the poſſeſſion of their factors abroad, till they have immediate occaſion for them at home, becauſe they muſt pay the high duties upon them, the moment they import them into this iſland; and they were under no ſuch vain terror from the invaſion of Portugal as could induce them to put themſelves to ſuch a needleſs expence, or if they were, it might operate in 1762, but could not operate, as this author ſeems to ſuppoſe, in 1763. It is therefore highly probable, that in time of peace there will be a great increaſe in the medium produce of the conſolidated duties, above that of the ſix years in time of war, and if this increaſe be in the ſame proportion with that of the ſurpluſſes, it will amount to 2,807,041 l. annually as the proportion will ſtand thus, omitting the fraction:

1938727 : 2209434 :: 2463100 : 2807041 l.

The eſtimated annual produce or ſurplus of the ſinking fund, during the continuance of peace, will then ſtand as follows:

By ſurpluſſes	2,209,434
By conſolidated duties	2,807,041
From the ſupplies	147,000
Total eſtimated produce	5,163,475
Total charges upon it	2,955,021
Diſpoſable money (as this author calls it) according to eſtimate yearly in time of peace - -	£. 2,208,454

But upon the term, diſpoſable, I muſt obſerve, that if the original intention of the ſinking fund were obſerved, it is no otherwiſe diſpoſable, even by parliament, than only as to which of our debts contracted before 1716, it ſhall be applied to the payment of; though all our miniſters, either in poſſeſſion or expectation, have long ſince affected to make uſe of this term.

Now this method which I have taken muſt, I think, be allowed to be a more proper way of eſtimating the annual ſurplus of the ſinking fund than that which this author has choſen, not I hope, on purpoſe to reduce this ſurplus as low as poſſible. But now I ſhall give ſome reaſons for ſuppoſing, that this ſurplus will, in time of peace, amount to more than the eſtimate I have put upon it; for there were certainly ſeveral ſeizures made, eſpecially of tea, between Lady-day and Chriſtmaſs, that were not condemned, or at leaſt not brought in to the account of ſurpluſſes ſtated the 10th of October, 1763, which was the account preſented to the houſe in the following ſeſſion, and referred to the committee of ways and means on the 9th of March. From the government's ſhare of theſe ſeizures, as well as from the duties paid upon them, there ſhould therefore be ſomething added to the 2,209,434 l. ſtated by this author as the produce of the ſurpluſſes between October 1762 and October 1763. And here I muſt obſerve, that between the 20th of March, 1763, and the 20th of March, 1764, the day on which the abovementioned panegyrick was publiſhed, there might have been an addition of 1,400,000 lb. of tea brought to pay the duties, though not wholly brought into any public account laid before laſt ſeſſion; and if this was really the caſe, it is very eaſy to conceive how 39 1000 l. might thereby have been added to the ſurplus of the ſinking fund. Nay, if the duties upon tea were before ſufficient to anſwer all the annual charges upon them, ſomething about that ſum muſt have been added to the ſurplus of the ſinking fund, for there is an exciſe as well as cuſtoms payable upon tea, and both muſt be paid upon tea ſeized and condemned, as well as upon that duly entered, if conſumed at home. The exciſe is 4s. *per* lb. upon all tea, coarſe

coarſe or fine, and the cuſtoms to be paid or ſecured, when imported, are the Old Subſidy, the New Subſidy, the One Third Subſidy, the Two Thirds Subſidy, and the additional impoſt, all of which are higher or lower, according to the value of the tea, and all together may at an average be reckoned to amount to about 1s. 6d. *per* lb. The whole of the duties upon tea muſt thus be reckoned to amount to 5s. 6d. *per* lb. which, upon 1,400,000 lb. of tea, amounts to 385000 l. beſide the government's moiety of the tea ſeized, condemned, and ſold to thoſe that were to pay the duties, if bought for home conſumption *. Conſequently, there is nothing impoſſible in what the author of the panegyric aſſerts, for he does not ſay, that the cuſtoms had been increaſed 391000l. in the article of tea: He only ſays, that the ſurplus of the ſinking fund had been increaſed by ſuch an additional quantity of tea having been brought to pay the duty, which general term includes the exciſe as well as the cuſtoms; and if what he aſſerts be true, it will make a great addition to what I have ſtated as the ſuppoſed medium ſurplus of the ſinking fund in time of peace.

Beſide theſe ſuppoſed additions, I muſt mention another, for which there is a foundation already laid by act of parliament: I mean *The act for granting certain duties in the Britiſh American colonies* &c. By that act, ſeveral drawbacks before payable upon goods exported from this kingdom to our colonies in America, are to be leſſened, conſequently thoſe branches of our cuſtoms from whence thoſe drawbacks were formerly to be paid, muſt increaſe; and if they were ſufficient to anſwer the charges upon them, that increaſe muſt be carried to and increaſe the annual ſurplus of the ſinking fund; or if deficient, that deficiency will not be ſo great as it was formerly, and conſequently will not require ſo much from the ſinking fund, or from any future parliament, to make it good.

Theſe remarks upon the pamphlet called *The Budget* I thought myſelf obliged to make, for the ſake of juſtice, as well as for the ſake of our public credit, and therefore, I hope, the author, whoever he is, will excuſe me: If I have made any miſtake, I ſhall be very ready to acknowledge it: If I have not, I hope, the author will join with the reſt of his honeſt countrymen in rejoicing that the annual ſurplus of the ſinking fund is likely to produce more than he before could imagine. And now to prevent the people's building their hopes upon a wrong foundation, I ſhall make one remark upon a pamphlet called *The Wallet*, written by way of anſwer to *The Budget*.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

PLEASE to indulge one of your readers, by inſerting his obſervation made on that part of your laſt Magazine which contains a deſcription of the Oſtrich. Your account ſays, "Tis a miſtake that the Oſtrich lays her eggs in the ſand, and that they are hatched only by the heat of the ſun:" and then as a proof, Kolben is ſaid to have ſeen great numbers of them at the Cape of Good Hope, and affirms, they ſit on their eggs like other birds, &c.

Farther, your account ſays, ſome authors have likewiſe told us, "That Oſtriches never come near their young after they are out of their ſhell; but this miſtake is rectified by Kolben." Now, ſir, what I have to obſerve is this, that having read Kolben's book a good while ago, I was ſurprized at the account he gives of the Oſtrich for this reaſon, becauſe the ſacred ſcripture gives a very contrary deſcription, as may be ſeen in Job xxxix. 14, 15, 16. The queſtion is, which account is to be credited, that given by a fallible man, or that given by the inſpired writer?—I cannot but add, that Kolben's deſcription of the Hottentots ſeems in many things to carry the air of fiction, as much as the late Pſalmanazar's hiſtory of Formoſa (which is now known to be a mere fable). And I have been lately told, that juſt as much credit is to be given to one as the other, i. e. that both the authors wrote with a deſign to impoſe on their readers.

But be this as it may, I ſhall be obliged to you to requeſt, in your next uſeful production, ſome one or other of your correſpondents to endeavour to

* *See act* 10 *Geo. I. chap.* 10. *clauſe* 3. 38. 46.

to reconcile or clear up the above difficulties. I am, ſir,

Your humble ſervant,

Nov. 26, 1764. PHILOBIBLOS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, Eſſex, Nov. 17, 1764.

MEETING with a query propoſed in your Magazine of July laſt, and waiting thus long to ſee if any one would ſolve it, I find it falls to my lot, at laſt, to anſwer it, which, having firſt tranſcribed the query to lay before the reader, I ſhall do after the following manner.

" What is the cauſe that a certain exact proportion of ſpirits of wine and water, being mixed together (neither of which ſeparately ſhook in a bottle, or otherwiſe agitated, will produce bubbles, or froth, to continue the leaſt time) ſhall, when ſhook in a bottle, produce bubbles, or froth, which will continue for ſome time, and is a rule for our diſtillers in lowering their ſpirits to make what they call proof, i. e. till the ſaid air bubbles will continue the longeſt time.

PHARMACOPIUS.

The reaſon is becauſe neither the particles of the ſpirits, nor yet thoſe of the water lie cloſe enough to one another, ſo as to touch, much leſs to cohere ſo firmly, as to permit the agitated air, when flying upward, to elevate and expand their ſubſtance into ſmall bubbles, beads, or veſicles.

But when both liquors are intimately mixed, they then by forming a *tertium quid* make the mixture of a more compact and coheſive ſubſtance: i. e. give it a body, viſcidity, or conſiſtence, like a fine kind of lye, that cannot bear its matter to be blown up, or expanded, with the agitated air, ſome of which remains for a time incloſed in the thin veſicles, called by the diſtillers, proof; though may be rendered a falſe one by adding ſome ſugar, and leſs ſpirits, which will make the remainder bear a like bead; and ſo deceive the buyer.

Common lye with plain water and ſoap is both a plain example and viſible reſemblance, and explanation, of what I now ſay; allowing only for the difference in degree of viſcidity in one fluid to that in the other.

You ſee then, that the conſtituent particles of ſoap, compoſed of ſalt and oil, intermixed with particles of water form likewiſe a *tertium quid*, giving ſuch a conſiſtency, or coheſion, mutually to their ſeveral and reſpective parts, as will permit them to be blown up by a pipe into the very great extenſion of large bubbles, to the diverſion of children.

Now the other caſe of ſpirits and water mixed is ſomewhat ſimilar hereto, only as the attraction or coheſion here is not ſo ſtrong, conſequently the diſtenſion, or expanſion, of their bubbles muſt be of a different magnitude accordingly.

Thus much may ſuffice moſt people of common parts, but if you would have a more minute and philoſophical account, or ſolution, of the ſame, till carried up to a *ne plus ultra*, take the following:

Know firſt then, that beſides the common and groſſer particles of matter, we daily ſee congregated into various viſible bodies, there are other more ſubtile, extenſive, but inviſible ones, that continue always fluid, moveable, and elaſtic, and in which all other groſſer ſubſtances lodge and ſwim, even the huge heavenly bodies themſelves, as ſhips and fiſhes do in the ſea. So that what Ovid, in his Metamorph. fable 17, ſays of Atlas, is juſtly applicable; if not really meant, of this ætherial fluid.

——————————— *omne*
Cum tot ſyderibus cœlum requievit in illo.

Æther then is a fine, thin, diaphanous, elaſtic fluid, which ſurrounds the earth up to, as far as, the interſtellary world, and which eaſily penetrates and runs through all things, and permits all things as eaſily to run through it. Call it a finer air if you will, I will not diſpute about names, though I look upon it to be a ſubſtance *ſui generis*.

This ſubtile inviſible fluid, I ſay, does quietly pervade the pores of all cohering bodies, if unreſiſted, otherwiſe will force itſelf away, maugre all poſſible oppoſition. This ſame elaſtic fluid either preſſes together, or divides aſunder, the parts of other bodies, and that with more or leſs force and violence, as circumſtances concur. The one operation is called attraction, though not ſo properly as pulſion; the other being the effect, but this the cauſe; and the oppoſite action is

called repulſion. Theſe two actions produce moſt, if not all, the phænomena in nature.

Now to apply this to our purpoſe: Water is in a ſtate of repulſion, as are alſo ſpirits, which cauſes them to cohere ſo little and fly off into vapour, upon the leaſt heat, or motion, ſo ſoon; but by mixing both together, the æther, that before lay quiet between their particles when ſeparate, and ſo kept them aſunder, is itſelf now ſqueezed out of thoſe interſtices by the circumambient æther, which preſſes their parts home, or cloſer together, and then holds them ſo, whence proceeds that ſtronger coheſion they poſſeſs when mixed, than either had while ſeparate. So by this very action, pulſion, or the preſſure of the ſaid æther on the different particles, they are ſtrongly enough cemented to bear elevation into little bubbles, as ſoap lye does into larger ones, and that ſtrong enough too to incloſe, and for a time detain, ſome of the ſame agitated air in the ſhaken veſſel.

I ſay, while the fine elaſtic fluid lies, or lodges, between the conſtituent particles of viſible bodies, they are, during that ſtate, thereby effectually prevented touching one another, or, at leaſt, but in very few points, and then ſaid to be in a ſtate of repulſion; but when, on the contrary, the ſaid elaſtic ætherial fluid paſſes through thoſe interſtices, and the circumambient æther forces the ſaid particles of groſſer bodies to touch one another, they are ſaid then to be in the ſtate of attraction. More of which both of attraction, of coheſion, and gravitation, you may ſee, if you like, minutely deſcribed in a treatiſe I publiſhed ſome years ago, *ex profeſſo*, on that ſubject, entitled, *Clavis Naturæ*, or The Myſtery of Philoſophy unveiled, &c. 8vo.

And that this ſtate of the caſe is fact, and no fiction, reflect but on the following familiar phænomenon, and ſee how it can be better accounted for, the volubility and luſtre of drops of rain that lie on the leaves of coleworts, and ſome other vegetables. All this ariſes from a copious reflection of light from the flattened part of its ſurface contiguous to the plant; but whenever the ſame drop rolls along a part that has been wetted, it directly loſes all its beautiful luſtre, the green plant lying under it being then ſeen clearly thro' it; whereas in other caſes it is hardly to be diſcerned. And all this is becauſe in the firſt caſe, the drop does not really touch the plant when it has the mercurial appearance, but hangs in the air at ſome diſtance from it, being ſeparated and ſupported by the intercepting or interjacent portion of æther, by the force of whoſe repulſive power it is prevented touching the leaf it lies upon, for elſe there could be no ſuch copious reflection of white light from its under ſurface, unleſs there was a real interval between it and the plant.

If that ſurface was perfectly ſmooth, the under ſurface of the drops would be ſo too, and ſo ſhew an image of the illuminating body by reflexion, like a piece of poliſhed ſilver: but as it is conſiderably rough and unequal, the under ſurface becomes rough likewiſe; and ſo by reflecting of light copiouſly in different directions aſſumes the reſplendent white colour. Thus as the drop is really not in contact with the plant that ſupports it, it is evident whence its wonderful volubility ariſes, and why it leaves no track of moiſture where it reſts; but as ſoon as it touches a part that is wet on the leaf, the interjacent portion of æther being by the ſuperior force of the circumambient fluid preſſed out from between the drop and the ſurface of the leaf, they are both preſſed cloſe together, and brought into contact with each other, when the reflected light is no longer white, but green, from that colour of the plant it is now reflected from.

Juſt ſo a ſmooth needle is made to ſwim, which, while it does ſo, touches not the water, but forms around it, by the repulſive power of the æther, a ditch, or bed, whoſe concavity is much larger than the bulk of the needle. Thus fowls too by rubbing out an oil from the glands of their rumps with their bills, and beſmearing their feathers therewith, prevent their being eaſily wetted, or they drowned. Hence alſo oil and vinegar, or water, are ſo difficult to mix, and many more ſuch common phænomena in nature, all of them the true effects of repulſion; as the eaſy quiet, and cloſe

connection

connexion, of the parts of matter in other bodies are the conſequence of a ſtrict coheſion.

And as one thing does naturally of courſe bring another freſh to our remembrance, this puts me in mind of a very ſingular phænomenon noticed by Dr. Hook in his poſthumous works, which in my humble opinion can no other ways poſſibly be accounted for, but from theſe ſaid laws of pulſion and repulſion; or the action and reaction of this ſaid ætherial fluid on compacted viſible bodies. At p. 62, folio edition, ſpeaking of the change of bodies from one thing to another, whoſe ſtudy and knowledge would conduce towards improvements in natural philoſophy, he ſays:

"An inſtance of this may be the body produced by melting together tin and copper, which make a third body quite diſtinct in moſt of its properties from either of thoſe two. It was quite a diſtinct colour from either; it is of a conſiſtence abundantly harder than either; it is exceeding brittle, whereas the other are both tough; it is much heavier in ſpecie than either of them, and ſo for every other property it ſeems wholly different from either of the two ingredients of which it is compounded."

Now, pray, what ſhould make the two maſſes of different metals heavier after mixed by melting, than both were before, while they remained ſeparate, but that the particle of the two metals by intromiſſion, or penetrating each others pores ſo intimately, left thereby fewer interſtices, than either of the two metals did in their own uniform ſubſtances, ſingly, hence the æther is more impeded in its paſſage through this mixed metal, as having fewer void ſpaces to pervade, conſequently impenging more upon the ſolid particles of the metals muſt needs communicate its own influence, pulſion, or preſſure, on thoſe reſiſting particles accordingly, and ſo increaſe its abſolute weight or gravity, which is always in proportion to the quantity of matter under ſuch a volume, above that of the weights of both the metallic bodies conjunctly, which were of a rarer texture, before commixed by melting.

I could as eaſily from the ſame principles, account for the tides; not from any preſſure of the moon on the ſurface of the waters, but the very reverſe, nay by the body of the moon, and oppoſite ſide of the earth, ſuſpending each a column of æther, whereby the circumambient air exerts itſelf more ſenſibly by forcing up the waters between both thoſe two bodies: But here is not place for it at preſent.

Really, as for my part, I cannot well ſee how men of thought and reflection can deny the exiſtence and properties of ſuch a fine, ſubtile, extenſive, and elaſtic fluid, as æther, pervading all things, the very life and ſoul of the world, who have read and weighed what father Malbranche has (in his Search after truth) wrote on that ſubject; Bernoulli in his little Latin treatiſe, De Gravitate Ætheris, and ſir Iſaac Newton, in his Opticks and Principia, with Mr. Lovet of Worceſter, his late remarks thereon, but eſpecially ſince elaſticity has been ſo fully diſcovered, and carried on ſo far, which at once proves both the exiſtence of ſuch an active, but inviſible fluid in nature, and ſeveral of its properties never before known, and doubtleſs many more in time may be hereafter diſcovered. I am,

Your, &c.

JOHN COOK.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

EVERY perſon is luxurious, whoſe mode of life or appearance is above his or her proper ſtation or circumſtances; and as ſuch they muſt be bad members of the community; becauſe in moving out of their proper ſphere the orders of ſociety become broken, which are in ſo high a degree requiſite for the good of the whole; and from living beyond their circumſtances, one of theſe great evils muſt reſult; they muſt defraud others of their property, by contracting debts which they are unable to pay, or they muſt acquire means by vile and hurtful practices for ſupplying the demands of their unwarrantable extravagance.

A lord may be pronounced luxurious, whenever his vanity or vice involves him in ſuch expences as conſtrain him to become either corrupt or unjuſt: For in the firſt caſe, he injures his country by reſigning his in-

tegrity; and in the ſecond, he wrongs individuals by ſpoiling them of their ſubſtance. This rule for judging of what is pernicious luxury will equally hold for every ſubordinate order of people, as any degree of wanton indulgence in expence beyond the honeſt means of ſupplying it, and the prudential rules of application is iniquitous in its nature, and pernicious in its effects.

Splendor is not luxury in men of great eſtates, provided they live ſo much within bounds as to be able to pay juſtly for what they conſume, and at the ſame time make ſuitable proviſion for their children; but it becomes guilty luxury, when it deprives them of the means for doing either. The ſame may be ſaid of every order of men, who live upon inherited or acquired property: But where property is but acquiring, this rule does not hold: Becauſe there the ſtation of traffic of any kind requires the ſober appearance, and the practice of frugality, as ſuitable to order, and to the ends of buſy life, in proviſional ſecurity againſt croſs accidents to themſelves, or to others with whom they have connections, and by which they may otherwiſe become not only eſſentially affected themſelves, but alſo the means of much affecting others.

Whenever we ſee perſons of ſmall or moderate eſtates, vying with thoſe of great poſſeſſions in figure and expence, and merchants, whoſe ſituations in life require ſober conduct, and ſerious application, not only launch into the figure of greatneſs, but alſo immerge into all its diſſipations: ſhopkeepers affecting the rank and figure of merchants; handicraftsmen taking up the appearances of higher tradeſmen; workmen waſting their time and indulging themſelves in exceſſes; apprentices aping gentlemen in their dreſſes and pleaſures; menials copying the faſhions and follies of their ſuperiors, and indulging themſelves in expences beyond the extent of their ſtipends, and the meaneſt labourers, nay even beggars, indulging their appetites from faſhion or vice, we may then fairly pronounce luxury univerſally to prevail, and that every order of ſociety is got at leaſt one ſtep beyond its due bounds.

If we look but around us, and ſee the numbers of palaces, villas, ſnug boxes, equipages of every kind, places of public reſort and of private diſſipation, and the ſplendid, the modiſh, and fantaſtical appearances of the various orders of people; can they be thought indications of either private neceſſity or public diſtreſs? And yet the former is generally complained of and the latter much felt. Or are we to wonder at the extent of corruption or at the bankruptcies which happen amongſt traders, from ſuch as are weekly rolled to their ſumptuous villas in equipages with ſets of horſes, down to thoſe who are waſted on their expenſive Sunday-jaunts, in their ſingle-horſe chaiſes, or hired coaches for the day? And if we ſurvey the inferior kind of extravagance, ought we to wonder that ſuch ſhoals fly their country, that our priſons are crouded with debtors, our highways with robbers, our ſhops and houſes infeſted with ſharpers and thieves, and our ſtreets with ſtrumpets and pick pockets; that our pariſhes are burthened, or in ſhort, that all kinds of iniquities and miſeries abound?

A little rational conſideration will enable us to diſcover the kindred links between luxury, rapine, meanneſs, extravagance, miſery, idleneſs, vice and guilt: For they are all of one family, as ſcandalous as pernicious, and alike fatally deſtructive in their effects.

Are there any of the moſt uſeful employments, to this kingdom now equally lucrative with theirs who adminiſter to luxury and diſſipation? An honeſt merchant may be ſcientifically induſtrious through life, in the employment of a real fortune, without arriving to half the ſtate of affluence that is obtained in a few years by the fellow who contrives any whimſical ſcene of faſhionable reſort; and a gentleman may become worn out in the moſt laborious and perilous ſervice of his country, without obtaining a quarter of the real income of a principal waiter at a tavern af great note, or a dextrous pimp at another of the greateſt infamy. We may behold men of high genius and learning in a ſtate of indigence and contempt, from a diſregard to their talents, while eunuchs and fidlers are beheld in their equipages and embroidery, courted by the great and enriched by the public. And

we

we ſee the inferior clergy in a ſtate that is hardly above ſtarving, while thoſe of the moſt vagabond profeſſions are voluptuous and grow wealthy.

While our nobility will ſuffer themſelves to be eat out of their inheritances by thoſe who adminiſter to their luxurious and phantaſtical taſte; and hang their off-ſpring upon the public, for a narrow ſubſiſtence on marine or military commiſſions, nay ſuffer them to be ſplaſhed, on foot, by the equipages of builders, cabinet-makers, upholſterers, coach-makers, and taylors; they may think if they can, that they are laudably diſcharging their duties of ſtation, and conſcientiouſly and conſiderately their obligations as parents. That there is a great deal of this ſeen in real practice, is a truth too evident to admit of being doubted. So that what Mr. Hume ſays of the effects of public credit, is as applicable to the effects of vicious taſte and luxury, that "in five hundred years (nay in one, even in fifty) the poſterity of thoſe now in coaches, and of thoſe upon the boxes, will probably have changed place;" but not as in the other caſe, "without affecting the public by theſe revolutions;" becauſe ſuch effectual ſubverſions of the order of ſociety are too ſudden and violent in their natures and operations, not to be productive of very ill conſequences, from being produced by great folly and great fraud, as manners and principles are ſo eſſentially influential of proſperity or ruin to a community.

Public good order and well-being muſt ever greatly depend on the neceſſary preſervation of the boundaries of ſtations, as the right maintenance of due ſubordination gives ſtrength and vigour to a ſtate. Sudden and exceſſive changes, likewiſe, create intoxications, have ever a tendency to promote great rapacity, and to produce much diſorder and confuſion. Eſſential alteration in circumſtances cannot be made too gradually becauſe they are ſo done with more ſecurity to the community and individuals. Some politicians may conſider it to be of little importance to the ſtate how often property changes hands, or in what hands it at any time is; yet ſure it never can be good policy to encourage or countenance a ſtrong ſpirit of impatience either way, or to ſuffer the diſtinct orders of life to be too readily broken in upon, as the doing of it muſt tend greatly to relax diſcipline, and unſettle the community.

I have made the repreſentation of theſe evils general, in order to avoid as much as poſſible appearing invidious; it being my only view to ſketch out the real luxuries of the times, and their pernicious effects. That it is great and diffuſed, will admit of no doubt; for the changes of manners, practices, and appearances, which have happened of late years, muſt be glaringly evident to people of obſervation: but in nothing have they been more fatal than in ſinking the pretenſions of the moſt uſeful and deſerving, and in raiſing thoſe of the moſt worthleſs, and even of the moſt pernicious.

From unbounded extravagance has ariſen unbounded expectation, exceſſive impatience of mind, and as exceſſive diſquietude and diſorder. Great waſte and want have been increaſed in the ſame degrees, and with an univerſal practice of the former, an almoſt univerſal complaint of the latter is heard. Great public difficulties are ſeen, and great private diſtreſſes heard of: So that amidſt ſplendour and diſſipation, the ſtate and individuals are alike fearful of ruin. That the former labours under difficulties, is but too evidently apparent, and that the latter are daily experiencing great reverſes of fortune, and that too many of them are driven to deſperate courſes, or ſuffering great hardſhips, from their own folly or the guilt of others, is not to be denied; both of which calamities have their ſource in the ſame evil, which is luxury, another name for extravagance.

AURELIUS.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

THERE having been an account in the papers lately that two men going down into a coal-pit at Hollingbuſh, were ſuffocated by the bad air; but the paragraph does not mention what (or whether any) methods were uſed for their recovery.—As theſe accidents are not very uncommon

common, and there ſeems to be no more reaſon to deſpair of ſaving the lives of ſuch perſons than of thoſe who are drowned, many of whom have been preſerved from the grave, after having laid a conſiderable time under water, we ſhall make no apology for ſending you the following caſe, publiſhed in the ſixth volume of the Edinburgh Medical Eſſays, by Mr. W. Toſſach ſurgeon in Alloa; obſerving only, with the author, that the experiment is very ſimple, and perfectly ſafe; and that therefore there can at leaſt be no harm, if there is not advantage, in acquainting the public with it.

"The 11th of November 1732, (ſays Mr. Toſſach) early in the morning, an unuſual ſtream was obſerved to come out of a coal-pit in this neighbourhood, belonging to the Hon. Sir John Schaw, of Greenock, which the people, who went down to enquire the cauſe of it, found to be the ſmoak of coals that lay about ten fathoms from the bottom of the pit, and were ſome way or other ſet on fire in two places. This pit, and all the others which had any communication, with it, were ſhut up cloſe, to ſmother the flame, and continued thus ſhut till December 3, when they were all opened. The one where the fire had been, ſent out a moſt nauſeous ſteam, ſo that no body could come near it, except to the windward. After ſome hours the colliers and others ventured down by the ladders into this pit, which was thirty-four fathoms deep; but ſoon came running up, all panting and breathleſs; they that came lateſt being ſcarce able to ſpeak ſo much, as to tell that one of their number, James Blair, was left dead.

Two men who were no colliers offered ſoon after to go down, and others animated by their example, accompanied them, and brought up the poor man, by head, ſhoulders, legs or arms. Their hurry was ſo great, they did not think how they carried him. When he came to the mouth of the pit, which was between half an hour and three quarters after he had been left in the bottom of it, two had him by the arms, and two by the feet, with his back upmoſt. I made them immediately ſet him down at a little diſtance from the pit, turning him ſupine. The colour of the ſkin of his body was natural, except where it was covered with coal duſt; his eyes were ſtaring open, and his mouth was gaping wide; his ſkin was cold; and there was not the leaſt pulſe in either heart or arteries, and not the leaſt breathing could be obſerved. So that he was in all appearance dead. I applied my mouth cloſe to his, and blowed my breath as ſtrong as I could; but having neglected to ſtop his noſtrils, all the air came out of them: Wherefore taking hold of them with one hand, and holding my other on his breaſt at the left pap, I blew again my breath as ſtrong as I could, raiſing his cheſt fully with it; and immediately I felt ſix or ſeven very quick beats of the heart; his thorax continued to play, and the pulſe was felt ſoon after in the arteries. I then opened a vein in his arm; which, after giving a ſmall jet, ſent out the blood in drops only for a quarter of an hour, and then he bled freely. In the mean time, I cauſed him to be pulled, puſhed and rubbed, to aſſiſt the motion of his blood as much as I could, waſhed his face and temples with water, and rubbed *ſal volatile* on his noſe and lips. Though the lungs continued to play, after I had firſt ſet them in motion; yet, for more than half an hour, it was only as a pair of bellows would have done, that is, he did not ſo much as groan, and his eyes, and mouth remained both open.

After about an hour he began to yawn and to move his eye lids, hands and feet. I then put water, in which I had dropt ſome *ſal volatile*, into his mouth, which he ſwallowed; and cauſed him to be carried into a houſe hard by, where I ſet him in a chair reclining backwards. In an hour more he came pretty well to his ſenſes, and could take drink, but knew nothing of all that had happened after his lying down at the foot of the ladders till his awaking, as it were, in the houſe.

Within four hours he walked home and in as many days returned to his work; but complained for a week or two of a violent pain in his back; which I believe was owing to the way of carrying him up out of the pit."

Mr.

Mr. Toſſach adds, that Lady Schaw, Mr. Bruce of Kennet, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Turner, and ſeveral other gentlemen, with three or four hundred people of the neighbourhood, were witneſſes to what is above related.

Perhaps the ſame kind of treatment might not be ineffectually applied to the recovery of perſons ſeemingly killed by lightning.

A Letter to the Author of The Principles of Chriſtianity as taught in Scripture; *touching his Notion of being ſaved by* Faith only.

SIR,

YOU are generally underſtood to deny that good works are at any rate neceſſary to our ſalvation; and have indeed ſaid as much in plain words in ſeveral parts of your writings: though with great inconſiſtency and ſelf-contradiction, as in other parts it is more than implied that we cannot be ſaved without them. The well known ſentiments of your admirers too, and of the companions you have been very much ſeen with of late, are ſtrong indications that the former aſſertion is that in which you are (and deſire to be) regarded. The other may poſſibly be either the effect only of a confuſion of ideas;—or perhaps may be deſignedly dropped here and there, as ſubterfuges to eſcape by, when ſore preſſed with the pernicious tendency of the former aſſertion.

I am confirmed too, that you are no friend to good works, any more than you are to your brethren the clergy, by a ſermon of yours which I have ſeen in print, preached at Holbeach, in Lincolnſhire, on the faſt-day, Feb. 6, 1756, which is chiefly ſpent in railing moſt devoutly at both. The crime for which you are ſo enraged againſt the clergy, is their care to enforce morality in their diſcourſes;—for ſo doing they are repreſented as the worſt of men, ſacrificing every thing to intereſt, and the favour of the great; and are painted in the blackeſt colours. But happy is it for them, that you have not expreſſed a keener enmity againſt them, than you have in the ſame diſcourſe, againſt morality. Such a man's enmity will do them no harm with any perſon of common ſenſe and honeſty. I do aſſure you I eſteem it on the contrary a credit. Since I have ſeen that ſermon I have been in no doubt what regard is to be paid to the rancourous and envenomed accuſations brought by you in the letter to a clergyman, prefixed to your late publication. Probably this might be ſome clergyman who was naughty enough to be an advocate for holineſs of life, and to repreſent it as a condition of our being admitted to final ſalvation through Jeſus Chriſt. And how ſhould ſuch a man be uſed too ill? Is it not right to inſpire the people by any means with the utmoſt ill opinion of him? It is neceſſary to get him conſidered as a *dangerous perſon, that is not to be truſted.*——Pity there is not an inquiſition here to deal with him!

I would not, ſir, do you any wrong, or repreſent your zeal againſt ſuch as more *bitter* than it is; and I believe they who read that ſermon, as well as ſome paſſages in theſe laſt, will not think I have.

However, I will lay my life, that at moſt he did but differ from you, ſome how in his apprehenſion about the ſenſe of an article perhaps, or in his explication of a doctrine; and this you honeſtly magnify into his denying the article and aſſerting that it is falſe, and into ridiculing the doctrine itſelf. When an angry bigot charges any one, who differs from him in his ſenſe of a thing, with abſolutely denying the thing, he deſerves only contempt. Were I to ſhow the abſurdities of tranſubſtantiation, and a paſſionate papiſt were to charge me with ridiculing the ſacrament; or if I denied that there were any true miracles now done in their church, and he were ſhameleſs enough to upbraid me with aſſerting, that all operations of the Holy Ghoſt, both ordinary and extraordinaty, had long ſince ceaſed; I need not give myſelf the trouble to tell him that he was guilty of uttering a wicked falſity; every one would ſee what regard was due to him.

But to return to your aſſertion, that good works are not neceſſary to our ſalvation. It may be proper to produce ſome of your own words in confirmation of this charge, leſt it ſhould not be credited; for this muſt ſeem an odd ſort of doctrine to be zealous for.

for. Methinks a religion that does not require goodneſs of life, can be good for nothing. In the third of your ſeven diſcourſes laſt publiſhed you thus argue, p. 30. "What an abſurdity is it to ſay the death of Chriſt was a full perfect and ſufficient ſacrifice for the ſins of the whole world, and yet that our works are neceſſary to our ſalvation." And again in p. 31. "Whoſoever therefore would perſuade you that you can be ſaved any other way than by *faith only* in Jeſus Chriſt, let his ſtation in life be what it will, &c. &c.—in points of religion let no ſuch man be truſted. You cannot indeed embrace his opinions but at the peril of your eternal ſalvation."

Well, ſir, then the ſcripture muſt not be truſted, which tells us, that Jeſus Chriſt is become "the author of eternal ſalvation unto them that *obey* him." Heb. v. 9. And we muſt have a care that we pay no regard to it in thoſe many plain aſſertions, in almoſt every page thereof, which conſpire with our redeemer's own declaration, Mat, vii. 12. "Not every one that ſaith unto me, Lord, Lord, ſhall enter into the kingdom of heaven, but he that doth the will of my father which is in heaven."

But as I have obſerved, there is great inconſiſtency and ſelf-contradiction in the work, in which you have advanced this Antinomian poſition of works not being neceſſary, and as every venomous creature is ſaid to carry in ſome part of it an antidote to its own poiſon, ſo we need go no farther than to your own performance for a confutation of this favourite principle.

In your fourth ſermon, pag. 33, you ſay, "If faith be not accompanied with *works* it avails nothing." mighty good, ſir! Again page 36, "St. Paul, ſpeaking of a *ſaving faith*, ſtiles it, a faith which *worketh by love*; ſo that the faith which ſaves includes *obedience*. It is not a mere aſſent to the truths of the goſpel, but a living principle which produces *works*." better and better ſtill!

In giving the marks of our believing to the ſaving of the ſoul, you ſay that a ſaving faith has, among others, theſe two remarkable properties—that it purifies the heart, and overcomes the world—Which latter you thus deſcribe "The true believer heartily and gratefully truſts to the mercies of God in Jeſus Chriſt, and, to ſhew his ſenſe of them, dedicates himſelf to God, to ſerve him with a conſtant and reſolute ſubjection, againſt all oppoſition whatſoever. He knows in whom he has believed; that *if he perſeveres unto the end, he ſhall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away.*" p. 39. In your firſt ſermon of the ſeven, p. 10, you ſay, "Though God ſo loved the world that he gave his only begotten ſon, that whoſoever believeth on him ſhould not periſh but have eternal life; yet unleſs we believe in the ſon, with ſuch a faith as purifies the heart, overcomes the world, and produces a life of *righteouſneſs* and *holineſs*, the mercies of God will avail us nothing, his wrath abideth on us."—beſt of all!

I might add ſome more paſſages as ſtrong and full [ſee p. 34 and 35] but any one of theſe were alone ſufficient, as it is abſolutely giving up the point of works not being neceſſary. So inconſiſtent are theſe latter declarations with the former, that an attempt to reconcile them is only trifling with words without meaning, and playing off propoſitions which unſay in one part what they ſay in the other; and which are in vain endeavoured to be made agree with St. James's full aſſertion reſpecting final ſalvation, that *by works a man is juſtified and not by faith only.* Jam. ii. 24. This is a determination of an apoſtle reſpecting the terms of being finally ſaved; the matter here under conſideration. Whereas the being juſtified of which St. Paul ſpeaks in Ep. to the Rom. as without the deeds of the law (Rom. ii. 28.) is the firſt juſtification, which conſiſted in the converts to Chriſtianity being admitted upon their faith into the kingdom and covenant of God, or the Chriſtian ſtate and privileges, with remiſſion of the ſins of their foregoing ſtate. See Dr. Taylor on the Ep. to the Rom. chap. 12. p. 96. of firſt edition, and chap. 17. p. 122, and Dr. Hallifax's Diſcourſes on Juſtification. It were eaſy to anſwer the arguments by which you endeavour to ſupport your opinion; but it is needleſs, as you ſave us that trouble by ſo plainly confuting yourſelf; and for the preſent, at leaſt, I will take my leave of you, and am, Yours,

POIETES LOGOU.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Nov. 22, 1764.

HAVING been a constant reader of your magazine, and seeing so many of the afflicted apply to you for a communication of their cases to your physical readers, it has encouraged me, who am of that miserable number, to beg you will give my unhappy case a place in your next, for the serious consideration of the most worthy and humane Dr. Cook, of Leigh, or any other gentleman of the faculty.

I am a poor young man, now kept upon charity, between the age of thirty-three and four, and was seized last April was two years with a violent cold and fever, which were then said to be caused by a bad infectious air, as that disorder was general and fatal to numbers at that time: I got as I thought pretty well, after the first attack, but in ten days, or a fortnight, had a violent relapse, which fixt upon me a whole train of nervous, or some other very bad complaints; such as a slow inward continual fever, sinking and oppression of spirits, so as to render me unfit for any kind of business that required the least attention; a constant burning heat in my breast, which has caused such a tightness, as if the muscles of the breast were contracted, and at times a darting pain in the part affected; but not very violent, or of long continuance; my eyes in general are hot and inflamed, but both they and the heat in my breast are better and worse as the fever abates or is stronger. My breath is always uncommonly hot; much company, noise, or conversation, I cannot bear, reading or writing, if but for the space of five minutes, hurts me greatly, by increasing the heat in my breast, and causes a trembling and confusion almost immediately. I have a dry parching heat in the palms of my hands, very great weakness in my joints, especially the knees: cold chills flying about me very frequently; I am grievously afflicted with wind both in my stomach and bowels, which lodges on both sides just below the ribs; I am very restless in the night, and can get no refreshing sleep; my stomach is not so much impaired as might be expected from so long and tedious an illness, yet always after eating is left a sourness upon my palate, and if any thing I eat disagrees with me, its effects are, making me hot, and causing a fulness and swelling of the stomach, and rising in the throat; I am never sick, nor have the least cough or spitting, but have always a numb, and stupifying pain in my head, and sometimes the pain is very violent; in short, sir, so truly miserable is my condition, that I may rather be said to languish than live; I have made use of every thing the young woman has done who sign'd M. D. in your magazine of May last, besides bathing in the sea, and the cold bath, for near half a year, tried change of air and riding; I have applied to several eminent and skilful physicians to no purpose. But as almighty God, that great physician of all physicians, may see fit to bless the advice of one and not another, I am willing to hope (if not for a perfect cure) for at least a mitigation of my disorders, which, if obtained, shall both in public and private be acknowledged by sir, your miserable and very

humble servant,

J. W.

P. S. I have for some time past lived upon milk diet, except a meat dinner, of mutton, veal, or lamb (when in season) commonly boiled; I refrain from all kind of greens and roots, save a few potatoes, and those I eat very sparingly of; my drink is barley water, or toast and water, with sometimes a little raisin wine mixed: The good person, who now maintains me, is willing to pay to the amount of a guinea or two in medicines if any relief may be hoped for.

An Observation in Opticks, made by Mr. George Edwards.

Read before the Royal Society, June 16, 1763.

I Having lately accidentally discovered that the shadows of things floating in water, a little below its surface, are reflected from the air above the water more strongly (to my apprehension) than objects above the surface of the water are reflected from the water; and consequently, that fishes playing beneath the surface of a still water, may see their

images distinctly playing in the air, with this advantage over men, who view their faces in the water; for things in air, that are reflected from the water, must have, when placed over the water, their dark or shadowed sides reflected from it, which renders the images obscure. On the contrary, the inhabitants of the waters have almost a hemisphere of light falling on their upper sides, which are the sides, that are reflected from the air, which consequently renders such images lighter, and more striking to the eye, than reflections of obscured things in air, when reflected from the water.

Two remarkable Cases in Surgery. By Mr. Francis Geach, *surgeon in* Plymouth.

Read before the Society, June 23, 1763.

CASE I. A Man aged forty-two years not much addicted to spirituous liquors, nor too rigidly abstemious, seven months ago received a violent blow on the right hypochondrium: Soon after he was seized with the colic, and had a yellow suffusion over his skin: himself dated the æra of his misfortune from the blow. At first he had a diarrhœa, but at last became so costive as to have no regular intestinal discharge but by the help of lenitives. He was much emaciated towards the end of life, his skin was astonishingly yellow, and dry as parchment, or leather shrivelled by the fire. Many medical processes were employed ineffectually. He had no considerable pain any where. A week before his death the left arm turned quite black. He had frequent hæmorrhages from his nose. On dissection the liver was found considerably enlarged, externally of a pale lead colour, harder and more solid than in a sound state, but not schirrous; internally, more porous and spungy. The inner substance, not deviating from its natural colour, seemed to be made up of distinct fibres intersecting one another, with vacuities between them equal in size to the small cells of honeycombs. The ductus cysticus, and hepaticus, as well as the pori biliarii were perfectly ligamentous. The gall-bladder had changed its pyriform figure, and affected that of a cylinder, the fibres of which were hard, white and compacted. The pylorus, and the duodenum were in a similar state. The circular fibres of the pylorus were rigid beyond conjecture. The concretions, six in number, each weighing half drachm, and specifically heavier than water, a circumstance unusual, were all ranged in a parallel line and tallying pretty exactly with one another, so completely filled up the tube (for it might be called with more propriety so than bladder) as to allow but little intermediate space. The passage into the duodenum was almost closed up. Scarce any sincere gall issued forth on incision; but a small quantity of a turbid, saponaceous fluid, not unlike chocolate in colour, came out, or rather was expressed out gradually.—The bile, not finding a ready exit through the ductus choledocus, stagnated probably in its repository, became diseased, and acquiring the consistence of soapy dregs, proved the constituents of those concretions, which on experiment are found combustible as wax, and as no fermentation arises from pouring acids upon them, it may be concluded the bile is no alkali. The omentum was almost destroyed, the little that remained of it, was hard and black, and afforded no ill emblem of sea weed, when dried. The glands of the mesentery were in some parts schirrous; in others, they represented small and distinct steatomas. It may be needless to observe what is common to other dead bodies that the distension of the stomach and intestines was in the greatest extremity.

CASE II.] Mr. James L——d, midshipman of his majesty's ship Liverpool, in a riot, December 10, 1762, was wounded in the left eye: a small sword entered in at the external angle, and passing quite through the eye towards the basis, struck against the inner part of the orbit. He fell down instantaneously senseless, with loss of speech, and an hemiplegia of the opposite side: blood was immediately drawn, the texture of which was not strongly cohering: The next morning he was found lying upon his back, with the right eye widely opened, and the pupil (though in a light room) considerably delated. This eye was incapable

capable of diſcerning objects, never winking at the waving of the hand, or the cloſe application of the finger; though ſometimes it was convulſed. The left eye was extruded from its orbit, and enlarged to the ſize of a pullet's egg, though deſtitute of all its humours: His pulſe beat at long intervals with a lazy motion, and ſtopped upon gentle preſſure: The body was not feveriſh, but preſerved a natural heat, the paralytic ſide, arm, and thigh excepted, which were livid, cold, and rigid; the lancet was employed without exciting any ſenſation, and bliſters lay on ſeveral days without raiſing any veſications; theſe benumbed parts were conſtantly bedewed with clammy ſweat. He was devoid of anxiety, or inquietude, the powers of nature ſeemed to be almoſt ſuſpended, and life to be carried on, only through the large organs and veſſels. The functions of the lower belly were debilitated, lenient and ſtrong purgatives producing no irritation in the ſtomach and inteſtines; and clyſters, though repeatedly injected, were never repelled. The urine was emitted by drops only, and ſometimes it would run off ſuddenly in a deluge: his hearing, though not quite loſt, was conſiderably impaired; he lay lethargic and dead almoſt to every thing, though by pulling the arms and ſhaking the body, by loud and frequent calling, by deſiring him to extend his tongue, he would gape widely; and forgetting ſeemingly what had been ſaid to him, keep his mouth wide open, when the tongue might be ſeen quivering and retracted. Five weeks elapſed in this ſtate of inſenſibility, every thing he took was with voracity, but without reliſh and without diſtinction. About this time a new and dreadful ſymptom began to threaten, the jaw ſeemed to be moved with difficulty, and liquids only could be poured down; the hypochondria were hard and diſtended, and every effort to procure an inteſtinal diſcharge proved ineffectual, when very large eruptions of the miliary kind were ſuddenly diffuſed over the ſound parts. From that critical moment he perſpired freely, and had an eaſy motion of the jaw; his urine was rendered in a due quantity, and purgatives of the lenient kind eaſily operated, the hypochondria were ſoft, and equal; the diſcharge from the eye, which hitherto had been acrid, was now copious and laudable, the ſound eye had its motion, he could ſee diſtinctly, and ſeemed in other reſpects ſenſible, when rouſed from his ſtupefaction: ſoon after he could bear to be moved from the bed to a chair without fatigue, the paralytic parts were rubbed with vinegar and muſtard, and he took the following medicines.

Pulv. valerian. ℈ſſ.
—— *Caſt. Ruſ. gr.* 4.
Spec. Diambræ gr. iij.
Syrup. croci q. ſ. m. f. bolus ter die ſumend. ex hauſtu ſeri fenapini.

A cataplaſm of bread and milk had been daily applied to aſſwage the inflammation and ſwelling of the eye, and a decoction of thyme and muſtard was employed as a gargariſm to help the ſuppreſſion of voice. Soon as he began viſibly to mend, he had ſometimes loud and ſudden burſts of laughter, and ſometimes only a long continued ſilent ſimpering, a ſpecies of convulſion not unlike that called by the Greek phyſicians κυνικος σπασμος, ſave only that this was not attended with a fever. When he attempted to walk, he had ſuch geſtures as accompany the St. Vitus's dance; and ſeemed a perfect idiot, throwing eagerly forward one leg, and dragging the other trembling after. His appetite is now naturally moderate, his ſleep ſound and refreſhing, his hearing acute, he ſpeaks, but drawls out his words rather indiſtinctly than articulately, the paralytic arm and thigh are again animated, and recover but ſlowly their flexibility and extenſion. He tells me that he remembered nothing from the moment he received the injury, to the time he recovered and ſat up; there was a temporary privation of the intellectual faculties. It may be worth while to obſerve, that though ſeveral large ſloughs were thrown off from the eye, though the ſuppuration was in a large quantity; yet the bulk of the parts did not diminiſh, nor the inflammation leſſen, till an aſtringent fotus of red roſe leaves and port wine

was applied, which ſo effectually braced up the relaxed parts, that the lids now cover the deformity. Though it may be difficult to account ſaisfactorily for the paralyſis of the oppoſite ſide, yet monſieur de la Faye * has ſomething pertinent to the matter; the paſſage is not long and may be worth tranſcribing.

" La Moëlle Allongée n'eſt que le prolongement de la ſubſtance médullaire du cerveau, & du cervelet. Les fibres qui la compoſent, ſe croiſent, de ſorte que celles du côté gauche paſſent au côté droit, & celles du côté droit au côté gauché; c'eſt de cette Moëlle Allongée que partent immediatement les dix paires de nerfs qui ſortent du crane. Comme les fibres de la ſubſtance medullaire ſe croiſent, les nerfs ſe croiſent auſſi, c'eſt à dire, que ceux qui viennent du côté droit paſſent au côté gauche, & que ceux qui viennent du côté gauche, paſſent au côté droit. Delà vient, à ce qu' on pretend que la paralyſie, lorſqu'elle eſt la ſuite de la compreſſion de quelque endroit du cerveau, ſe trouve pour l'ordinaire au côté oppoſé à celui de l'endroit comprimé." FRANCIS GEACH.

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the late* WAR, *continued from p.* 552.

BUT, indeed, the whole of the Spaniſh motions during this campaign ſeems to be incomprehenſible, unleſs we ſuppoſe them to have been directed by the French, who certainly had no intention that Spain ſhould make a conqueſt of Portugal, but procured this attack upon it, in order to put this nation to the trouble and expence of defending it. How unfortunate is it for any nation to have its meaſures directed by foreign councils! Let the deſigns of the Spaniſh general upon this occaſion be what they will, they were defeated by the bravery of the Britiſh troops; for he was obliged to return to his camp at Caſtel Branco; and heavy rains obliged him ſoon after to put an end to the campaign, by returning with his army into his own country, after demoliſhing the fortifications of Almeida, and ſome other places upon the Portugueſe frontier. Therefore, I ſhall conclude the hiſtory of this war between Spain and Portugal, with an account of what happened between them in America; for there likewiſe the Spaniards began the attack, of which the reader may ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1763, p. 228.

The retaking of this fort was ſoon after attempted by two of our privateers, aſſiſted by only one Portugueſe forty gun ſhip, of which the reader may ſeen an account in ditto Mag. 1763, p. 650.

As none of the Spaniſh regiſter, or rich ſhips, ventured to depart from America, after they had notice of the rupture, we ſhould have made very little by Spaniſh captures in the European ſeas, but by good luck for us, one of their richeſt ſhips happened to ſail from Lima in the South-ſea, before any advice of the war arrived there, and was taken by two of our frigates, of which the reader may ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 396. By this capture we got ſome atonement for the interruption of our trade with Spain, for as ſoon as that court declared war, they prohibited the importation of any Britiſh manufactures even by neutral powers, in the execution of which they were ſo ſtrict as to ſeize ſome French manufactures becauſe they reſembled Britiſh, and would not admit of any ſuch but upon certain conditions, as appears by their anſwer to a complaint made by the French miniſter. See it in ditto Mag. p. 304.

Thus the Spaniards were ſufferers even in Europe by the war, which they had ſo wantonly and ſo unjuſtly begun; for that part of Portugal which they had over-run, and from which they were by our troops obliged ſo ſhamefully to retreat, was ſo poor that it was not worth plundering; and by their prohibiting Britiſh manufactures they were loſers, becauſe ſuch ſort of manufactures were abſolutely neceſſary for them, conſequently they were forced to have the ſame kind of manufactures from other nations at a dearer rate. But as to both the Indies, we ſhall

* *Principes de Chirurgie, premiere partie.*

ſhall preſently ſee, that they were much greater ſufferers, without ſo much as the ſhadow of an advantage, except the little Portugueſe fort before mentioned; for in America or the Weſt-Indies, we this year made amends for our inactivity in the preceeding, as we there proſecuted the war with vigour and ſucceſs againſt the French as well as Spaniards. I have before taken notice of admiral Rodney's having ſailed from St. Helens, upon an expedition againſt Martinico *; and as Barbadoes was the place appointed for the general rendezvous of the ſhips and troops deſigned for that expedition, he arrived at that iſland on the 22d of November, but all the ſhips and troops did not arrive till the 24th of Dec. ſo that it was the 7th of Jan. 1762, before this formidable fleet made its appearance before Martinico, where he and general Monckton, who had the chief command of the troops, immediately began their operations; and they carried them on with ſuch vigour and diſpatch, that by the 13th of February they made themſelves maſters of the whole iſland of Martinico, and by the 5th of April of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenada's, and, in ſhort, of every thing the French were poſſeſſed of in the Weſt-Indies, except what they had in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, which, I ſuppoſe, they had no orders to attack. Of theſe operations the reader may ſee a full and authentic account in ditto Magazine, 1762, p. 148, 116, 156, 207, and 249 †. To which I ſhall add, that in theſe operations our ſeamen aſſiſted wherever it was neceſſary at land, as well as by ſea, with their uſual ſpirit and intrepidity, of which we had a very natural and, I believe, a very true account, in a letter from an officer who was eye-witneſs, which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. p. 119.

The news of the entire reduction of the iſlands of Martinico and St. Lucia having arrived April 2, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, reſolved to addreſs his majeſty upon that occaſion, which they did on the 7th, and their addreſs, with his majeſty's anſwer, may be ſeen in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 215.

It is probable, that as ſoon as Martinico and the other French Caribbees had been reduced, the ſame fleet and ſquadron would have been ordered to attack the French in Hiſpaniola, or New Orleans, or perhaps in both, but as Spain had ſo wantonly provoked us to war, our miniſters had reſolved to make her feel as ſoon as poſſible the weight of Britiſh arms, therefore they had reſolved to attack her in the moſt ſenſible part. For this purpoſe, as ſoon as war was declared, they began to prepare for a new expedition, and as in every ſuch caſe an early nomination of the chief commanders is neceſſary, that they may take care to ſee every thing provided which they think neceſſary for the execution, admiral Pocock, as the chief commander of the fleet, and the earl of Albemarle, as the chief commander of the land forces, were, after ſome conteſt, appointed; and on the 5th of March the fleet ſailed from St. Helens, as ſuppoſed to the Weſt-Indies, but to what particular place was not ſo much as ſurmiſed.

On the 27th of June we had an account of the whole fleet's having arrived off the Havannah in the iſland of Cuba, on the 23d of May, from whence the deſign of this expedition came to be publickly known, and the beſt account I can give of its progreſs and ſucceſs is that publiſhed by authority, which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 489, 492, 537—547. And to theſe I ſhall add the following private accounts, which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. p. 639, and in ditto Mag. 1763, p. 147 and 204 ‡.

The French and Spaniſh courts had, it ſeems, a deſign to have formed a combined ſquadron in the Weſt-Indies, ſuperior to the ſquadron we had there, and for that purpoſe the French actually ſent a ſquadron thither; but the Spaniſh ſhips were cooped up in the harbour of Havanna, by adm. Pococke, before they could ſail, and the French ſquadron, of which ſee a liſt in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 398, ſoon after it arrived at Cape Francois, was blocked up by a de-

* *See before, p.* 512. † *See the map of Martinico, Lond. Mag.* 1759, *p.* 608. *that of Port Royal at ditto, p.* 528; *and that of the Caribbees, ditto,* 1759, *p.* 120. *alſo plan of Fort Royal, ditto,* 1762, *p.* 208.

‡ *See maps and plans relating to this expedition, Lond. Mag.* 1762, *p.* 280, 464, 520, *ditto,* 1763, *p.* 40, 116, 148, 324.

tachment

tachment from admiral Rodney's ſquadron; ſo that during the whole progreſs of this expedition, we met with no interruption from the French, but that mentioned in admiral Pocock's letter, p. 547. And the account of the reduction of the Havannah having arrived September 30, the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of London, reſolved to addreſs his majeſty upon the joyful news, which they preſented October 4, and their addreſs, with his majeſty's anſwer, the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 559.

But though this expedition met with no extraordinary misfortune in its outſet, or in the progreſs of the ſiege, yet our troops ſuffered extremely by the heat and unwholeſomeneſs of the climate, both before and after the ſurrender of the place, inſomuch that of 14000 land forces which were landed upon the iſland, it was ſaid, that only 3500 remained alive, when the iſland was reſtored to the Spaniards in conſequence of the peace; and of this great loſs of brave veterans it was reckoned, that not above a ſixth part were killed or died of their wounds. Our fleet likewiſe ſuffered much in its return to Europe by ſtorms and tempeſts, of which ſee ſome melancholy accounts in ditto Mag. 1763, p. 49, 50. And though our commanders in chief, and ſome of the ſuperior officers got great riches by this conqueſt, yet the private men, either of the fleet or army, got very little advantage, as the reader may ſee by the diſtribution of the prize money, which ſee in ditto Mag. 1763, p. 50. This diſtribution the common ſoldiers could not but look upon as moſt unequal and unjuſt, and therefore it could not have been expected that they would have defended their conqueſt with the ſame zeal they acquired it, if the people of the iſland had reſumed courage enough to riſe in arms for its recovery; and indeed it was a wonder they did not, conſidering what a ſickneſs and mortality prevailed among our troops, of which we had an account in a letter, dated October 20, 1762, from an officer there, in theſe words: "Since the reduction of this place, ſickneſs has ſo much prevailed, that we have not now above 1000 men fit for duty; great part dead, the reſt ſick in hoſpitals, out of which we ſtill continue to bury a hundred or a hundred and fifty *per* week *." Yet notwithſtanding this melancholy ſtate of our army, the people did not make the leaſt attempt to regain their liberty: nay, they were ſo tame as to ſubmit quietly to the baniſhment of their biſhop for refuſing to comply with a demand, that to a Roman catholic muſt have appeared very unjuſt, as they hold, that the civil power ought never to intermeddle in the church affairs. See the earl of Albemarle's manifeſto upon this occaſion, ditto Mag, 1763, p. 91.

With regard to the war upon the continent of North America, the Cherokees had ſuffered ſo much in the two preceding years † by following French councils, that the French ſettled upon the Miſſiſſippi could not, with all their art, prevail with any Indian nation to attack us, and by themſelves alone they were too few in number, and too remote from our frontier, to think of attacking us.

Beſides, our colonies, at leaſt ſome of them, had raiſed a ſufficient force for defending themſelves, for New England alone had raiſed no leſs than 5220 men, who were to continue under the command of general Amherſt until the laſt day of October. From hence the French in Canada ſaw it would have been madneſs in them to think of rebelling, but as ſuch of them as pleaſed might, by the articles of their capitulation, return to France, ninety-five of them, men and women, freighted an Engliſh ſhip, and ſailed from Canada with a deſign to be landed at Rochelle; but the ſhip was in a ſtorm caſt away upon the iſland of Cape Breton, and but ſix perſons ſaved out of the whole, which probably prevented any more of the Canadians being ſuch fools as to make a like choice. Thus the whole year paſſed without any warlike exploit upon the continent of North America; but in the iſland of Newfoundland the French by ſurpriſe made an attack upon us, for which they ſoon after ſuffered ſeverely, as the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 396, 447, 491, 554, 563, 564

* *See Lond. Mag.* 1763, *p.* 105. 1764, *p.* 26, 350.

† *See ditto Mag. p.* 25, *and ditto Mag*

564 *, and before the end of the year, we got further revenge, by making prize of a whole fleet of French merchant ſhips, eſcorted by three king's frigates, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1763, p. 51.

As no warlike exploit of any conſequence happened this year upon the coaſt of Africa, I muſt proceed to the Eaſt Indies, where, it ſeems, in the preceeding year a deſign had been formed for reducing the iſland of Bourbon, which was the laſt poſſeſſion the French had left them in that part of the world; and for this purpoſe orders had been ſent to the commander in chief of our ſquadron then ſtationed in the Eaſt Indies to rendezvous with his ſquadron at the iſland of Diego Rays, north-eaſt of Mauritius, where he was to meet or wait for a ſquadron under Commodore Keppel, from England, with a proper land force on board. Accordingly Admiral Corniſh (Admiral Stevens having died ſome months before) arrived at that iſland at the time appointed, where he waited in that open and boiſterous ocean, till the change of the winds made it needleſs to wait any longer for any ſhips from England, when he returned to Madraſs, without hearing any thing of Commodore Keppel's ſquadron, or having received any countermand of his orders, of which diſappointment ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 304.

I muſt likewiſe obſerve that before the end of the preceding year, upon the arrival of three of our company's ſhips, with troops on board, at Bencoolen in Sumatra, the French deſerted the conqueſt they had made *, and our people, without oppoſition, re-eſtabliſhed our ſettlements in that iſland.

Thus our people having driven the French out of every part of the Eaſt-Indies to the eaſtward of the iſland of Bourbon †, and having got a Soubah of their own chuſing eſtabliſhed in Bengal ‡, they paſſed the year 1762, in perfect tranquility till they had notice of our rupture with, and declaration of war againſt, Spain. This was joyful news, as the Spaniards had ſomething for them to conquer in the Eaſt-Indies, and ſomething that was well worth the conquering. Therefore Admiral Corniſh, as ſoon as he had the news, began to prepare for an expedition againſt the Spaniſh Philippine iſlands, of which the reader may ſee a full and authentic account in ditto Mag. 1763, p. 212, §.

[*To be continued in our Appendix.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, Eſſex, Nov. 27, 1764.

A Diabetes is a diſtemper a long while breeding, and is brought forth by much time, ſo that it often gains ground before ever the patient is well aware of his danger.

It is a diſeaſe that ſeldom happened among the ancients, wherefore is rarely mentioned by their writers. It was almoſt unknown to the Greek phyſicians, and even Galen (a Latin one) confeſſes that himſelf ſaw it but twice; but with us it is no uncommon diſorder, ever dangerous and often mortal.

A Diabetes is a frequent and copious diſcharge of urine in too large a quantity, waſting away the whole body by degrees, attended with thirſt, weakneſs, leanneſs, and a ſlow continual fever, with a burning heat about the loins; in a word, with all the ſymptoms of a confirmed hectic.

It proceeds from the ſerum of the blood being too much attenuated, or diſſolved; from the glands, or kernels, of the kidnies being too much dilated, whereby they ſecrete, or ſeparate, the watery portion of the ſanguinary maſs too ſpeedily; and from the cuticular veſſels being too much contracted; for according to the plain proverb, the leſs we perſpire, or ſweat, the more we piſs; the leſſening of one kind of evacution being always the encreaſe of another.

In the beginning the mouth is deprived of moiſture, the ſpittle is white and frothy, they make a little more water than uſual; there is a thirſt, but not very violent as yet, there is a little heat, but biting and lying in the bowels, the habit of the body becomes thin, the perſon anxious, and of a wavering mind.

Would they but apply to the phyſician for help now, they might eaſily

* *See before, p.* 352. † *See the map of it, Lond. Mag.* 1762, *p.* 240.
‡ *See before, p.* 352. § *See the map, Lond. Mag.* 1763, *p.* 292.

be

be cured, but not ſo afterwards, for in proceſs of time their thirſt is very much increaſed, grows immenſe, and not to be ſatisfied with drinking, by reaſon of the ſudden ſeparation made by the kidnies. The whole body is emaciated; and, generally a hectic fever, with a quick and weak pulſe, accompanies this diſtemper all along.

At laſt the colliquation, or conſumption, of the fleſh and members into urine is very quick; nor does the patient make water with intermiſſion, but as ſoon as the veſſels are relaxed, the diſcharge is continual, thirſt is intolerable, drink plentiful, but yet not anſwerable to the quantity of urine. If he abſtains a little time from making water, the loins ſwell, alſo the teſtes and hips; at laſt water is made with pain, and ſudden death is at hand,

At firſt the urine is of a ſoft taſte, but by no means ſweet, but it grows ſweetiſh by degrees, becauſe firſt the watery part of the ſerum is diſcharged, and afterwards even the more chylous, which as ſoon as brought into the blood paſſes off by urine, crude, and undigeſted, whence proceeds that ſinking of ſtrength, and all the other ſymptoms attending the ſame.

A Diabetes is always difficult to cure, and, if it continues long, generally proves mortal. In old age it muſt needs be very dangerous, as alſo if it happens immediately after immoderate venery; long drinking of ſpirituous liquors; or fevers of a long continuance.

A ſub-aſtringent and acid diet, and red wine in moderation, is proper in this caſe, as is alſo coffee; but the white decoction and tincture of roſes are excellent, and ought to be drank plentifully; moderate exerciſe is of ſervice, provided the ſtrength of the patient will permit of it, though it be only in a ſwing.

As to the cure, the intentions are but two: to correct the acrimony of the fluids, and to ſtrengthen the ſolids. To this end milk diet, and almond emulſions, are convenient. In ſhort, the Diabetes ſhould be handled as an hectic fever, or as a white flux, or gonorrhea, omitting only bleeding and purging, which, by reaſon of the univerſal diſſolution, or melting down of the blood and juices are here improper: The curative indications being much the ſame in both diſeaſes, how much ſoever theſe two diſtempers may ſeem to differ from one another.

But as we can have no certain criterion when this diſorder is occaſioned by the juices being too much broke, or attenuated, or the pores of the kidney glands too much dilated, the beſt method we can take is to preſcribe ſuch medicines as will equally ſerve in both caſes, and thoſe muſt conſiſt of aſtringents, anodynes, balſamicks, and agglutinants, which will not only ſerve to thicken the fluids, but conſtringe the pores, and corrugate the ſolids alſo.

In this leaky diſeaſe there is no occaſion for evacuations, as I obſerved before, here being too much of that already, unleſs when the diſorder proceeds from an obſtructed perſpiration; or when we are ſure the fault is entirely owing to the dilatation of the pores; and then the cold bath would be of great ſervice too.

The cure is beſt to be begun with a gentle vomit, and uſe both the ſimple and compound quick lime water of the London diſpenſatory; i. e. a gallon of water to twelve ounces of unſlacked lime freſh out of the kiln; as alſo drink of decoction of plain dried orange peel, ſeven to three pints of water, plentifully. A ſpecifick.

Few or none are cured by aſtringents alone, yet they have their good uſe, among all which the jeſuit's bark is moſt excellent, in as much as it acts on both the fluids and ſolids at the ſame time: giving texture to the one, and elaſticity to the other, wherefore by bracing up the veſſels it is good for the ſlow hectic fever.

Allum whey, made by boiling a pint of milk with a quarter of an ounce of powdered roch allum, is of ſervice for ordinary drink, at times for a change. Tincture of antimony has been given with ſucceſs, thirty drops often. A paragoric draught, that is, twenty drops of liquid laudanum in a glaſs of ſack may be given now and then, as once a week, at bed time. Gum arabic, gum tragacanth, diſſolved in barley water, are proper, as are alſo gum maſtic, gum olibanum, and Chio turpentine, with rhubarb in pills. The following decoction is excellent: Boil an ounce of jeſuit's bark in powder in a pint of tincture of red roſes, after half a pint is evaporated, add

add half a pint of claret, boil it a little longer; when cool enough, ſtrain off the liquor, and add two ounces of ſyrup of quinces; two or three ounces may be taken two or three times in a day. Tincture of red roſes is made by dropping in twenty or thirty drops of oil of vitriol to two pints and a half of boiling water, in a gallon veſſel, in which infuſe all night half an ounce dried red roſe leaves, when ſtrained off, ſweeten it with an ounce and half of ſugar.

Dr. Harris very judiciouſly looked upon a diarrhæa as a diabetes of the inteſtines, and *vice verſa*, a diabetes, as a diarrhæa of the kidnies, and therefore with good ſucceſs he preſcribed the following mixture: Take of the beſt rhubarb half an ounce, of white and yellow ſaunders, of each a dram; of leſſer cardamoms, half a dram, infuſe them upon a gentle heat, in a cloſe veſſel, all night, in a pint of ſack. Let the patient take ſix ſpoonfuls of this medicated wine, ſtrained off, at ſix o'clock in the morning, again at ten, and then at ten o'clock at night: with this he cured his patient. But though I am not for a farrago of ingredients in one preſcription, yet I am for trying more preſcripts than one.

Rice, millet, ſago, iſinglaſs, comfrey roots boiled in milk, jellies of all ſorts, and even oyſters, and the like mucilaginous ſtrengthening food, and medicinal drugs, are very proper for ſuch perſons who labour under a waſting diabetes, ſo alſo are the following aſtringents: Tincture of roſes, elixir of vitriol, dulcified ſpirits of vitriol, bole armenia, japan earth, dragon's blood, biſſort and tormentil roots, quinces, crocus martis aſtringens, and the like; but what muſt not be paſſed by in ſilence is the roſin of turpentine, made by boiling an ounce or two of Venice turpentine in water, about half an hour, or leſs; then pour off the water, which carries away the oil along with it, and leaves the turpentine brittle when cold, and ſo renders it more ſtrengthening. Take of an ounce of this roſin, and half an ounce of gum maſtic, and a quarter of an ounce of aſtringent powder of ſteel, then with any ſyrup beat all well up into a maſs for pills, of which take five as big as large peas, two or three times a day. This is excellent for a diabetes, whites, gonorrhœa, and all other ſeminal weakneſſes, after due evacuations with rhubarb, properly repeated.

Out of theſe ſeveral ſimple ingredients a patient of common capacity may make up ſeveral mixtures, according to his own beſt liking; but for thoſe who would rather have a few ready compoſed to their hands, I preſent them with the following, for their eaſe and ſatisfaction.

Take of beſt jeſuit's bark, in fine powder, half an ounce; of bol armenia, japan earth and dragon's blood, of each, powdered aſunder firſt, one dram, mix them all well together, and then divide them into twelve papers of powders, to be taken one, twice, or thrice a day, in a glaſs of claret, or tincture of roſes, and waſh it down with another after: or if you prefer an electuary uſe this: Take of jeſuits powder, ſix drams; gum arabic and maſtic, of each two drams; of dragon's blood, and japan earth, well powdered, of each one dram; of conſerve of red roſes and diaſcordium, of each two ounces, with ſyrup of dried roſes make a ſoft electuary, to be taken, the bigneſs of a large nutmeg, three times a day, drinking a draught of blackſmith's forge water, daſhed with red wine, to waſh it down with, after every time.

I think I have left nothing material more to mention: only the ſucking a raw new-laid egg in a morning faſting is very ſalutary, both in a diabetes, the whites, and a gonorrhœa. Mild emetics of one or two ounces of ipecacuanha wines; and gentle catharticks of half a dram of powdered rhubarb, now and then thrown in between whiles, is all I can at preſent adviſe, or think of.

Next, probably, it may be expected, that, out of my profeſſed benevolence, among all the many diſeaſes I have already, and may hereafter chuſe to write upon, I ſhould ſo far extend my charity, as to oblige the public with a ſafe, ſhort, and neat cure for the clap, eſpecially as it is become a diſorder ſo very common, and conſequently genteel, among all ſorts and degrees of people, even from the duke to the dunghill boy.

This to be ſure I could very eaſily do, and ſuch a ſecret, neat, and pleaſant cure too, that any child might eaſily

be cured, but not ſo afterwards, for in proceſs of time their thirſt is very much increaſed, grows immenſe, and not to be ſatisfied with drinking, by reaſon of the ſudden ſeparation made by the kidnies. The whole body is emaciated; and, generally a hectic fever, with a quick and weak pulſe, accompanies this diſtemper all along.

At laſt the colliquation, or conſumption, of the fleſh and members into urine is very quick; nor does the patient make water with intermiſſion, but as ſoon as the veſſels are relaxed, the diſcharge is continual, thirſt is intolerable, drink plentiful, but yet not anſwerable to the quantity of urine. If he abſtains a little time from making water, the loins ſwell, alſo the teſtes and hips; at laſt water is made with pain, and ſudden death is at hand,

At firſt the urine is of a ſoft taſte, but by no means ſweet, but it grows ſweetiſh by degrees, becauſe firſt the watery part of the ſerum is diſcharged, and afterwards even the more chylous, which as ſoon as brought into the blood paſſes off by urine, crude, and undigeſted, whence proceeds that ſinking of ſtrength, and all the other ſymptoms attending the ſame.

A Diabetes is always difficult to cure, and, if it continues long, generally proves mortal. In old age it muſt needs be very dangerous, as alſo if it happens immediately after immoderate venery; long drinking of ſpirituous liquors; or fevers of a long continuance.

A ſub-aſtringent and acid diet, and red wine in moderation, is proper in this caſe, as is alſo coffee; but the white decoction and tincture of roſes are excellent, and ought to be drank plentifully; moderate exerciſe is of ſervice, provided the ſtrength of the patient will permit of it, though it be only in a ſwing.

As to the cure, the intentions are but two: to correct the acrimony of the fluids, and to ſtrengthen the ſolids. To this end milk diet, and almond emulſions, are convenient. In ſhort, the Diabetes ſhould be handled as an hectic fever, or as a white flux, or gonorrhea, omitting only bleeding and purging, which, by reaſon of the univerſal diſſolution, or melting down of the blood and juices are here improper: The curative indications being much the ſame in both diſeaſes, how much ſoever theſe two diſtempers may ſeem to differ from one another.

But as we can have no certain criterion when this diſorder is occaſioned by the juices being too much broke, or attenuated, or the pores of the kidney glands too much dilated, the beſt method we can take is to preſcribe ſuch medicines as will equally ſerve in both caſes, and thoſe muſt conſiſt of aſtringents, anodynes, balſamicks, and agglutinants, which will not only ſerve to thicken the fluids, but conſtringe the pores, and corrugate the ſolids alſo.

In this leaky diſeaſe there is no occaſion for evacuations, as I obſerved before, here being too much of that already, unleſs when the diſorder proceeds from an obſtructed perſpiration; or when we are ſure the fault is entirely owing to the dilatation of the pores; and then the cold bath would be of great ſervice too.

The cure is beſt to be begun with a gentle vomit, and uſe both the ſimple and compound quick lime water of the London diſpenſatory; i. e. a gallon of water to twelve ounces of unſlacked lime freſh out of the kiln; as alſo drink of decoction of plain dried orange peel, ſeven to three pints of water, plentifully. A ſpecifick.

Few or none are cured by aſtringents alone, yet they have their good uſe, among all which the jeſuit's bark is moſt excellent, in as much as it acts on both the fluids and ſolids at the ſame time: giving texture to the one, and elaſticity to the other, wherefore by bracing up the veſſels it is good for the ſlow hectic fever.

Allum whey, made by boiling a pint of milk with a quarter of an ounce of powdered roch allum, is of ſervice for ordinary drink, at times for a change. Tincture of antimony has been given with ſucceſs, thirty drops often. A paragoric draught, that is, twenty drops of liquid laudanum in a glaſs of ſack may be given now and then, as once a week, at bed time. Gum arabic, gum tragacanth, diſſolved in barley water, are proper, as are alſo gum maſtic, gum olibanum, and Chio turpentine, with rhubarb in pills. The following decoction is excellent: Boil an ounce of jeſuit's bark in powder in a pint of tincture of red roſes, after half a pint is evaporated, add

add half a pint of claret, boil it a little longer; when cool enough, ſtrain off the liquor, and add two ounces of ſyrup of quinces; two or three ounces may be taken two or three times in a day. Tincture of red roſes is made by dropping in twenty or thirty drops of oil of vitriol to two pints and a half of boiling water, in a gallon veſſel, in which infuſe all night half an ounce dried red roſe leaves, when ſtrained off, ſweeten it with an ounce and half of ſugar.

Dr. Harris very judiciouſly looked upon a diarrhæa as a diabetes of the inteſtines, and *vice verſa*, a diabetes, as a diarrhæa of the kidnies, and therefore with good ſucceſs he preſcribed the following mixture: Take of the beſt rhubarb half an ounce, of white and yellow ſaunders, of each a dram; of leſſer cardamoms, half a dram, infuſe them upon a gentle heat, in a cloſe veſſel, all night, in a pint of ſack. Let the patient take ſix ſpoonfuls of this medicated wine, ſtrained off, at ſix o'clock in the morning, again at ten, and then at ten o'clock at night: with this he cured his patient. But though I am not for a farrago of ingredients in one preſcription, yet I am for trying more preſcripts than one.

Rice, millet, ſago, iſinglaſs, comfrey roots boiled in milk, jellies of all ſorts, and even oyſters, and the like mucilaginous ſtrengthening food, and medicinal drugs, are very proper for ſuch perſons who labour under a waſting diabetes, ſo alſo are the following aſtringents: Tincture of roſes, elixir of vitriol, dulcified ſpirits of vitriol, bole armenia, japan earth, dragon's blood, biſtort and tormentil roots, quinces, crocus martis aſtringens, and the like; but what muſt not be paſſed by in ſilence is the roſin of turpentine, made by boiling an ounce or two of Venice turpentine in water, about half an hour, or leſs; then pour off the water, which carries away the oil along with it, and leaves the turpentine brittle when cold, and ſo renders it more ſtrengthening. Take of an ounce of this roſin, and half an ounce of gum maſtic, and a quarter of an ounce of aſtringent powder of ſteel, then with any ſyrup beat all well up into a maſs for pills, of which take five as big as large peas, two or three times a day. This is excellent for a diabetes, whites, gonorrhœa, and all other ſeminal weakneſſes, after due evacuations with rhubarb, properly repeated.

Out of theſe ſeveral ſimple ingredients a patient of common capacity may make up ſeveral mixtures, according to his own beſt liking; but for thoſe who would rather have a few ready compoſed to their hands, I preſent them with the following, for their eaſe and ſatisfaction.

Take of beſt jeſuit's bark, in fine powder, half an ounce; of bol armenia, japan earth and dragon's blood, of each, powdered aſunder firſt, one dram, mix them all well together, and then divide them into twelve papers of powders, to be taken one, twice, or thrice a day, in a glaſs of claret, or tincture of roſes, and waſh it down with another after: or if you prefer an electuary uſe this: Take of jeſuits powder, ſix drams; gum arabic and maſtic, of each two drams; of dragon's blood, and japan earth, well powdered, of each one dram; of conſerve of red roſes and diaſcordium, of each two ounces, with ſyrup of dried roſes make a ſoft electuary, to be taken, the bigneſs of a large nutmeg, three times a day, drinking a draught of blackſmith's forge water, daſhed with red wine, to waſh it down with, after every time.

I think I have left nothing material more to mention: only the ſucking a raw new-laid egg in a morning faſting is very ſalutary, both in a diabetes, the whites, and a gonorrhœa. Mild emetics of one or two ounces of ipecacuanha wines; and gentle catharticks of half a dram of powdered rhubarb, now and then thrown in between whiles, is all I can at preſent adviſe, or think of.

Next, probably, it may be expected, that, out of my profeſſed benevolence, among all the many diſeaſes I have already, and may hereafter chuſe to write upon, I ſhould ſo far extend my charity, as to oblige the public with a ſafe, ſhort, and neat cure for the clap, eſpecially as it is become a diſorder ſo very common, and conſequently genteel, among all ſorts and degrees of people, even from the duke to the dunghill boy.

This to be ſure I could very eaſily do, and ſuch a ſecret, neat, and pleaſant cure too, that any child might eaſily

take it, and is no more than a ſingle ſpoonful of an agreeable liquor to be now and then repeated, without the uſual fatigue, ſtink, and trouble, of ſwallowing any mercurial, or nauſeous purge.

A new method of cure, which might be ſo ſecretly carried on, and diſcretely managed, that even a bed-fellow could not diſcover it, and after the uſe of which ſafe medicine, no pox could poſſibly follow, as it would cure that beſides, if preſent, into the bargain.

But yet, O pray, excuſe me here for once, for, upon my conſcience, I cannot in this ſingle article oblige you, and that for two very material reaſons. Firſt, for fear of encouraging you in the vice; and as it is a diſeaſe not of God's ſending, unleſs to plague you, but of your own ſeeking, it is but fit and juſt you ſhould both ſmart and pay dear for your unlawful pleaſure; wherefore I ſurrender you up entirely to your doctor, ſurgeon, or apothecary, to be made anſwerable to them for the frolic, or, if too poor for their advantage, I recommend you to the pocky hoſpital, there to do penance, if that you have the leaſt ſpark of grace left for repentance.

My ſecond reaſon is, becauſe I would not, for ever ſo much, offend my brethren ſo far, in being acceſſary to ſo great a detriment done to thoſe of the profeſſion, who would then have truly too juſt a cauſe to accuſe me of diſingenuity and officious impertinence; and inaſmuch as it is one of the beſt, if not the main branch of their buſineſs, it might make them miſs of more patients, than all my other publick advices, put them all together beſides.

Yet, methinks, I cannot but take pity upon theſe poor wretches too, a little; wherefore to prevent ſome miſchief, I would adviſe ſuch, directly after the criminal fact, to waſh their wickedneſs with warm water, daſhed with ſome vinegar, after having ſoaked it therein a while firſt; which, though it cannot cure them, may yet prevent the conſequences being ſo violent, by waſhing off ſome of the poiſon, and weakening the reſt. As ſoon as you have rubbed all dry, fly for your life; run home, mind your own buſineſs, and do ſo no more, leſt a worſe thing befal you.

From the poor man's friend,
J. Cook, M. D.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AMONG the many laudable attempts that have of late years been made for preventing, or checking, the progreſs of that direful malady, the ſcurvy, at ſea, there is one, which has lately been communicated to the public, that ſeems to merit peculiar attention, being founded on a ſet of experiments judiciouſly made and applied, in a work intitled, Experimental Eſſays. By David M'Bride.

The humanity, the importance and uſefulneſs of the author's deſign, are evidently ſuch, that I thought I could not do a better ſervice to my country, than by exhibiting to the obſervation both of the learned and unlearned the following ſketch of it.

It is a well known fact, that the diſeaſe above named has never yet been known to yeild to any other kind of remedies, than to ſuch as are compoſed of freſh vegetables; and provided they be freſh, and taken in large quantities in the way of diet, it is almoſt no matter what they are; the acid, the alcaleſcent, the mild and the acrid, the ſweet and the bitter, all and each of them cure the ſcurvy, though their ſenſible qualities be ſo oppoſite, and their manner of affecting the body in ordinary caſes be ſo different. This plainly ſhews then, that their operation on the ſcorbutic humour muſt depend on ſome property which all freſh vegetables poſſeſs in common.

Now a property common to all freſh vegetables is, that when mixed with the fleſh or juices of any animal, they preſently run into fermentation, and in the courſe of that fermentation, throw off a ſubtle vapor which hath a ſurprizing power, to give ſweetneſs to putrid animal ſubſtances.

This our author has very ſatisfactorily proved by a great number of experiments, which gives the ſtrongeſt reaſon that the cure of the ſcurvy depends entirely on the fermentation of the freſh vegetables, which carried on the ſtomach and bowels, thus produces a great quantity of the vapor abve-

abovementioned, which mixes with the blood, and there reſtores its conſiſtence and brings back its ſweetneſs; for in the ſcurvy the blood is entirely diſſolved into a thin and putrid ichor.

This being the caſe, we have only to find out ſome vegetable ſubſtance, which may be kept for a length of time, and yet ſhall contain materials for raiſing a fermentation in the bowels, like unto that raiſed by freſh vegetables, and then, in all human probability, we ſhall, at all times, be maſters of a remedy for the ſcurvy.

Such a ſubſtance our author preſumes to be malt.—Malt differs widely from the grain in its crude ſtate; by the germination, drying, and ſlight torrefaction, its natural viſcidity is deſtroyed, it acquires an agreeable ſaccharine taſte; and the farinaceous part is ſo far attenuated as to be rendered ſoluble in water.

Freſh wort, or an infuſion of malt, is a liquor ſimilar to the recent juices of freſh vegetables, fermenting readily like them, and being preciſely of the mild, ſaponaceous, and aperient nature.

Now there is nothing more certain, than that theſe juices cure the ſcurvy; what then ſhould hinder wort from doing the ſame thing? And as it may be taken in as large a quantity, with as much ſafety, and as little diſguſt as any freſh juice whatſoever, there can be no poſſible objection to its being tried.

Wherefore all perſons concerned in long voyages, and particularly the Eaſt-India company (for now in time of peace the king's ſhips will ſeldom be viſited with the ſcurvy) ought to pay attention to the propoſals of our author; namely, to carry out malt on board their ſhips, which is to be previouſly well dried and packed in ſmall caſks, and theſe are to be ſtowed in the bread-room, or ſome other dry part of the ſhip, and kept till the ſcurvy ſhall begin to appear among the crew; then the malt is to be coarſely ground, and brewed into wort occaſionally as it may happen to be wanted.

The manner propoſed for brewing the wort, is to pour three parts of boiling water to one of the ground malt; and having let the mixture ſtand cloſe covered up for three or four hours, then to ſtrain it off; and the method in which it is to be given, is to boil it up into a panada with ſea biſcuit or ſome of the dried fruits that are uſually carried to ſea; then let the ſcorbutic patients make at leaſt two meals a day of this palatable meſs, and let them drink a quart or more, if it ſhall be found to agree (always however beginning with a ſmaller doſe and gradually increaſing it) of the freſh infuſion, every twenty-four hours.

Its moſt likely effect will be to open the belly, a moſt agreeable circumſtance to the poor ſcorbutics, in whom obſtinate coſtiveneſs is a very common ſymptom; yet if it be taken too liberally it may occaſion ſevere griping and immoderate purging: When this happens, the doſe muſt be leſſened, and ſome drops of the acid elixir of vitriol may be given with it, in order to check the too great tendency to fermentation, and make it ſit eaſier on the ſtomach.

It is, however, to be noted, though our author inſiſts chiefly on the wort, as thinking it comes the neareſt to the freſh juices in every reſpect, yet where malt has not been carried out, and, melaſſes, brown ſugar, or honey, happen to be at hand, he deſires that either of them may be tried, being previouſly diſſolved in a due proportion of water, (about four to one) and given to patients in the way of drink, and panada, as hath been already propoſed.

That a ſcheme ſo eaſily practicable, and with probable proſpect of ſucceſs, may be put in execution, it is earneſtly recommended to thoſe whom it may concern; and if the ſucceſs ſhould prove equal to the expectation, reaſonably formed of it, it would do honour to the Britiſh iſlands, and be a ſtanding evidence, that whilſt we are retiring from the tumults and ſtratagems of war, we are not negligent in promoting the more glorious arts of peace and love.

This is the aim of the preſent recommendation of the abovementioned ſcheme, from one who has the pleaſure of an acquaintance with the author, and of being a witneſs to the truth of his experiments.

JOHN RUTTY.

Dublin, the 23d of the 11th month, 1764.

Sir Francis Fidget. *A Character.*

CURIOSITY while it prompts us to the improvement of the mind, and the acquiſition of uſeful knowledge, is a laudable paſſion, and cannot be too much encouraged, but when it ſtimulates us to be inquiſitive about the affairs of others, in which we have not the leaſt pretence to buſy ourſelves, and to pry into family-ſecrets, merely for the ſake of publiſhing them to the world, it is the ſource of a thouſand impertinencies, and very juſtly expoſes thoſe who are of ſo inquiſitive a diſpoſition to the moſt contemptible treatment. This is one of the failings of human nature, which though it may not always deſerve to be exclaimed againſt with the utmoſt ſeverity of ſatire, ought certainly to be attacked with the keeneſt raillery, and exhibited in the moſt ridiculous colours.—Sir Francis Fidget is the moſt finiſhed impertinent that ever exiſted; but at the ſame time ſo civil a creature, that you do not know how to be angry with him; though you are ever ſo much ſurfeited with the nothingneſs of his converſation. His good humour happens to be as boundleſs as his curioſity, otherwiſe his company would be inſupportable; and even with all his civility, poor Sir Francis treats his friends ſo plentifully with his private intelligence, that moſt of them, tired of his ſecrets, give orders to be denied, when he longs to break into their privacy. Rebuffs of this kind he often meets with, but they have no effect upon him. The impertinent is never diſconcerted. You cannot put him out of countenance. If you ſeem embaraſſed with his company and inattentive to his converſation, he will ſuppoſe that ſomething has happened to put you out of humour, but never imaginss there can be the leaſt connexion between *his viſit* and *your vapours*. If your ſpirits are down to day, they may be up to morrow, and away he whiſks to ſomebody who will give him a more patient hearing.

Sir Francis had worried his old friend Lord Murry, ſo much with his little-tattle, that his lordſhip gave abſolute orders to his porter, to forbid his admittance. Sir Francis came as uſual, "my lord's not at home Sir," "ha! my dear friend Otho, pray ſir, give me leave to ſpeak two words to the monkey" and away he flew up ſtairs to his lordſhip, whom he took by ſurprize, and from whom, after he had diſcharged all his *nihilities*, he returned with equal precipitation. The impertinent is always in a hurry, and can never ſtay long in a place, for reſtleſſneſs is his diſtinguiſhed characteriſtic. My lord's anger at being ſo unexpectedly interrupted produced a promiſe from the porter that Sir Francis ſhould not give him the ſlip again. But the knight was too nimble for him. "Is my lord at home?—No ſir—pray ſir what ſays your clock—My watch ſtands, and I muſt ſet it right,"—and away he flew a ſecond time, to make a ſecond attack on his lordſhip's tranquility. His intruſion quite unhinged his lordſhip, who told the fellow in the moſt peremptory manner that if he ever admitted Sir Francis again, he ſhould be turned away directly. The porter thoroughly alarmed, was determined, not to loſe his place, and therefore, when Sir Francis knocked the next day, half opened the door, held it in his hand, and, without giving him time to ſpeak, bawled out, "My lord's gone out, the monkey's dead, and the clock's broke," and flapped the door in his face.

Method of curing Cattle that are ſwelled or hoved.

SOMEWHAT above two years ago, I had a fine calf, near four months old, which ſwelled all over its body to ſuch a degree, that I hourly expected its death, owing, I believe, to its lying wet. This ſwelling, however, was with great difficulty carried off, by giving it internally warm and laxative medicines.

After this I ſent it to graze with a friend's calves. It had not been long there, when the gentleman ſent me word the calf was greatly ſwelled, and in all probability muſt die very ſoon, except immediate relief could be procured.

I forthwith ordered one of his men, upon ſeeing the diſtreſs of the poor creature, to run his pen-knife, as deep as he could, through that part of the ſwelling which riſes higheſt near one of

of the hip-bones, and to put into the orifice the barrel of the largeſt quill that could be got, in order to carry off the pent-up wind.

This having been done, the wind ruſhed out with a ſurpriſing force and offenſive ſmell; and that none of this putrid fluid might be left behind, we preſſed its ſides together as cloſe as poſſible.

The calf found immediate relief, drank its milk, eat ſome hay heartily, and continued well till a fall of rain made the ſwelling return, which induced me to tap it again; and it mended.

Three times after this, upon catching cold, it ſwelled, and was tapped, always receiving ſudden and ſurpriſing eaſe.

Upon this I had a vein opened, and the blood was as I expected, thick, and had ſcarcely any ſerum in it, reſembling that of a perſon in an ague: Hence I thought a fellon-drink, ſuch as is generally uſed, would carry off the diſtemper altogether.

Such an one I made, and gave it; and the calf has never had any return of the ſwelling ſince. It is now grazing with my friend's young cattle, is big with calf and I truſt will turn out a very fine cow.

An experienced Method of ſowing Clover in Barley.

NOTHING is more frequently practiſed than ſowing clover with ſpring corn, and it is reckoned very good huſbandry; yet is it often the occaſion of great loſs to the farmer, nay, ſometimes almoſt the entire loſs of a barley crop.

A few years ago I ſowed twenty-five acres of land in fine tilth with broad clover and barley; but the ſpring being backward and cold, and the ſummer wet, the clover got too forward, and overpowered the barley.

At harveſt they were both cut together; and the clover being full of juice, occaſioned its being a long tedious time before I could houſe my barley.

When I had got it into the barn, the men complained much of its threſhing ſo badly, and that they could not undertake to do it unleſs I would double the price to them: This I could not afford; however, I ordered them to give it only a light beating, leaving the under corn in the ſtraw, together with the clover, for my cattle.

I loſt, in fact, half my crop by the clover; and what barley I got was lean, and thin bodied, fetching me but a very indifferent price at market.

As I had before experienced ſeveral ſuch loſſes, I was determined, to find out, if poſſible, ſome remedy. I applied to a neighbour, a very intelligent man, who adviſed me to ſow my clover, for the future, a month after my barley, and it would not prove too rank.

I followed his advice, and found it to anſwer extremely well, inſomuch that I have, to my great advantage, continued the practice ever ſince.

There is no danger of the clover failing, though the ſeaſon ſhould prove dry; and the ſeed is to be ſcattered on the ground, without other care, and there is no occaſion to harrow or roll it: The roots and blades of the barley will keep moiſture enough in the land, to ſupply the ſmall wants of the clover during its infant growth, and when the barley is off, it will thrive amain.

I muſt adviſe the farmer to ſee that he has good ſeed; and this he can know no other way but by trying it, by ſowing ſome in his garden.

The method is very eaſy. Let him count off a certain number of ſeeds, ſuppoſe two hundred; and having prepared a bed, let theſe be ſcattered regularly on it.

He is then to obſerve how long they take coming up, and how many of the ſeeds miſs; and by this he will be enabled to judge of the goodneſs of his clover-ſeed, and ſow a quantity according to what the reſult of his experiment is.

I muſt note, however, that if the weather is very dry, it may be proper to ſhade the bed.

Eſſex, 1764. N. I.

[*Muſ. Ruſt.*]

Account of the New Comic Opera, The Guardian Outwitted.

THIS piece opens with Roger's acquainting the audience (by talking to himſelf) that he is valet to Lord Planwell, has made the tour of Europe with his maſter, and is now placed as a footman in the houſe of Flirtilla, a young lady of fortune his lord is enamoured with, to be a ſpy upon her actions. The lady's maid entering, he finds her to be Dolly Pinup, an old ſweet-heart of his, and renews his love with her, but is interrupted

by Maukin, a country wench, the houſe maid, who taken by his ſmart appearance, had reſolved to throw herſelf in his way to attract his notice. Slouch, another footman, enters with a letter from a French marquis to be delivered to Flirtilla, for which he has received the bribe of one guinea, and brought five more to Pinup, who takes both purſe and letter. Maukin returns the courtſhip of her old friend Slouch with diſdain, and leaves him to ſing his grief before he goes out. At his departure Roger and Pinup come forward, and we find that Sir Liquoriſh Trapgold, the guardian, and a French marquis are the rivals to Lord Planwell. We are next tranſported to my lord's houſe, where he appears with Sir Britiſh Blunt, a downright Engliſhman, who is in love with my lord's ſiſter, Lady Julia, to whom the French marquis, La Fineſſe, pays his addreſſes, and ſeems to have her vanity ſtruck by the gaiety of the Frenchman's appearance, who comes with her to pay a morning viſit to my lord. The peer had adviſed his friend to attack his ſiſter with ſpirit; to kiſs her, teaze her, and treat her like a mortal woman compoſed of fleſh and blood, while the marquis with diſtant awe, approaches his mock divinity. This advice Sir Britiſh follows, he kiſſes Lady Julia, and when the marquis offers to embrace him, ſays, "Sincerity is our characteriſtic; the right hand is the bond of friendſhip with the men; and our lips the ſeal of love with the ladies." After both the lovers have diſplayed their ſeverai manners of foreign fawning, and Engliſh bluntneſs, the marquis accompanies the lady to go to an auction, and leaves my lord to talk to his friend of his miſtreſs Flirtilla, whoſe pretended fondneſs for her Guardian Sir Liquoriſh Trapgold can only be a deſign to wheedle him out of money. The next ſcene ſhews Flirtilla, who wonders ſhe has riſen ſo ſoon as ten o'clock, and relates her having loſt all her money but twelve guineas, and a bank-note of 30l. and reſolves to wheedle Sir Liquoriſh out of more by ſome probability of the ſtocks riſing; the old gentleman comes very opportunely, and ſhe amuſes him with the ſtory that the Cham of Tartary had contracted with the Eaſt-India company to remit three millions in ſpecie, in exchange for ſheep ſkins, and aſks him to advance her a thouſand pounds, which he promiſes ſhe ſhall have if ſhe will diſcharge his rival Lord Planwell; this ſhe promiſes, and he goes out to go to his banker: Flirtilla, who is a finiſhed coquette, pleaſes herſelf with the imagination of her future enjoyment of every faſhionable pleaſure, when ſhe is Lady Planwell, if ſhe could contrive to get her fortune out of her Guardian's hands, which he is not obliged to pay till ſhe is at age, to which four years are wanting; ſhe then goes to her dreſſing room. Pinup gives her the marquis's letter (for he, though already a ſuiter to Lady Julia, we find deſigns to try his fortune with her) and he immediately comes to pay her a viſit; he is ordered into the parlour where ſhe waits upon him. He makes her an immediate offer of his love, and is kneeling at her feet, when Lady Julia enters, and ſurprizes him; ſhe upbraids him and he excuſes himſelf by declaring he was only intreating her to bear a part with him in a favourite duet, which he produces, and Lady Julia deſires they will perform it declaring it was only a ſudden alarm of pride, and not of love, that had affected her. The marquis and Flirtilla ſing the duet ſo affectingly, that they ſink into each other's arms, juſt as Lord Planwell and Sir Britiſh enter, and the five lovers expreſs their rage in a very fine quintette, which ends this act.

The ſecond act begins with Roger, who is ſtruck with the charms of Maukin and *very morally* reſolves, in imitation of his betters, to have an intrigue with one woman, while he is honourably addreſſing another, and goes out for that noble purpoſe. Pinup enters with Slouch, and two chairmen whom ſhe ſends with cards to invite company to a rout in miniature; ſhe then gives Slouch the bank note to get changed, and aſking for the cook to draw a bill of fare for ſupper, Slouch declares he can draw a bill of fare as well as any cook in England; he propoſes a ſhoulder of mutton for the top diſh, eggs and bacon on the right, and a plum-pudding on the left, a briſket of beef with cabbage

bage and carrots, and a diſh of beans and bacon. He is proceeding, when Pinup perceives he has torn the bank note to pieces, to mark out the poſition of the diſhes on the floor, and in great grief picks them up to paſte them on another paper with flour and water. The next ſcene is Roger making love to Maukin, caught together by Pinup; their quarrel and reconciliation. Lord Planwell and Sir Britiſh appear next, having received letters from their ladies, which had ſet all to rights: By their diſcourſe we find that Sir Liquoriſh has a wife ſtill living in Spain, though he had thought her dead, and who had been a caſt miſtreſs of Sir Britiſh; that ſhe had juſt ſent a letter, wherein was encloſed an after clauſe to the will of Flirtilla's father, by which her guardian was to pay her whole fortune, of 70000l. on the day of marriage, if it was to a peer, and that the writing was witneſſed by her brother, who was then a Lieut. at Martinico; but as Lieut. Sprightly was not in England to give his evidence, they think of ſubſtituting Roger in his room. We next ſee La Fineſſe and Flirtilla at cards; he has won ſix hundred pounds at Piquet, which ſhe not having to give him, he, with the greateſt inſolence, deſires her to balance the debt with her beauty, which (on his departure) throws her into a fit of reflection on her indiſcretion and into a reſolution of "Forſaking every deceitful pleaſure, that carries a ſting in its conſequence," which produces the following very pretty air.

A I R.

From aſſaults on tempting beauty,
Timely fly, ye cautious fair;
Join an inward ſenſe of duty
To an outward modeſt air;
Thoſe like watchful guards attend us,
When licentious foes are near;
Theſe from inſults baſe defend us,
Striking vice with awe and fear.

Sir Liquoriſh enters to her, and her playing upon his fears of Lord Planwell, his cowardice, and her wheedling, had great effect upon the galleries. On their going out, Roger (who had been liſtening) appears to expreſs his doubt of the marquis being really what he pretended, and reſolves to ſet Slouch to bribe the marquis's valet; when Pinup enters, and preſently after Lord Planwell, who ſeems to have the ſame *moral deſign* with his valet, of intriguing with one, while he makes honourable love to another; they go together, as into the parlour; Roger remains, full of jealouſy, opens the door to Flirtilla and Sir Liquoriſh, and ſends them immediately into the parlour, where they find my lord laying cloſe ſiege to Pinup. An angry duet enſues, and then an ambiguous air by Flirtilla, which at the ſame time it ſhews her love for my lord, by the equivocal uſe of the word *guardian* throws him into the higheſt rage; Sir Britiſh and Lady Julia enter to them, and the act concludes with a quintette in the Burletta ſtile.

Lord Planwell, Sir Britiſh, and Lady Julia, open the laſt act. My lord now perceives that her ſole intent was to wheedle Sir Liquoriſh out of money to pay her loſſes to La Fineſſe, of which he had been informed by Roger, who then enters in regimentals. Flirtilla comes to viſit Julia, and a reconciliation is made between her and my lord, in the uſual manner of comedies, and on her exit, a little more love chat follows between Sir Britiſh and Lady Julia, who wiſhing him to poliſh his rugged manner, ſays, "I cannot ſigh, pine and languiſh, nor ſwear I die for beauty, when I only live for it; but ſhew me one quality in the Marquis that would become a Briton, and I'll copy it immediately." The air with which he cloſes the ſcene (after her departure) is very delicate, and is as follows:

A I R.

In women, as in gardens fair,
But weed the grateful ſoil;
The bloſſom, virtue, will appear
To crown the glorious toil.
And when the charms of *Flora* yield,
To time their rich perfume;
Bright virtue then will brave the field,
In never fading bloom.

We are next preſented with a quarrel between Slouch and Maukin, in Flirtilla's garden; in which, with great innocence, ſhe acknowledges her liking for Roger. Slouch tells her he was Pinup's ſuiter before, and goes out, after ſinging the following air, in which, words, tune and action were happily united with equal merit.

A I R.

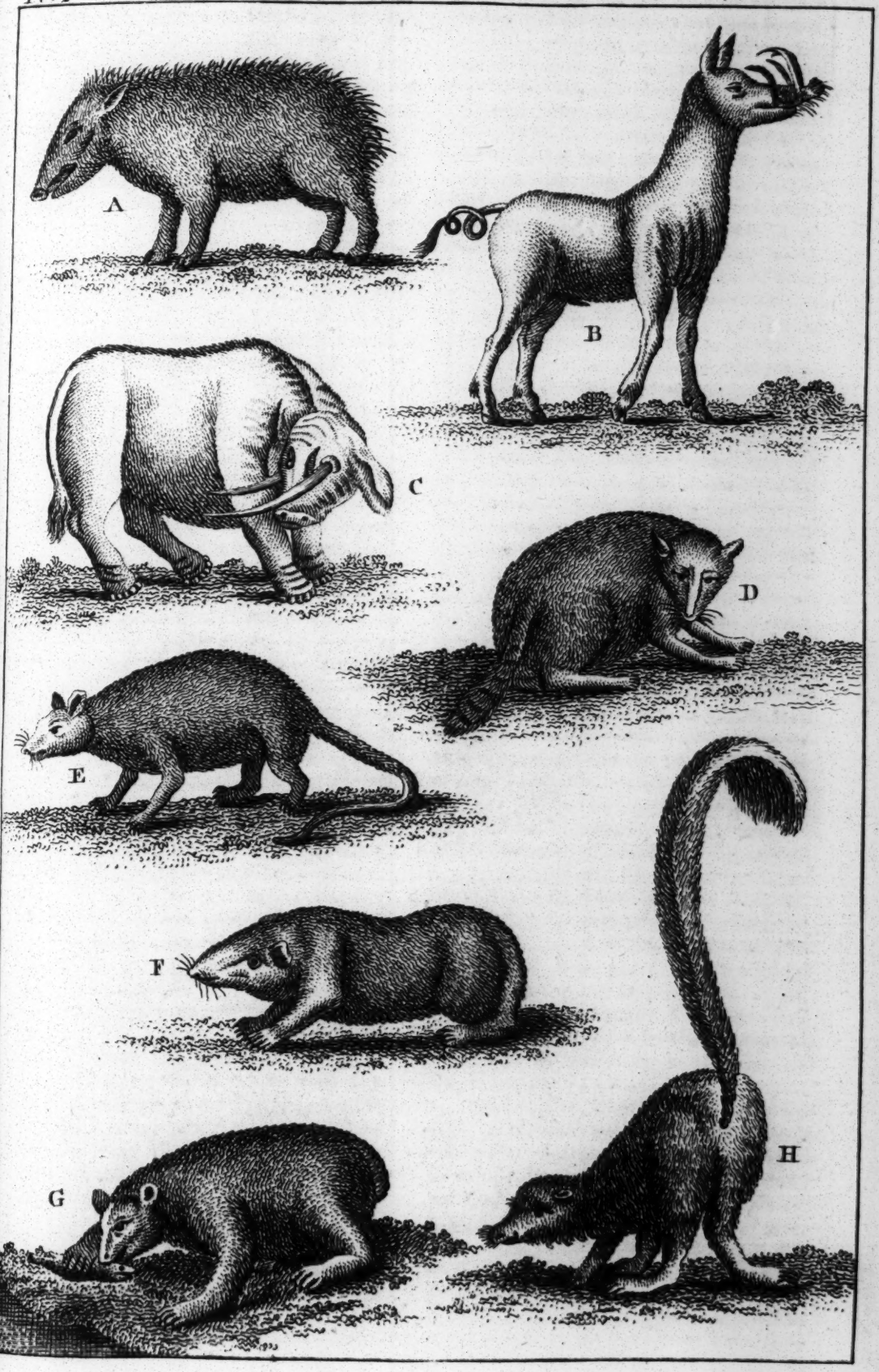
AIR.

Women, like creditors baſe,
Spread out a cloſe woven net;
And run, with a promiſing face,
A world of love in your debt.
Smile, fawn, lie,
Puffing their honour and honeſty,
Then fly, fly,
Laugh to ſee how we're bit.
Plague on your counterfeit innocence,
Prim double face, and mock-modeſty,
Worn but to cover yout impudence
Sureſt art to deceive,
Make other blockheads your martyrs,
For I'll come no more to your quarters;
The devil provide you with garters,
To hang without a reprieve.

When Slouch is gone out, Pinup enters, and having told Maukin that Roger had been contracted to her before his going abroad, the innocent girl promiſes to think no more of him but return to Slouch. Flirtilla and Lady Julia are next preſented, who are acquainted of Roger's transformation into a Lieut. by a letter from my Lord, and Flirtilla is aſſured of La Fineſſe's unworthineſs by a letter from him, appointing a meeting at a milliner's. Sir Liquoriſh comes in with the bank notes, which he cunningly refuſes to give her unleſs ſhe will ſign a bond of 7coool. penalty to marry him, in three days time: This ſhe rejects with ſcorn, and Lord Planwell and Sir Britiſh bringing Roger in, as Capt. Sprightly, the guardian is ſhewn the copy of the after clauſe, and a letter from his wife, who is ſtill living in Spain; on which he gives the notes, and promiſes to pay her fortune to my lord. La Fineſſe coming in, is known by Roger to be one Brender, a Swiſs ſharper, who had before cheated him of 60 ducats by falſe cards and loaded dice; and his being an impoſtor is confirmed by *Sneider*, his own valet. The lady thereby ſaves the ſix hundred pounds, and the marquis is permitted to depart, on his promiſe to quit the kingdom in three days. The two couple are happily united, Roger is rewarded with Pinup, and a farm of forty acres of land in ſimple; and the opera concludes with an epithalamium and a chorus.

DESCRIPTION *of* UNCOMMON ANIMALS. *Plate II.*

A. The Tajaac, or Pecary, ſometimes called the Muſk-hog. This creature is much leſs than the common hogs, being only three feet, one inch in length, from the rump to the ſnout, and the body, in circumference, two feet. It is of a griſly colour, and the body is beſet with briſtles thicker than thoſe of a common hog, and reſembling the quills of a porcupine, being variegated with black and white rings. The ears are about two inches and a half long, and ſtand erect. It has no tail; but its principal diſtinction from all other animals, is its navel, or rather hole, on the hinder part of its back. They are very common in South America, going in large herds in the mountains and woods, and feeding upon roots, acorns and fruits; but they are moſt fond of venomous ſerpents and toads, which they dexterouſly ſtrip of their ſkins by holding them with their fore-feet. It is a fierce animal, and will ſet upon a man, yet it is no hard matter to tame him. The fleſh is very well taſted, and greatly eſteemed by the native Americans. B. The Barbyrouſſa, is an Eaſt-Indian hog, found only in the iſland of Bouro, of the ſize of a large dog, or roebuck, of a dark brown or grey colour, and the hair like that of a grey-hound. The head and mouth are like a hog, with ſmall eyes and ears. The tail curls twice or thrice; and the legs and claws are like thoſe of a roe-buck. It has twenty teeth, which are covered by the mouth, and from the middle of the undermoſt jaw-bone, proceed two teeth, a foot long each, and about an inch thick, which pierce the mouth, and are ſomewhat crooked, like thoſe of a wild boar. Out of the upper jaw ariſe two horns, or teeth, one on each ſide, a quarter of a yard long, very ſmooth, with a hook at the end. C. The Sucotario, is a Chineſe animal, of the ſize of a large ox, with a ſnout like a hog, two rough ears, and a thick buſhy tail. The eyes are long, and placed upright in the head, quite contrary to thoſe of other beaſts; and on the ſide of the head, next to the eyes, there are two long horns, or rather teeth, not quite ſo thick as thoſe


A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H

10
25
FEB

of an elephant. It feeds upon herbage, and is ſeldom taken. D. The Rackoon is an American animal of the ſize, or rather leſs than a beaver, with a ſhort thick body, not much unlike a badger. The feet are like thoſe of a beaver, but ſhort in proportion to the body, and the hair is like that of a fox; his head is alſo like that animal's; but the ears are ſhorter, more round, and naked. A broad ſtripe runs acroſs the face, and includes the eyes, which are large and reddiſh. The muzzle and teeth are like thoſe of a dog. The tail is like the cat's, and the feet and claws, by which it climbs up trees, are like the monkey's. It, like the monkey too, feeds itſelf with its fore feet. It generally lives upon fruits, which it never eats without firſt dipping them in the water; but is fond of fowls and mutton, when it can get them. It will walk on its hind legs, like a bear, and is eaſily tamed. The grey rackoon of Carolina, differs ſomewhat from the others. It has whiſkers like a cat, and will feed on oyſters and crabs. E. The Poſſum is about the ſize of a cat, has a head like a fox, and the upper jaw longer than the lower, his teeth are alſo like thoſe of a fox, and are 50 in all. The eyes are little, clear, and placed upright. The ears long, tranſparent, and erect. The whiſkers are like a cat's, and black. The feet are like hands, with five toes on each, and white crooked nails. The hair is long; but on the neck, head, belly, and legs, is more ſhort and of a yellow colour. This animal has one property which diſtinguiſhes it from every other, viz. a bag or purſe, ſuppoſed to be an open uterus, having eight teats and being hairy within. It bears about ſix young at a time, who keep in this bag till they can go out to ſeek their food, returning back at pleaſure. It is good and nouriſhing food, as well as the Rackoon, and much eaten by the woodmen and hunters in America. They climb up trees like the Rackoon. Its food is principally wild fruits and roots; but it will kill and eat birds and fowls, and is fond of the ſugar cane. It is a ſtupid creature, and eaſily taken. The Poſſum of the Eaſt Indies is ſomewhat different from this. F. The Guinea pig is leſs than a rabbit, but of a ſharper and thicker make. The ears are ſhort, tranſparent, with little or no hair. The muzzle and whiſkers are like thoſe of a hare, the upper lip like a rabbit's. It has teeth like mice, but no tail, and the hair is like that of a hog, and it grunts like a pig. The colour is various, as white, red, red and white. It ſits upon its hind feet like a rabbit. G. The North American bear, differs much from thoſe of Europe, being never miſchievous but when hungry or wounded. They even run away at the ſight of a man. Their rutting time is in July, when they become ſo lean, that their fleſh is very diſagreeable; ſo that the Indians themſelves will not touch it. After this they ſoon get their fleſh again, by feeding upon the various fruits the woods afford, particularly grapes, which they will climb the higheſt trees, up which they run, in ſearch of. Their fleſh is tender and nouriſhing, and not inferior to the fineſt pork. The young cubs are the fineſt eating in the world. The fat is extremely white, ſweet, and wholeſome, and never riſes in the ſtomach. The planters in America prefer it to butter. Bacon made of the fleſh, and well cured, is exceeding good. When herrings are upon the coaſt, they will go down to the creeks, and will take them as faſt as they can put their paws into the water; but at this time, viz. in March, their fleſh is, conſequently, very bad taſted. They will kill and eat hogs; but then they muſt be very hungry, and able to find no other food. Bear hunting is much followed in North America, in the winter ſeaſon, where they have dogs bred to the ſport. H. The Macaſſar fox, has its name from that iſland in the Eaſt-Indies, where it is chiefly found. He has an exceſſive long buſhy tail, which ſtands upright; and his feet are flat, not much unlike thoſe of a bear or monkey, with long claws and ſhort ears. [See plate I. p. 528.]

Viſtula, November 15.

WE ſee here a tranſlation of a letter which, it is aſſured, was written by the king of Great Britain to his Poliſh majeſty, whereof the following is the tenor:

Sir and Brother,

IT is with much ſatisfaction that I have learned, by a private letter, the agreeable news, that your majeſty has

been elected king and poſſeſſor of the throne of Poland.

This election made with ſo much tranquility, and ſo unanimouſly, will one day enrich the annals of that kingdom; and your ſubjects have the greateſt reaſon to promiſe themſelves every thing from their ſovereign, who, in his own private travels, having ſeen the different courts of Europe, and known them all, will the better know how of courſe to govern his ſubjects as becomes a king, to watch over their preſervation and defend their laws and their liberties.

The pleaſure I feel in recalling to my remembrance the eſteem, which I conceived for you on my own part, increaſes that which I now feel in felicitating your majeſty on your advancement to the throne; and I embrace this opportunity with much ardour, to aſſure your majeſty of the ſincere friendſhip with which I am,

Sir, and brother, your affectionate friend,

At St. James's, October 9. (Signed) G.R.

Account of The Capricious Lovers, *a new Comic Opera, written by Mr.* Robert Lloyd, *and ſet to Muſic by Mr.* Ruſh; *as it is* acted *at* Drury-Lane *Theatre.*

The PERSONS.

Aſtolpho,	*Mr. Packer.*
Fabian,	*Mr. Dodier.*
Damon,	*Mr. Baddely.*
Colin,	*Mr. Vernon.*
Hobbinol,	*Mr. Yates.*
Clara,	*Miſs Wright.*
Emily,	*Mrs. Scott.*
Liſetta,	*Mrs. Clive.*
Phœbe,	*Miſs Slack.*

COLIN and Phœbe, two young country lovers, deſigned for each other by their reſpective fathers, Hobbinol and Damon, open this piece with a declaration of the ſtrongeſt and moſt reciprocal affection, and give us to underſtand that the day following is ſet apart for the ſolemnization of their nuptials.—Aſtolpho, the prince of the country, however, (for we are not told where the ſcene lies) having accidentally met with Phœbe ſome time before, as he was down upon a hunt in her neighbourhood, fell paſſionately in love with her, and ſent Liſetta, a bawd of quality, to commence an acquaintanee with the beautiful ruſtic, and to uſe every argument in her power to inveigle her up to court.—Liſetta, for this purpoſe, is introduced in the firſt act, and after ſome conver ſation on the ſubject, with Phœbe, withdraws upon the prince's approach, to give his highneſs an opportunity of proſecuting the buſineſs himſelf.

In this ſcene, while Aſtolpho is declaring his paſſion, Colin comes in, and is greatly alarmed at the ſight of ſuch a rival, but ſeizing Phœbe, and avowing his claim to her; and ſhe moreover declaring her heart is his, the prince declares that ſince he is ſo dear to her, he ſhall always conſider him as a friend.

Colin being thus left alone with his miſtreſs, for fear of Aſtolpho's return, who was waiting at a little diſtance, begs of her to go home, and ſhe refuſing to comply, he endeavours to force her away; upon which the prince and ſome of his attendants immediately run to her aſſiſtance, and Aſtolpho now proclaiming his rank, a circumſtance which he had hitherto cautiouſly concealed, in hopes, as he himſelf confeſſed, that her love might be diſintereſted, uſes his authority and takes her with him to court:—What is pleaſant enough on this occaſion is, that no reaſon is aſſigned why the doating prince did not take the ſame method when he firſt of all found himſelf enamoured; and that Phœbe, who is repreſented as the very ſtandard of diſcretion, conſtancy, and virtue, goes with him without the leaſt indication of reluctance, or ever once deſiring to ſee her father or her friends; notwithſtanding ſhe muſt be ſenſible how greatly her virtue would be endangered, when ſhe was utterly in the power of a man who courted for no other end but to ſeduce; and who made no ſcruple to carry her away in ſo forcible a manner from her family.

Well! Phœbe being arrived at court, and ſet off with all the decorations of dreſs—what does the prince do? Why, inſtead of taking the leaſt advantage of the ſituation in which but the moment before he had been ſo wonderfully eager to have her placed,—he ſends for Colin to keep her company

company, as if the continual preſence of the man ſhe loved was the readieſt method of gaining his end;—and when Colin comes, though he is dreſſed up in a ſilver ſilk and a long ſword, yet he has neither guide nor companion aſſigned him, but is left to range the apartments of the palace in the beſt manner he can; is ſuffered to be joſtled about and ridiculed by every body, as if ſuch a treatment could prejudice Phœbe in favour of the prince; and inſtead of being introduced immediately to her on his arrival, he is let out in this wild and unaccountable manner, and at laſt only meets her by mere accident.

The interview between Colin and Phœbe is productive of a freſh diſagreement; for ſhe, in order to prove his conſtancy, throws a veil over her face, and aſſuming, from her appearance, the character of a great lady, attacks him with a declaration of love, to which he at laſt pretending to make ſome little return, ſhe diſcovers herſelf at that inſtant. And after upbraiding him in the ſtrongeſt manner with his infidelity, ruſhes out of the room. 'Tis now time to ſay ſomething of another character.

The viſible attachment of Aſtolpho to Phœbe, while it excited a general envy through all the ladies of the court, was an inexpreſſible affliction in particular to one; this was the princeſs Emily, to whom he was engaged in a promiſe of marriage; her highneſs therefore was extremely urgent to have Phœbe ſent back to her village, and more than once perſonally ſpoke to Phœbe herſelf upon that ſubject. The amiable ruſtic; ſeeing the anxiety of the princeſs, generouſly aſſures her that ſo far from having any deſign to ſupplant her in the prince's affection, there was nothing but ſhe would undertake for her ſervice; this in ſome meaſure reſtores Emily's tranquillity, and in a little time afterwards an opportunity occurs for compleatly confirming it. The prince had made an aſſignation with Phœbe, to which when he came and preſſed her to make him happy, ſhe told him ſhe would not heſitate a moment, and ſtepping immediately to a cloſet, in which ſhe had previouſly placed Emily, led that lady in, and joining her hand to Aſtolpho's, retires with ſaying, "There, my lord, happineſs is now your own; and I feel a ſatisfaction in being the means of it." The prince, ſtruck with the conſciouſneſs of his error, apologizes tenderly to Emily, and appoints that very day for the celebration of his nuptials with her highneſs. Colin, during the affair of Phœbe's converſation with the prince, on purpoſe to mortify him, was placed in an anti-chamber, where he over-heard every thing; and imagining ſhe had complied with his wiſhes, burſts into the room juſt as Aſtolpho was preparing to excuſe himſelf to Emily. What was his tranſport, therefore, not only to find himſelf miſtaken, but to ſee his miſtreſs entering at the ſame time with an aſſurance both of perfect forgiveneſs and everlaſting love? Scarcely is this reconciliation effected, when news is brought that Damon and Hobbinol are arrived to demand their children from the prince, upon which they are immediately admitted, and after ſome little altercation, they join the young couple's hands, and thus the piece terminates.

An original Letter from Mr. Pope *to the Dutcheſs of* Hamilton.

London, Oct. the—, between Day and Night. The Writer drunk.

Madam,

MRS. Whitworth (who, as her Epitaph on Twitenham highway aſſures us, had attained to as much perfection and purity as any ſince the apoſtles) is now depoſited, according to her own order, between a figtree and a vine, there to be found ut at the laſt reſurrection.

I am juſt come from ſeeing your grace in much the like ſituation, between a honey-ſuckle and a roſe-buſh; where you are to continue as long as canvas can laſt. I ſuppoſe the painter, by theſe emblems, intended to intimate on the one hand, your grace's ſweet diſpoſition to your friends; and on the other, to ſhew you are near enough related to the thiſtle of Scotland, to deſerve the ſame motto with regard to your enemies:

Nemo me impune laceſſit *.

The two foregoing periods, methinks, are ſo myſtical, learned, and perplexed, that if you have any ſtateſmen or divines about you, they can't chuſe but be pleaſed with them. One

* *Lord William will conſtrue this Latin, if you ſend it to Iſleworth*

divine you cannot be without, as a good chriſtian; and a ſtateſman you have lately had; for I hear my Lord Selkirk has been with you. But (that I may not be unintelligible quite to the bottom of this page) I muſt tell your grace in Engliſh, that I have made a painter beſtow the foreſaid ornaments *round about* you (for *upon* you there needs none), and am, upon the whole, pleaſed with my picture beyond expreſſion.

I may now ſay of your picture, It is the thing in the world the likeſt you, except yourſelf, as a cautious perſon once ſaid of an elephant: It was the biggeſt in the world, except itſelf.

You ſee, madam, it is not impoſſible for you to be compared to an elephant: And you muſt give me leave to ſhew you one may carry on the ſimile.

An elephant never bends his knees; and I am told your grace ſays no prayers. An elephant has a moſt remarkable command of his ſnout, and ſo has your grace, when you imitate my Lady Orkney. An elephant is a great lover of men, and ſo is your grace for all I know; though from your partiality to myſelf, I ſhould rather think you love little children.

I beg you not to be diſcouraged in this point: Remember the text which I'll preach upon the firſt day I am a parſon, *Suffer little children to come unto me.*——And *Deſpiſe not one of theſe little ones.*

No, madam—deſpiſe great beaſts, ſuch as Gay; who now goes by the dreadful name of, *the Beaſt of Blois*, where Mr. Pulteney, and he are ſettled, and where he ſhews tricks gratis to all the beaſts of his own country, (for ſtrangers do not yet underſtand the voice of the beaſt.) I have heard from him but once, Ld. Warwick twice, Mrs. Lepel thrice; if there be any has heard from him four times, I ſuppoſe it is you.

I beg Mr. Blundell may know, Dr. Logg has received ordination, and enters on his functions this winter at Mrs. Blount's. They have choſen this innocent man for their confeſſor; and I believe moſt Roman Catholic ladies, that have any ſins, will follow their example. This good prieſt will be of the order of Melchiſedeck, a prieſt for ever and ſerve a family from generation to generation. He'll ſtand in a corner as quietly as a clock, and being wound up once a week, ſtrike up a loud alarum on a ſunday morning. Nay, if the chriſtian religion ſhould be aboliſhed (as indeed there is a great reaſon to expect it, from the wiſdom of the legiſlature), he might at worſt make an excellent bonfire; which is all that (upon a change of religion) can be deſired from an heretick. I do not hope your grace ſhould be converted; but however, I wiſh you would call at Mrs. B—'s out of curioſity: To meet people one likes, is thought by ſome the beſt reaſon for going to church; and I dare promiſe you'll like one another: They are extremly your ſervants, or elſe I ſhould not think them my friends.

I ought to keep up the cuſtom, and aſk you to ſend me ſomething. Therefore pray, madam, ſend me yourſelf; that is, a letter; and pray make haſte to bring up yourſelf, that is all I value, to town.

I am, with the trueſt reſpect, the leaſt ceremony, and the moſt zeal,

Madam, Your Grace's
Moſt obedient, faithful,
and moſt humble Servant,
A. Pope.

"Mr. Hamilton, I am your's," There is a ſhort Letter for you.

Some Account of the Character of the late Right Honourable Henry Bilſon Legge; *With original Papers.*

THIS pamphlet contains an ample diſplay of Mr. Legge's abilities and conduct both in his public and private capacity, to the time of his death. Towards the concluſion of it we are told that "Mr. Legge being anxiouſly deſirous, the world ſhould know, that he was not turned out for any blemiſh in his private or public character, he thought it the moſt ſatisfactory method of ſecuring his poſthumous reputation, to publiſh the few papers, which explain his caſe. He apprehended himſelf intitled to do this, in his own vindication, as the papers contain no ſecrets, either of ſtate, or of private friendſhip. They are, agreeably to his deſire, here laid before the world, in their original form, with only a previous ſhort narrative of the tranſaction which occaſioned them.

Upon the preſent Duke of Bolton's acceſſion to his title, in the year 1759,

Mr. Legge was ſolicited to ſucceed his grace as one of the repreſentatives of the county of Southampton, his own ſeat in parliament chancing at that time to be vacant. He could not well have been importuned to an undertaking more unpleaſant to him, and he declined it more than once, without reſerve. The buſtle of a popular election was unnatural to his liberal mind and manners; and a relation of that kind to a large county, in which he reſided, might appear inconvenient to him, whoſe hands were at that time filled with public buſineſs. But he was prevailed with to accept the offer, by the repeated intreaties of his friends, which were enforced by the plea, that his fortune and character would do credit to a party, which had all his life been countenanced by government, and with which he had ever acted uniformly, though with undiſſembled moderation and good humour towards the other party. And he had the farther encouragement of hoping, from the intereſt the crown exerted in his favour, in conjunction with that of the then prevailing party in the county, as well as with his own perſonal intereſt, which was very conſiderable, that his election would not be conteſted.

However, he fell into the diſagreeable work of a conteſt. His competitor was Mr. Stuart, now Sir Simeon Stuart; and he found Mr. Stuart's intereſt adopted by a noble lord, with whom Mr. Legge was not at variance, who had no apparent relation of any kind to the county; whom therefore Mr. Legge did not think of conſulting, before he reſolved to comply with the deſire of his friends.

After this county had been canvaſſed on both ſides, Mr. Stuart thought fit to decline, and Mr. Legge received the following letter:

Downing-ſtreet, Nov, 25th,
Monday Evening.

DEAR SIR,

LORD BUTE ſent to me this morning, and told me, that having an opportunity of ſaving you, he had embraced it, and done you an act of friendſhip; for that Mr. Stuart having been with him for his advice, whether to leave or purſue the election, as ſome of Mr. Stuart's friends thought this critical ſeaſon of an invaſion hanging over the kingdom to be a very improper time for parliamentary conteſts, his lordſhip had determined the point for relinquiſhing the purſuit; in conſequence of which Mr. Stuart was to acquaint you with his reſolution of declining a poll. Lord B. added, that neither he, nor the greater perſon, whoſe name hath been uſed during the competition, would ever treat you with the more coldneſs for what hath happened; your part having been taken under an ignorance of their views and intentions; that Lord B. expected however, as he had a claim upon you, in right of friendſhip, that you will concur with him, and give your aid to the perſon he ſhall recommend, at a future election. I anſwered to the laſt point, that I knew not how far you would think yourſelf bound in honour to act with the body of whigs on ſuch an occaſion; but if this conſideration did not hinder, I was ſure you would be happy, to give him that or any other evidence of your reſpect for him.

You will be pleaſed therefore to conſider well, and (if you pleaſe) with the advice of your friends, before you give an anſwer on this head, that may tie you down, for on that anſwer you plainly ſee, very much will depend.

I am, dear ſir,
faithfully yours,
S. M.

To this Letter Mr. Legge returned the following anſwer:

"Dear M. Holte, Dec. 5th, 1759.

I Return you many thanks for your letter. Since I received it, I have had an opportunity of ſeeing a little more of the ſpirit and temper of the county, and can anſwer it better, than I could have done ſooner. L——H——e do me great juſtice in ſuppoſing I was totally ignorant of their concerning themſelves at all in the Hampſhire election, at the time my engagements were taken. I am obliged to Lord B. for any intentions he had to ſave me, by the advice he gave to drop the oppoſition; but if Mr. Stuart, or his friends, had accepted the offer I made, with the concurrence of my friends, at the beginning, and as ſoon as I diſcovered what turn the election might take, every wiſh of Mr. Stuart's had been ſecured, the peace of the county never been interrupted, little leſs than 5000l. a-piece ſaved to

us

us both, and what is ſtill of more conſequence, a month's fermentations of parties been intirely prevented, which never fails to turn them all four. Many of theſe good conſequences had likewiſe been obtained, if the gentlemen had conſulted, and enabled Lord B. to put an end to the conteſt, before I left London, when you know how unwilling I was to puſh it to extremity.

As to the event of the election, there was not the leaſt doubt about it. The county was thoroughly canvaſſed, and upon as exact returns, as I believe ever are or can be made in a caſe of this kind, I could have given Mr. Stuart all the doubtful ones and all the neuters, in addition to his own poll, and yet have carried the election by a majority of 1400. I did not come into a ſingle town, (except Alton) where it was not expected every day, that the oppoſition would be given up, and where almoſt any odds would not have been laid, that it never came to a poll. Nor do I think, any conſultation would have been held about dropping the affair, if all the money ſubſcribed againſt me, and more, had not been expended, and all probability of carrying the point intirely vaniſhed. This it my own firm opinion and belief, and yet, whoever reads my advertiſement will ſee, that I have acted with the utmoſt candor, and given my opponents credit for ſuch motives of retreat, as I am ſure do them no diſhonour. The expence indeed would have been enormous, if the diſpute had been carried thorough, and ſo far I own there is a ſaving to us both, for I am convinced it would have amounted to above 20,000l. a-piece. This is a ſum I ſhould have felt ſeverely, and yet after my offer to compromiſe had been rejected, I muſt and would have ſpent it, and could have done it, without mortgaging my eſtate; I leave you to judge, what effect it would have had on Mr. Stuart's.

After ſaying thus much, I am very far from having any perſonal diſlike to Mr. Stuart; on the contrary, I think he has been cruelly treated by ſome of his friends, and if the prevailing party in this county will receive him without oppoſition, I ſhall be very well ſatisfied and glad of it. But if the whigs and diſſenters, who are very numerous in this county, will make a point of oppoſing him, it will be impoſſible for me to declare for him, and abandon thoſe, who have ſupported me, to take part with thoſe againſt whom they have ſupported me. This would not only put my own election in jeopardy, but be ſo ungrateful and ſo diſreputable a part for me to act, that it would in the ſame proportion my aſſiſtance ineffectual to the perſon I ſhould join with.

I am, &c.

H. B. LEGGE."

Upon this anſwer, Mr. Legge received a verbal meſſage from Lord B. by Mr. M. Dec. 12, 1759, the purport of which was, as it ſtands upon Mr. Legge's paper,

"That he ſhould bid adieu to the county of Southampton at the general election, and aſſiſt, as far as lay in his power, the P—of W—'s nomination of two members."

To which meſſage a categorical anſwer was required, and Mr. Legge ſent the following, in writing, on the ſame day:

"Mr. Legge underſtanding it to be expected, that he (who never had engaged at all in the county of Southampton, if the intentions of L—r H— had been in time communicated to him) ſhall not only refuſe to be choſen himſelf at the next general election, but aſſiſt Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Stuart, in oppoſition to thoſe, who have ſupported Mr. Legge, at the late election; is determined to ſubmit to any conſequences, rather than incur ſo great a diſgrace."

Lord B. ſent a reply the ſame day which M. wrote down from his mouth, in the following words:

"The inſtant Mr. Legge repreſents himſelf as bound in honour not to decline ſtanding for Hampſhire, at the next general election Lord B. is firmly perſuaded, that the P— will by no means deſire it of him; but he does, out of real friendſhip to Mr. Legge, beſeech him to conſider very ſeriouſly, whether triumphing over the P——'s inclinations at preſent, Lord B. has any method left of removing prejudices, that the late unhappy occurrences have ſtrongly impreſſed the P—— with, than by being enabled to aſſure him, that Mr. Legge will, as far as ſhall be in his power, co-operate with his R—H—

H———'s wishes, at the next general election."

Mr. Legge returned the following final answer:

"Though in fact Mr. Legge has been so unhappy, as to find himself opposed to the P— of W—'s inclinations, yet as to intention, Mr. Legge feels himself intirely blameless; and has too high a veneration for the P—— of W——'s justice to think he will conceive lasting prejudices against any man for resisting those inclinations, of which he was totally ignorant.

As Mr. Legge flatters himself this consideration will induce the P—— of W——s to forgive his entering into engagements with the county of Southampton, he is certain that his R— H— will not condemn his adhering to those engagements, when entered into.

God forbid Mr. Legge should be suspected of triumphing over the P—— of W———'s inclinations! The contrary was so much his intention, that from the moment he discovered which way those inclinations lay, there was no endeavour he did not use to avoid the dispute with honour; nor did Mr. Legge exert himself, either in point of expence or personal application, till, all compromise being rejected, he had no other part left to act.

Mr. Legge is obliged to Lord B. for the friendship he expresses towards him. Surely his lordship cannot doubt but that Mr. Legge should be extremely glad if he could find himself in such a situation as would permit him to have the honour of obeying the P——— of W———'s commands, and seconding his wishes, without the breaking the faith he has openly and publickly pledged to the county of Southampton. This if he were to do, he should forfeit all title to the P——— of W———'s countenance and protection as certainly as he knows he should forfeit his R——— H———'s private good opinion."

Here the correspondence ended: His late majesty died the year following, and at the end of the first Session of Parliament, after his present majesty's accession, Mr. Legge was dismissed, or, as he chose to express it, turned out, after having served the crown and the public, in his department, during that session, with his usual ability and fidelity.

An Account of the Rise and Progress of Informations in the King's Bench. Extracted from a sensible Pamphlet, entitled, An Enquiry into the Doctrine lately propagated concerning Libels, Warrants, and the Seizure of Papers, &c.

BY the old constitution, and afterwards by Magna Charta, no man could be put upon his trial for any offence, until a grand jury had found a bill of indictment, or of their own knowledge, made a presentment thereof; and then the person so charged, was to be tried upon that indictment or presentment by a petit jury of his peers. By degrees, however, and by virtue of particular statutes, crimes against the peace became presentable by confervators or justices of the peace, and the persons accused were to be tried thereupon by a petit jury. In process of time, some few offences under special acts of parliament came to be prosecuted by information; and, in some very enormous cases, the court of King's-Bench, upon motion in open court supported by affidavit, and opportunity given to the party charged to defend himself, would sometimes grant leave for filing an information. A jury was afterwards to try the truth of every such charge. But, Henry the VIIth, one of the worst princes this nation ever knew procured an act of parliament which after reciting many defects and abuses in trials by jury, and pretending a remedy for the same, gives a summary jurisdiction to certain great officers of state, taking to their aid a bishop, to summon, try and punish, of their own mere discretion and authority, any persons who shall be accused of the offences therein very generally named and described. In short, the court of Star-chamber is, by this act, so enlarged in its jurisdiction, that it may be said to be erected, and both grand and petit juries in crown matters are in great measure laid aside, as the attorney-general now brings every thing of that sort before this court, which by its constitution, never can make use of either. In lieu of an indictment or presentment of their peers, or informations by leave of the King's-Bench after hearing both parties upon affidavits, people of all degrees are

now

now put on their trial, by a charge framed at the pleaſure of the attorney-general, called an information and filed by him without even the ſanction of an oath, or the leave of any court whatever; and the Star chamber decide thereupon moſt conſcientiouſly, but as moſt true courtiers would wiſh to do, without the intervention of any jury at all. The faces of the ſubject are ſo ground by this proceeding, that every body at length is alarmed, and the people, in ſtruggling with the crown, happening to get the better, the patriots of the time ſeized an occaſion, towards the latter end of the reign of Charles the firſt, to extort from that martyr to obſtinacy, an act for the abolition of this moſt oppreſſive and intolerable jarisdiction. But, by ſome fatality or other, the method of proceeding by an attorney-general's information filed at diſcretion without oath, an offspring of the Star-chamber, was overlooked and ſuffered ſtill to remain, and the uſe that is now commonly made of it every body knows. It is reported, however, that my lord chief juſtice Hale, had ſo little opinion of the legality of this kind of informations, that he uſed to ſay, "If ever they came in diſpute, they could not ſtand, but muſt neceſſarily fall to the ground." Indeed, there is this very dreadful circumſtance attending this mode of proſecution, that as the attorney-general can file an information for what he pleaſes, and the crown never pay any coſts, ſo it is in the power of the officer of the law to harraſs the peace of any man in the realm, at his pleaſure, and put him to a grievous expence, without ever trying the matter at all, and without any poſſibility of redreſs or retaliation. Moſt bookſellers and printers know this very well, and hence ſo few of them can be got to publiſh any ſtricture whatever upon any adminiſtration, dreading this arbitrary ſcourge of the crown, and regarding the ſame as a perpetual injunction, and as terrible as a drawn ſword ſuſpended by a thread, hanging over their heads. The oppreſſion, however, can go no farther, unleſs, indeed, ſureties for the peace be demanded, and that can only be in actual breaches of the peace, threatening the death or bodily hurt of ſomebody: for, if the trial proceeds, that ſecurity of Engliſhmen's rights, a jury, muſt be called in. Some late ſtatutes, however (I ſhould juſt obſerve) in particular inſtances have given a ſummary and final juriſdiction to juſtices of the peace, in matters of exciſe, game, &c. where the proceedings and deciſions are arbitrary, vexatious, and partial enough, I believe; but this does not reach to ſuch a length as to endanger, perhaps, the conſtitution itſelf.

There is, I fancy, no offence which is oftener proſecuted by an information *ex officio*, than a libel. Now, many judges before the revolution, and perchance ſome ſince, have ſaid that, in law, a paper may be a libel, whether the imputations, aſſertions and charges in it be true or falſe, and be againſt a good or a bad man, the living or the dead; nay, that the truth of it is even an aggravation of the crime: that every libel is, by conſtruction of law, againſt the peace, and (in very late times) that it is even an actual breach of the peace; and (at laſt) that ſecurities for the good behaviour may truly be demanded of any man, only charged *ex officio* by an attorney-general with being the author, printer or publiſher of a libel. After all this, however, I do not yet learn by what certain ſigns one can know whether any particular pamphlet or paper will induce any body to commit a breach of the peace, ſo various are mens ways of thinking from humour and party, concerning this and many other matters of mere ſpeculation, or rather divination.

I think one may ſay, without ſtraining the truth of the lawyers, who have thus matured the doctrine of informations, that they have been very induſtrious and acute in the forging of chains, if not for themſelves, for the reſt of mankind, at leaſt, and for all our poſterity. Nothing, indeed, can be added to theſe chains, by way of rivet, but the revival of a poſition, to be met with likewiſe in ſome few caſes before the revolution, that a jury is only to try the fact of publication and muſt leave the law, that is, the ſenſe and intention of the words, to the court, for their conſtruction; unleſs, indeed, it could be contrived to get rid of juries intirely, that is, to eſtabliſh in perfection the Star-chamber

ber anew. Already, almoſt any thing that a man writes may, by the help of that uſeful and ingenious key to conſtruction, inuendo, be explained to ſcandalize government, and of courſe be a libel; and could the laſt mentioned impediments be totally removed inſtead of being only now and then got the better of, by the dexterity of a judge, no writing whatever could poſſibly eſcape conviction.

Informations *ex officio*, it was long thought, could only be filed where the king was immediately concerned, and ſo the old books ſay; but, it is now certain that they are not confined or limited by any thing beſides the diſcretion of the attorney-general himſelf. Inſomuch, that at preſent I do not know what may not be deemed a proper ſubject for ſuch a cauſtic, and, in the eye of ſo ſharp-ſighted an officer, a libel. They may, in time become an ordinary and political engine of adminiſtration, as much as any Gazette or common courier. Indeed the eaſe and certainty of laying a man under a heavy proſecution in the Crown-Office, without any controul, by this mode of information, are what render it much more formidable than the common, regular, old information, which can only be filed by leave of the King's-Bench, after a public hearing of both ſides upon affidavit, in open court. It is a power that is, in my apprehenſion, very alarming; and a thinking man cannot refrain from ſurprize, that a free people ſhould ſuffer ſo odious a prerogative to exiſt. It has been, and may moſt certanly be again, the means of great perſecution. In truth, it ſeems to be a power neceſſary for no good purpoſe, and capable of being put to a very bad one. For, although a man may doubt whether a grand jury, in times of violent party would always find a bill of indictment or preſent, yet there can be none but that a court of King's-bench would grant an information, whereever it could, by any adminiſtration, be applied for with the leaſt foundation or colour of reaſon. It is ſtill more wonderful that, ſince this prerogative of filing an information at pleaſure is endured, there has been no act paſſed to ſubject the attorney general, provided he did not purſue his information, or upon trial was nonſuited, or had a verdict againſt him, to the payment of full coſts to the party ſo cauſeleſsly aggrieved.

However, the exerciſe of ſuch an unneceſſary and grievous prerogative, lays a ſtrong foundation for a jury's retaining the privilege of determining both the law and the fact, with reſpect to libels. This has, I know, been a much agitated queſtion; but I am clear in my own opinion, not only that they have a right ſo to do, but that it is neceſſary they ſhould exerciſe it. Indeed, it is only in conformity with common parlance, that I ſpeak of law and fact in a libel as diſtinct things, for to myſelf they appear to be inſeparably united. A criminal proſecution and trial can only be had for a crime; now, the mere ſimple publication of any thing not libellous (there being no public licenſer) is no crime at all: it is then the publication of what is falſe, ſcandalous, and ſeditious, that is the crime, and ſolely gives juriſdiction to the criminal court; and that therefore is what muſt, of neceſſity, be ſubmitted to the jury for their opinion and determination, after hearing the evidence and conſtruction of council, and a due conſideration thereof. A deciſive argument to the ſame purpoſe may be drawn from the conduct of the lawyers themſelves in this very matter. For, after the King's-Bench, upon conſideration of any paper, has awarded an information againſt it for being a libel, it is agreed on all hands, to be neceſſary in law for the crown-pleader, in his information, to ſet forth ſpecially the paper, and to charge it to be a falſe or malicious libel. Now, this would never be done by the law-pleaders, ſubmitted to by the attorney-general, or endured by the judges, if it was not eſſential to the legality of the proceeding. So that, in ſhort, the King's-Bench in granting the information only act like a grand jury in finding a bill of indictment, and in effect ſay no more than this. That ſo far as appears to them the paper charged ſeems to be a libel, and therefore they think the perſon accuſed ſhould be put upon his ſolemn trial for the ſame before a jury, whoſe buſineſs it will be to enter thoroughly into the

matter, hear the evidence examined, and what the council can ſay on both ſides, and form a complete judgment upon the whole; which after ſuch a diſcuſſion, it will not be difficult for any men of common underſtanding to do, they being as able to judge of the truth and intent, or *quo animo*, a paper was written, as the moſt learned or moſt logical gentleman that ever lived. Whether the contents of the paper publiſhed be true, or falſe or malicious, is a fact to be collected from circumſtances, as much as whether a treſpaſs be wilful or not, or a murder committed with malice prepenſe. Were I therefore a juror, I ſhould take nothing implicitly or upon truſt, in this reſpect, from any man: but ſhould endeavour to form my own judgment of the matter as an impartial juror, and not as a ſtateſman; plain truth and fact, and common ſenſe, and not political convenience, far-fetched inference, or ingenious inuendo, being the proper object and intent of my oath by the law of the land. The ſtrict law I know is pretended to be, that the truth of the matter aſſerted is no defence againſt the charge of its being a libel; but that is a point, eſpecially in an information filed *ex officio*, for reflections on a public meaſure, which I ſhall never be prevailed upon to receive as law from the authority of any man whatever.

If an attorney-general finds it neceſſary in law to charge a paper to be falſe in order to render his information againſt it, as a libel, legal; and that his forming againſt it for being a true libel, would not only be ridiculous, but bad in law; he ſhould prove it to be falſe, or I would never upon my oath find it to be ſo, let what meaſure or what magiſtrate ſoever be the object of it; in reality, it would be abſurd to do otherwiſe. I ſhould go farther; for, the crown ſhould not only prove it to be true, but likewiſe ſhew, either from the nature of the paper itſelf, or from external proof, that it was malicious as well as falſe, or I would acquit the defendant. For, if this were not likewiſe requiſite, it might very well happen, that a ſober and temperate man, who wrote very juſtly upon the whole againſt a bad miniſtry, upon true principles of the conſtitution might have been miſinformed, notwithſtanding the moſt induſtrious inveſtigation, touching ſome particular fact: And then the attorney-general, after admitting or not conteſting 20 other charges, might lay his finger upon this ſingle one, and ſhew it to be ill-founded and falſe, and thereupon inſiſt upon having maintained and made good his information. In ſuch caſe, I ſhould conſider upon the circumſtances of the matter, whether it was either, malicioufly or wantonly that the author had publiſhed ſuch an untruth, and whether common fame ſupported him in it, and ſhould acquit or condemn him accordingly. A malicious, or even a wanton charge againſt any miniſter or magiſtrate, is, I agree, highly condemnable, and ought to be ſeverely puniſhed; but before I could upon my oath, bring in any man a libeller, it muſt be very ſatisfactorily made out, that what he had publiſhed was both falſe and malicious; for, common fame has been reſolved to be a good ground of accuſation.

In ſhort, the whole of the information is given in charge to the jury, and if they find him guilty at all, they muſt find him guilty of the whole; that is, that by publiſhing ſuch paper he is guilty of a libel; and if they do find this, it is not in the power of the King's Bench afterwards to determine that the ſame was no libel. At leaſt, therefore the charge both of the falſehood and the malice of the paper accuſed, as well as the fact of publication, ſhould be made appear, or the author and publiſher ſhould be acquitted.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

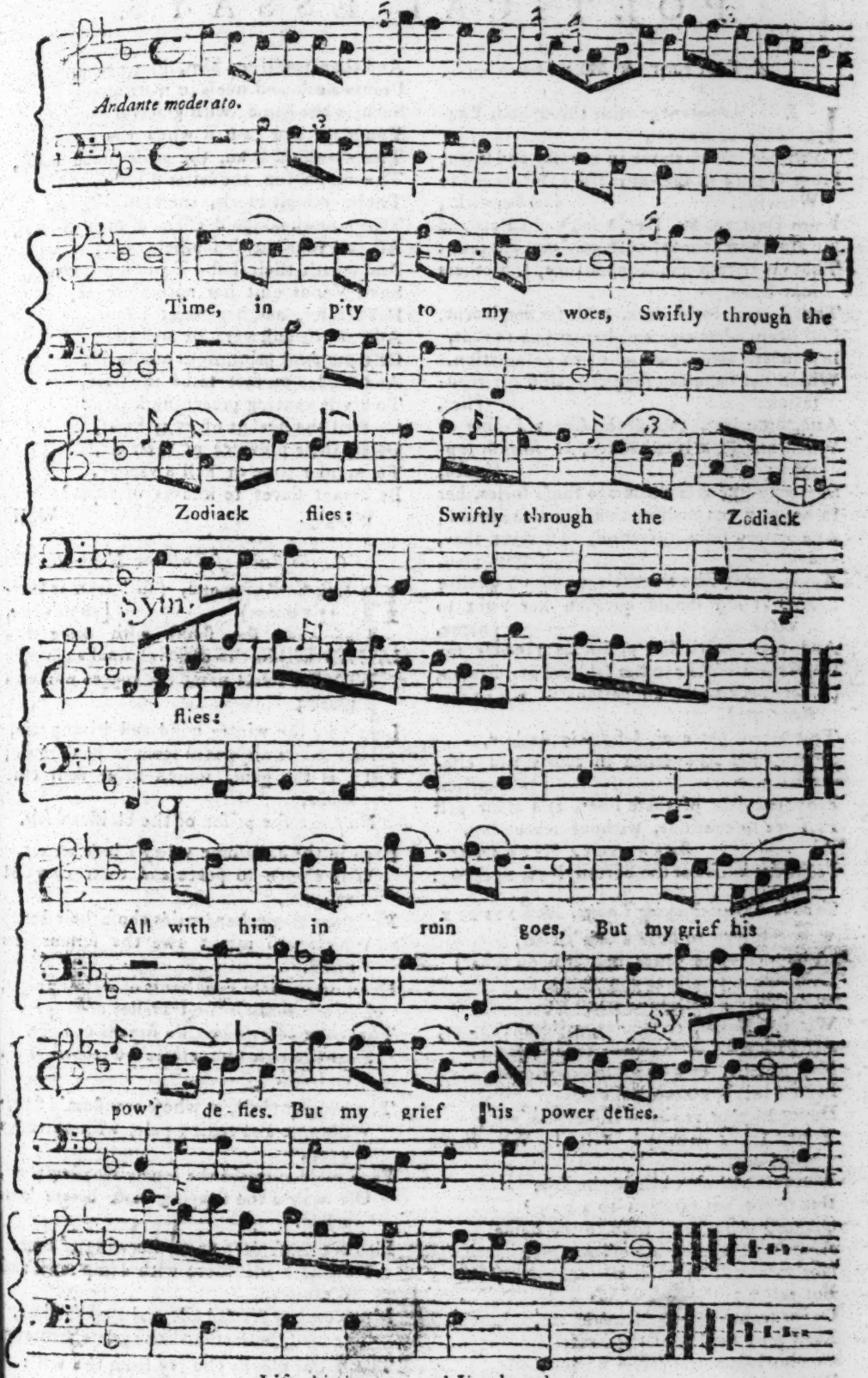
SIR,

IT is conjectured the ſingle woman, who ſigns herſelf M. R. in page 578. of your Magazine for November, is troubled with worms, a perſon, nearly cured of that diſorder, who long laboured under the ſymptoms ſhe deſcribes, found great relief by taking worm medicines.

I am, ſir,

Your humble ſervant.

The

Set to Muſic by W. ATKINSON, *of* Lincoln.

Life this is not: and I've breath,
But to be the longer ſighing:
O I'm ſick, this tedious death,
Thus to be for ever dying!

POETICAL ESSAYS.

A PATENT *to* MEDUSA.

LET this patent of mine throughout England be known,
To all perſons whatever in country and town;
From Oxford to London, from Worceſter to Warwick, [to Berwick;
From Deal to St. Ives, and from Portland
To all whom it may, or it may not, concern:
That my friends and acquaintance, and others may learn,
That I grant to Meduſa, with ſerious intent,
Full licence her rage and her malice to vent,
In ſlander, abuſe, and all black defamation,
Which her fiend can ſuggeſt againſt my reputation: [lies,
And, moreover, conſult the Great Father of
When her ſtock is exhauſted, to furniſh ſupplies: [breed,
She may likewiſe encourage thoſe furies, her
In falſhood and malice, their Dam to exceed;
And ſpread their infection, wherever they, can, [their plan.
Among imps like themſelves, which admire
And if any ſhould queſtion her right to defame, [name,
And revile with her priſonous rancour my
Provided ſhe ſticks to her falſhood and ſlander,
(Since backwards all perſons of wit underſtand her)
This patent for ever, I frankly declare,
Shall be her acquittance in courts and elſewhere, [publication,
From the date of theſe lines, and their firſt
In force to continue, without revocation.

SARHASHER NICHATZOC

From the banks of the Severn, Nov. 24, 1764.

To certain Card-Playing Ladies. An EPISTLE.

WE love to hear a lady's chat,
(Not ſix-pence matter upon what)
Ev'n nonſenſe gilt as you think fit,
We readily miſtake for wit.
Whims, freaks, or fancies, wild as rumour,
All paſs with us for ſheer good humour.
Nay ſcandal, ev'n the moſt capricious,
Is in a lady's mouth delicious.
Dupes to your virtues—if we find 'em;
Your faults — why! faith! We never mind 'em.
What mortal e'er beheld the fair,
But ſwore 'em faultleſs to a hair?
Commit thoſe cards then to the flame,
And play for once a nobler game;
Nor meanly ſtoop to drudge for pence,
But lurch a W——h of his ſenſe.
Or lu from P——y, by your art,
Each finer feeling of the heart.
Or play prudential W— a trick,
Pique and re-pique to the quick:
Or let him heartily be baſted,
Till all his houſhold ſenſe be waſted;
And then you'll ſee him, like a tony,
Plump neck and heels in matrimony.
Such is the game, with graceful eaſe
You play, and gain it when you pleaſe,
The varniſh'd beau, the purſe-proud booby,
The ſupple ſop, the letter'd looby,
The merchant meek, the bluſt'ring tar,
The ſmooth-tongu'd eſſenc'd man of war,
All, all your pow'r ſupinely own;
And breath their laſt—if you but frown.
Shall Venus quit her native throne,
Her ſceptre, and her graceful zone,
Aſſume the awkward air and twiſt
Of ſome pure primming methodiſt,
And trudge on foot to be the ſlave,
To a vile canting preaching knave?
Or ſhall the queens of ev'ry heart,
Deſert their province or their art,
To murder time or kill a vapour,
Be arrant ſlaves to knaves of paper?

Wragby. W. H.

On the Ruins of Godſtow *Nunnery.*

HERE Roſamond, (ah! ſuch is beauty's doom) [angel's face,
Tho' once ſhe ſhone with more than
Laid low within the duſky charnel's gloom,
With her ſweet name the rugged wall doth grace;

Looſ'd by the wintry wind and driving rain,
Here ſtones diſjointed ſeem to hang in air;
Fall'n is the gate, which ne'er ſhall cloſe again,
No more the priſon of the cloiſter'd fair.

Deep in the darkſome valley's lone retreat,
Where once to peace and their own God reſign'd,
Religious virgin handmaids choſe their ſeat,
Which well might awe the ſerious pious mind.

Here, in the late ſlow hours of waining night,
Full oft from far the traveller doth ſpy
The ſecret taper's level'd ſtream of light,
Steal through the crevic'd windows arch'd on high.

The midnight bell, at whoſe accuſtom'd ſound
With pine and faſting pale, with watching worn,
Each maiden trac'd the lonely cloyſters round,
Oft wak'd the ſleeping lark before 'twas morn.

Fled are thoſe days upon the wing of time:
Now here and there with damp and moſs o'ergrown,
Moulders the fretted aile and roof ſublime,
The maſſy buttreſs and the pile o'erthrown.

The heifer plucks the ivy from the wall:
Fall'n, Godſtow, is the glory of thy dome!
Weep, ſtranger, as thou paſſeſt, weep its fall,
And ſtrew a flow'r on Roſamonda's tomb.

Wra

Wrote at the Proclamation of the late Peace in London.

THE peace proclaim'd! no Engliſh ſhout ariſe!
No pointed ſky-rockets ſalute the ſkies!
A gloomy ſilence reigns in every ſtreet,
And ſullen Britons ſullen Britons meet.
Not ſo, thro' all th' elated realms of France,
Her ſons triumphant ſhout, and ſing, and dance:
Joy univerſal fills the nation round,
Altars and churches are with laurels crown'd.
The ſtately Spaniard, tho' unus'd to ſmile,
Turns up his ſallow cheek, and grins a-while.
"The Moro is our own, once more, (he cries)
"Thanks to Scotch miniſters, and French allies.
"So flouriſh ever Britain, hated realm!
"And, oh, may tories rule and guide thy helm!
"Bleſt ſons of Utrecht, long may ye increaſe:
"Let the whigs conquer, ſo you make the peace."

York, Nov. 24. Y. Z.

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE, TO

The WONDER; *a Woman Keeps a Secret:* A COMEDY:

Performed at the Theatre Royal *in* Covent-Garden, *on Tueſday the* 11*th of December* 1764, *for the Benefit of the* MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

Writ by Mr. LOCKMAN, *and ſpoke by Mr.* SMITH.

IN antient Greece the theatre began;
And roſe majeſtic, from the rudeſt plan.
Wak'd by Melpomene, the tear would flow;
The boſom heave, at ſeeing others woe.
The comic muſe from follies wou'd reclaim;
And, laſhing vice, throw round her laſting ſhame.
Strong is the influence of the modern ſtage,
To check our foibles, and amend the age.
This night we Charity with Pleaſure join,
Preſuming they will happily combine.
Seraphic Charity! a quick'ning ray,
Shot from the regions of eternal day:
A ſpark, from the amazing ſource of light;
From him, who call'd forth worlds from dreary night.
From Charity unnumber'd bleſſings riſe,
Of u'e to man, and grateful to the ſkies.
Survey our hoſpitals:—Parental care
Does lenitives for ev'ry ill prepare;
Will view diſtreſs and pain with friendſhip's eye;
And all their wants with chearfulneſs ſupply.
Ye fair! ye brave! who this bright circle form;
Whoſe ſocial hearts are with compaſſion warm:
Whom titles ſwell not; whom nor riches blind:
Nor urge to ſcorn th' ill-fated 'mong mankind:
Who, ſkill'd in life, the wheel of fortune know,
And the reverſes mortals undergo:
O! ſay, amid the various joys ye ſhare,
Can aught, with that ye now muſt feel, compare? [with grief,
Thus ſuccouring objects, who, o'erwhelm'd
Had pin'd, had ſunk;—deny'd this bleſt relief.
He who the Palatines *, when ſtarving, fed,
And, from his baſket, gave them all his bread;
A rapture felt, ne'er warm'd a miſer's breaſt,
Tho' half the wealth of India he poſſeſt.
O godlike acts! to fordid minds unknown;
Examples have, in ev'ry period, ſhown,—
One hour in ſweet benevolence employ'd,
Is worth an age, by avarice enjoy'd.

AN ACROSTICK.

To Mr.

COULD I whate'er I aſk obtain,
Health, roſy health, exempt from pain,
And all that can a mortal bleſs
Richly on earth you ſhou'd poſſeſs;
Long ſhould you live, Longevity,
Eagerly wiſh'd by all, ſhou'd be
Securely added unto thee.

Could money make your bliſs the more,
Of this you'd have an ample ſtore,
Us'd not to hurt but ſerve the poor.
Laſtly, when death, impartial death,
Takes from my worthy friend his breath,
On angel's wings you ſhou'd explore
New worlds of bliſs—and die no more.

PHILOSOPHASTER.

A SONNET.

Occaſioned by the preſent encouragement of Operas.

WHEN Folly's ſons uſurp'd the throne,
(Where reaſon whilom ſway'd alone)
And laid the regions waſte;
The goddeſs of ſedater mein,
Who grac'd the nobler tragic ſcene,
Hath left the realms of taſte.

Th' immortal beams of Shakeſpeare's fire,
The bard whom envy muſt admire,
No longer give delight;
Condemn'd, by fate's ſevere decree,
His nervous muſe in chains to ſee,
In ſlumb'ring chains of night.

See! See! How ſtarts th' admiring eye
Of gaping curioſity,
At ſtruggling Columbine!
How glow the fair at Slingsby's feet!
How inharmonioufly ſweet
Does fam'd Caſtrato whine!

Oh!

* See p. 490

Oh! when, Pierian nymphs, ſhall time
Deſtroy the monſter Pantomime,
Which haunts the preſent age?
And when ſhall ſound to ſenſe ſubmit?
Or when the praiſe-proud dancers quit,
For nobler gueſts, the ſtage?

Yes, yes, the hero lives ('tis true!)
Who ſhall the hydra-train ſubdue,
And make the muſes mile!
Haſte, Garrick, nature's darling, haſte,
Again let reaſon guide our taſte,
And ſenſe adorn this iſle. J. N.

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

MR. Kearſley, the bookſeller, was committed to the King's-bench-priſon, till the firſt day of next term; when he is to receive judgment for publiſhing the North-Briton, No. 45.

FRIDAY, 30.

The following were elected to be the council of the Royal Society.

Of the Old Council.

James earl of Morton, preſident. Thomas Birch, D. D. ſecretary. James Burrow, Eſq; V. P. Charles lord biſhop of Carliſle. Lord Charles Cavendiſh. Iſrael Mauduit, Eſq; Charles Morton, M. D. ſecretary. Charles Moſs, D. D. William Sotheby, Eſq; James Weſt, Eſq; treaſurer. Hugh lord Willoughby, of Parham, V. P.

New Council.

Mr. Hen. Baker. Sam. Chandler, D. D. Edward Delaval, George Ekerſal, Eſqrs. William Heberden, M. D. Thomas earl of Macclesfield. Matthew Raper, George Lewis Scott, Taylor White, Eſqrs. Sir Clifton Wintringham, knt. M. D Med. Reg.

SUNDAY, Dec. 2.

The court went into mourning, for a week, for the princeſs of Sleſwick-Holſtein, ſiſter of the king of Sweden.

FRIDAY, 7.

Was tried at the King's-Bench in Weſtminſter-Hall, before the right hon. lord Mansfield, and a ſpecial jury of gentlemen of the county of Middleſex, a remarkable cauſe in ejectment, brought in behalf of William Boſworth, a labourer of Naſeby in Northamptonſhire, for recovering an eſtate of 30l. a year, in Hornſey and Stoke Newington, in Middleſex, which belonged to the late Henry Cole, Eſq; of Magdalen Laver in Eſſex, and which is now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Cozens; when, after a hearing of one hour and an half, a verdict was obtained for the poor plaintiff.

Was held a court of common-council at Guildhall, when the lord-mayor opened the court with a ſhort but genteel ſpeech; aſſuring them, that he ſhould at all times be ready and willing, when deſired, to call courts of common-council, and to give his conſtant attendance upon city buſineſs; and ſhould, on all occaſions, be ready to do every thing in his power for the benefit and advantage of the city of London.

It was agreed to allow the reſpective lamp contractors the ſum of 31s. per annum for each lamp the whole enſuing year.

A memorial from Charles Dingley, Eſq; was preſented to the court, ſetting forth the utility and intentions of opening a new ſtreet for the public emolument, and for the accommodation of the merchants of this city, from the bottom of Bartholomew lane to Moregate; and deſiring their concurrence and aſſiſtance. This memorial was after ſome debate, referred to the committee of city-lands.

MONDAY, 10.

Was heard, before the lord high-chancellor, in Lincoln's-Inn hall, a moſt important cauſe, wherein a Yorkſhire lady was plaintiff, and James Reilly, a reputed Antinomian preacher, and others, were defendants; the cancelling of an annuity deed of 5 l. for the life of the defendant Reilly, fraudulently obtained by him without valuable conſideration, of a perſon labouring under a temporary enthuſiaſtical frenzy; and the refunding a conſiderable ſum of money, obtained under the like circumſtance, were prayed; when, after a full and patient hearing of council, his lordſhip was pleaſed (to the extreme ſatisfaction of a crowded hall) to decree in favour of the plaintiff.

TUESDAY, 11.

Came on to be heard in the court of common pleas, at Weſtminſter hall, before the Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt and a ſpecial jury, a cauſe wherein Mr. Arthur Beardmore, an eminent attorney at law was plaintiff and the right hon. the earl of Halifax was defendant, in an action for falſe impriſonment in a meſſenger's houſe; when, after a hearing of eight hours, the jury withdrew, and in a about three quarters of an hour they brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 1500l. damages.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

Came on, in the ſame court, the ſeveral cauſes between the Rev. Mr. Entick, Meſſrs. Wilſon

Wilſon and Fell, and Mr. David Meredith clerk to Mr. Beardmore, and the earl of Halifax, for falſe impriſonments; when, after ſhort trials, the juries gave verdicts in favour of the plaintiffs, with the following damages, viz. to Mr. Entick, 20l. Mr. Wilſon, 40l. Mr. Fell, 20l. and to Mr. David Meredith, 20l

[In relation to Mr. Beardmore's having 1300l. damages given againſt the earl of Halifax, it ſhould be obſerved that on a former trial he had a verdict of 1000l. againſt the meſſengers, and that the verdict for the 1500l. included the firſt 1000l. by which the earl of Halifax is made liable to make good the verdict againſt the meſſengers. Mr. Entick had only 20l. damages as he had already received ſatisfaction for the 300l. given in his cauſe againſt the meſſengers, on a former trial.]

The liberty to import Iriſh beef, pork, butter, &c. was continued, by an order of council, to January 9. enſuing.

THURSDAY, 17.

A muſtard mill and corn mill, were conſumed by fire at Staines in Middleſex.

MONDAY, 21.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when (beſides Francis Stoner who was ſentenced before, and executed at Tyburn this day, for the murder of Elizabeth Antweezle) John Morton and Thomas Stone for ſtealing indigo; John Weskett, for ſtealing 400l. in caſh, two bank notes, &c. from the houſe of the earl of Harrington; George Mitchell, for ſtealing a mare; Elizabeth Stanfield and William Whitton, for private theits; John Watkins, for houſe breaking, and William Dun, for a footpad robbery, received ſentence of death: Thirty-ſeven were ſentenced to tranſportation for ſeven years, one for fourteen years five were branded and one ordered to be whipped.

[Ann Powell, alias Plint, who ſometime ſince was ſo artful as to draw in the young gentleman, clerk to a merchant, to marry her as a great fortune, and has ſince taken in ſeveral others, was convicted of a like offence, for which ſhe will be branded in the hand, and impriſoned in Newgate. See our vol. for 1763, p. 50.]

Many ſhips have been wrecked this month, and much damage done on the coaſts and at ſea by the uſual ſtormy weather. As to robberies of all kinds, ſharping, unnatural crimes, and even murder; too many inſtances have lately occurred, and of the former, more than ever have been noticed for many years.

Norwich, Nov. 24. Laſt Wedneſday was tried, at the bar of the common pleas at Weſtminſter, before Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt, a cauſe in ejectment, brought by William Whitaker, one of his majeſty's ſerjeants at law, in right of his lady, one of the ſiſters and coheireſſes of James Burkin, late of North Burlingham in Norfolk, Eſq; deceaſed, for her part of her late brother's real eſtate, the whole of which Jeremiah Burroughes, of Wymondham, Eſq; claimed under Mr. Burkin's will; when, after hearing Mr. Burroughes's witneſſes, in ſupport of the will, the jury withdrew for about a quarter of an hour, and gave a verdict againſt the will. The jury were all gentlemen of the county of Norfolk.

The cuſtom houſe, at Boſton, in Lincolnſhire, was broke open on the 14th inſtant in the night, and robbed of about 100l. in caſh. A pardon and 100l. reward are offered for a diſcovery of the perſon or perſons concerned in the ſaid felonious action.

Epitaph in the Cathedral Church Yard, Winchester.

In memory of Thomas Thetcher, a Grenadier in the north battalion of the Hampſhire militia, who died of a fever, contracted by drinking ſmall beer when hot, the 12th of May, 1764.—In grateful remembrance of whoſe univerſal goodwill, towards his comrades, this ſtone is placed here at their expence, as a ſmall teſtimony of their regard and eſteem.

HERE reſts in peace a Hampſhire grenadier
Who kill'd himſelf by drinking poor ſmall beer;
Soldiers, be warn'd by his untimely fall,
And when you're hot drink ſtrong, or none all.

Charles-Town, South Carolina, Oct. 12. On Saturday laſt his honour the lieutenant governor gave his aſſent to an act for raiſing and granting to his majeſty the ſum of 220,307l. 7s. 3d. and applying the ſum of 34,624l. 13s. 7d. (being the ballance of funds in the public treaſury) making together 254,932l. and 10d. to defray the charges of the government from the 1ſt day of January, 1762, to the 31ſt day of December, 1763, both days incluſive; and for other ſervices therein mentioned. And to an ordinance to repeal part of an act, intituled, an act to regulate the trade with the Cherokee Indians, by taking the ſame into the hands of the publick of this province; and to impower the commiſſioners to ſell and diſpoſe of ſuch goods as are in their hands, by virtue of the ſaid act.

Brunſwick, December 4. Yeſterday, at half an hour paſt five in the afternoon, her royal highneſs the hereditary princeſs was ſafely delivered of a princeſs, and her royal highneſs, and the young princeſs, are both as well as can be wiſhed.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WARSAW, Nov. 28. The king of Poland was crowned the 25th inſtant, with all the pomp and ceremonies cuſtomary on that important occaſion. His majeſty received the congratulations of the foreign miniſters

miniſters in the name of their reſpective ſovereigns; and the next day the homage of the towns of Warſaw and Cracow; and was pleaſed to knight ſix burgeſſes of the former place, and four of the latter. The joy of the nation was teſtified by every means poſſible, ſuch as illuminations, balls, &c. &c. which will probably continue till the opening of the diet. The firſt acts of ſovereignty were, the inveſting with the order of the white eagle, Prince Repnin, ambaſſador from the court of Ruſſia; Prince Adam Czartorinſki; and the king's brother abbe Poniatowſki.

The great charges vacant are not yet diſpoſed of.

Berlin, Nov. 20. The king has cauſed public notice to be given, that the fund of the bank which has juſt been eſtabliſhed, may conſiſt of 25 000,000 of dollars, to be divided into 100,000 actions of 250 dollars each, payable in gold at the opening, on the 1ſt of June, 705. The grant is made out for thirty years.

Munich, Nov. 21. By the ordinance of the elector of Bavaria, our ſovereign, which was made public on the 13th, for reviving and extending the mortmain law of 1672; it is ordered, that no convents or eccleſiaſtical communities ſhall, under any pretext whatever, whether for the purpoſe of maſſes, anniverſaries, pious works, or exerciſes of devotion, obtain a title for more than 2000 florins at any one time, either in money or effects: That no one perſon ſhall make a ſecond donation, ſo as to exceed that ſum: That no penſion to a relation who has taken the vows ſhall be above 100 florins a year, and then to revert back to the lawful heirs: And all eſtates of inheritance which ſhall fall to a religious, ſhall likewiſe fall to the heirs. The foundling hoſpitals, and eſtabliſhments for the poor and ſick, pariſh churches, eccleſiaſtical ſeminaries, ſchools and benefices founded by ſecular prieſts, are not included in this ordinance. Temporal eſtates in foreign countries are not prohibited. Fraternities approved by the ſovereign are not to acquire more than 50 Florins at a time. Offences againſt this ordinance are to be puniſhed by forfeiting double the ſum obtained, over and above the allowance of 1000 florins.

Ratiſbon. Dec. 3. The ordinance lately publiſhed by the elector of Bavaria, was occaſioned by the great acquiſitions obtained by the monaſteries at Munich, which during the laſt 50 years amount to five millions.

Hague, Dec. 14. By order of the court of Holland, ſome late impious productions of the preſs, particularly a work intitled, Dictionnaire Philoſophique, have been burnt this morning by the hands of the common hangman.

Genoa, Dec. 10. Yeſterday the French conſul received an expreſs from the French vice-conſul at Diano, with advice of the arrival there of twenty-five veſſels, with part of the French troops deſigned for Corſica, under convoy of a Xebeck of war: He writes, that there were 40 ſail of tranſports when he ſailed from Toulon the 6th inſtant in the morning, which were ſeparated the ſame night by bad weather; and it is conjectured, that the other tranſports are put into ſome other place in the Weſtern Riviera.

Conſtantinople, Nov. 3. The Kan of the tartars, who is certainly depoſed, is ſent to the iſle of Scio, with his Seraglio. Selim Keray Kan ſucceeds him. The Aga of the Janiſſaries is alſo depoſed.

*** *The liſts of births, deaths, and the other uſual articles omitted will be inſerted in the Appendix; as will alſo J. R's anſwer to M. R's Caſe, A. B's letter, and thoſe from Humanitas, and the author of the Appeal, &c. &c. In January we ſhall give the ſecond letter from P. L. that from The Author of Chriſtianity Older than the Religion of Nature, that from Publicus with the correction, thoſe from A. H. and Mr. Laſkey. The letter ſigned a Subſcriber to Dr K. will be conſidered.—Many other moſt ingenious productions in proſe and verſe, are received from our very kind correſpondents, which will be inſerted in the order of their coming to hand; and we deſire them to accept our acknowledgments for the numerous favours we continue to receive from them. We ſhall never ſcruple to pay the poſtage of our old and valuable correſpondents letters who have not the conveniency of getting them franked according to the late regulation.*

About the Middle of January *will be publiſhed, Price* 6*d.*

The APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE FOR 1764.

Containing a great Variety of important and entertaining Particulars, abſolutely neceſſary to complete the Year.

Together with a beautifully engraved GENERAL TITLE and FRONTISPIECE and accurate and copious INDEXES to the Volume.

PREFACE.

AS the peace of Europe, or at leaſt of this nation, ſeems now to be eſtabliſhed, it is to be hoped, that it may laſt for a great number of years. It is even to be wiſhed by every true Briton, that we may have an opportunity to take proper meaſures for paying off a large ſhare of our public debt, and aboliſhing ſome of thoſe taxes which now lie ſo heavy upon the labour of the poor, and conſequently upon our manufactures of every kind.

How long our preſent peaceful aud happy ſtate may laſt is beyond the ken of mortal man; but this we do know, that the beſt way for making it laſting, is to eſtabliſh and preſerve concord and harmony amongſt ourſelves; for our ſucceſs in the laſt war, and the many bold enterpriſes ſo gloriouſly executed, by the bravery of our men and the conduct of our commanders both by ſea and land, has given the world ſuch a proof of what the Britiſh people may do, when united amongſt themſelves, that no nation in Europe will wantonly attack us, or give us any juſt reaſon for attacking them.

And as we are now bleſſed with a ſovereign who does not ſeem inclined to involve us in any broils, for the ſake of indulging either the ambition, or reſentment, of any foreign ſtate, we have only to take care not to embroil ourſelves by our own haughtineſs, vanity, or avarice; nor to encourage any foreign neighbour to inſult us, by fomenting parties and inteſtine diviſions amongſt ourſelves, which his majeſty has moſt graciouſly reſolved to annihilate if it be poſſible; and has thereby plainly ſhewn, that he deſigns to purſue no meaſures but ſuch as are truly Britiſh; for a king who deſigns to purſue any other, will always chuſe to put himſelf at the head of a faction, becauſe, if he will ſacrifice the country to their ſelfiſh views, he is ſure that they will be always ready to ſacrifice it to his foreign.

In our preſent happy ſituation we may therefore expect, that arts and ſciences, and improvements of all kinds, will be encouraged, parttcularly the agriculture, manufactures, aud fiſheries of the Britiſh iſlands, and the clearing, planting, and ſecuring that vaſt territory which we are now indiſputably poſſeſſed of in America. All feaſible projects, or ſchemes for theſe uſeful purpoſes, we ſhall take care to give the earlieſt and beſt accounts of, in our future Magazines, as we have reaſon to hope for great aſſiſtance from our multitude of correſpondents, to whom we have already been infinitely obliged, and for which we return them our moſt hearty acknowledgments, as we likewiſe do to the publick in general, for the particular countenance they have always hitherto ſhewn to our Magazine, the continuance of which we ſhall uſe our utmoſt endeavours to deſerve.

A DESCRIPTION *of the* FRONTISPIECE.

IT repreſents Mercury introducing Concord, Agriculture, and the Arts, to Britannia. Mercury, the inventor of uſeful arts, and the God of Commerce, is repreſented, as uſual, with his caducy, or conjuring rod, in his hand, the virtue of which was ſuch, that with a ſingle touch it could reconcile any two of the moſt inveterate enemies. Concordia is repreſented by the goddeſs Concordia, with her crown of Pomegranates upon her head, and a jewel in the ſhape of a heart upon her breaſt. Agriculture is repreſented by the goddeſs Ceres, the conſtant companion of the former, and has her cornucopia and noſegay of poppies in her hand, a crown of wheat-ears on her head, and a plough near her feet. And in the back ground, to repreſent the uſeful arts, are fields of corn, a tenter-ground, a country village, a farm houſe, &c. &c.

The following is the ſubſtance of the two lines at the bottom, taken from the ſecond epode of Horace:

Happy the man, who free from law and ſtrife,
With his own oxen ploughs his father's field.

GEORGE *R.*

WHEREAS Our truſty and well-beloved *Richard Baldwin*, of *Paternoſter-Row*, in Our City of *London*, Bookſeller, hath, by his Petition humbly repreſented unto Us, that he is the Proprietor of a Work that is publiſhed monthly, entitled,

The LONDON MAGAZINE.

In which is contained many original Pieces, that were never before printed; and that he is at a great expence in paying Authors for their Labours in writing and compiling the ſaid Work, which has been publiſhed once a Month for near Thirty Years paſt, and hath met with great approbation from the publick,—— That he is now publiſhing therein

An Impartial and Succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progreſs of the PRESENT WAR,

To be illuſtrated with many Maps and Charts, which hath already been ſo well received, as to induce ſeveral perſons to reprint it in other periodical Publications; and being deſirous of reaping the Fruits of his very great Expence and Labour, in the Proſecution of this Work, and enjoying the full Profit and Benefit that may ariſe from printing and vending the ſame, without any other Perſon interfering in his juſt Property, he moſt humbly prays Us, to grant him Our Royal Licence and Protection, for the ſole printing, publiſhing, and vending the ſaid Work. And We do, therefore, by theſe Preſents, ſo far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that caſe made and provided, grant unto him, the ſaid *Richard Baldwin*, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, our Licence for the ſole printing, publiſhing, and vending the ſaid Work, for the term of Fourteen Years, ſtrictly forbidding all Our Subjects, within Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to reprint, abridge, or, publiſh the ſame, either in the like or any other Volume, or Volumes whatſoever, or to import, buy, vend, utter, or diſtribute, any copies thereof, reprinted beyond the Seas, during the aforeſaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the Conſent and approbation of the ſaid *Richard Baldwin*, his Heirs, Executors, or Aſſigns, under their Hands and Seals firſt had and obtained, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils. Wherefore, the Commiſſioners, and other Officers of Our Cuſtoms, the maſter, Wardens, and Company of Stationers, are to take Notice, That due Obedience may be rendered to Our Will and Pleaſure herein declared, Given at Our Court at *Kenſington*, the 23d Day of *October*, 1759, in the Thirty-Third Year of Our Reign.

By His MAJESTY'S *Command.*

W. PITT.

APPENDIX

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE:

MDCCLXIV.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 15, 1763, *being the third Session of the Twelfth Parliament of* Great-Britain; *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 616.

THAT author lays it down as a maxim, that an increase of our commerce, by which, I suppose, he means our trade in general, must always produce an increase of the sinking fund. If our taxes were the same, and equally raised, in every part of the British dominions, his maxim would be right; but in our present circumstances, there is no lasting analogy between the increase of our trade and the increase of our sinking fund: Our trade may yearly increase for a long time, and at last to a very great extent, yet in the mean time our sinking fund may yearly decrease, and at last come to nothing: The increase of our trade depends upon the quantity of goods we manufacture and produce in, and export from, every part of our dominions, and the quantity of the transport trade which the people in any part of the British dominions can possess themselves of: The increase of our sinking fund depends entirely upon the produce of the taxes that are raised in the island of Great Britain alone; which produce must always depend upon the taxable property in Great Britain alone, and the consumption of taxable commodities by those people only who reside or sojourn in this island. For this reason if the value of the taxable property, and the numbers of people residing or sojourning in this island, should very much decrease, the sinking fund must decrease, and may at last entirely evanish. We ought therefore to consider seriously whether both these fatal events may not in a course of years happen? Whether they must not necessarily happen from the nature of things, arising from that method of taxatiou which we have been long pursuing? and whether they may not be precipitated by our late conquests in America, and the security which our people in that part of the world may thereby come to enjoy, if we do not soon alter our conduct?

The trade of the British dominions must increase by the increase of our colonies in America, if we do not prevent it by such laws as we have made with respect to the woolen manufactures of Ireland, orthe manufactures of hats in the plantations; but the trade of the British dominions in general is very different from the particular trade of this island, which depends entirely upon what we produce or manufacture amongst ourselves, and export to be consumed in other parts of the world, and it is upon this that the number of people residing in this island must always depend. What is it that has increased the number of people residing

in England ſo much beyond what it was two or 300 years ago? It is the vaſt increaſe of our manufactures of all kinds within that period. What has occaſioned this vaſt increaſe of our manufactures? It was the ready ſale we found for them in moſt parts of Europe, and in many parts of Aſia and Africa. What was the cauſe of this ready ſale? It was becauſe they were ſold cheaper at every foreign market, than ſuch manufactures could be ſold by any of our rivals; and the reaſon for their being ſold cheaper was becauſe induſtrious people could live better and cheaper at that time in this country and conſequently could afford to work at leſs wages, than in any country that was then our rival in manufactures. From the time the manufactures were by the inquiſition baniſhed out of the Spaniſh Netherlands, quite down to the time of the revolution, we had no rival but the Dutch in our woollen manufactures, and it was not poſſible for them to work up that ſort of manufacture at ſo cheap a rate as we did, becauſe they had not ſuch plenty of proviſions, nor ſuch plenty of the principal material. This the Dutch were very ſenſible of, and therefore preſently or in a few years after the revolution, by their influence, enforced by our own ſelfiſhneſs, they got two meaſures reſolved on, both of which tended to put Britiſh woollen manufactures upon a par with their own: One was, that of raiſing the greateſt part of the public revenue by taxes upon conſumption, and as little as poſſible by any tax upon property, and the other was, to prohibit the exportation of any woollen manufactures from Ireland to any place but England. In purſuance of the firſt of theſe meaſures, the two old exciſes upon ſmall beer as well as ſtrong were continued, and two or three more added, beſide ſome additional duties, or exciſes, upon various other ſorts of goods, and at laſt a general exciſe upon all malt made within the kingdom, for ſale or not for ſale, was eſtabliſhed: The old ſubſidy, upon all goods exported as well as imported, was likewiſe continued, and a new ſubſidy equal to the former, was afterwards added; but upon this occaſion ſome regard was ſhewn to our foreign commerce for this new ſubſidy was impoſed only upon goods imported, and if the goods ſhould afterwards, within a certain time, be exported, the whole of the ſubſidy was to be drawn back. By theſe heavy burdens upon our trade, and upon the ſubſiſtence of the poor (for ſome good ſmall beer, and even a little ſtrong beer now and then, is certainly neceſſary, in this cold and moiſt climate, for every perſon employed in any ſort of hard labour) moſt of which were laid on preſently after the revolution, ſome of our ſkilful manufacturers were driven to ſeek for a more comfortable ſubſiſtence in Ireland, and by their means ſeveral woollen manufactories were ſet up in that kingdom, which flouriſhed ſo much, that, before the year 1699, large quantities began to be exported from thence. The Dutch ſoon perceived that, though they could not now be underſold at a foreign market by the woollen manufactures of England, they would ſtill be underſold by thoſe of Ireland, and this they reſolved to endeavour to prevent, as they were ſure of being ſupported by moſt of our own maſters of manufactories; for traders of all nations, and of every ſect, or community of every nation, too generally aim at obtaining a monopoly of the trade they deal in. Accordingly, by the ſecret influence of the Dutch, and the open ſollicitation of the maſters of our own manufactories, in the 11th year of the reign of King William, a law was made, by which it was enacted, that after the 24th of June, 1699, none ſhould export or convey out of Ireland, into any foreign parts, other than into England or Wales, any woollen manufactures whatſoever.

This produced the effect deſired by our neighbours the Dutch, as well as by our own manufactory maſters; for it put an end to the working up of any woolen manufactures in Ireland, except what was neceſſary for their own uſe; as they could not expect to be able to export any of them to a foreign market with advantage after being put to the expence of double freight, double inſurance, double commiſſion, and paying the old ſubſidy, by firſt landiug them in, and then exporting them from England; for the old ſubſidy was ſtill payable upon all woolen manufactures exported from hence. But in the very next ſeſſion of parliament, the court having entirely loſt its influence in the houſe of commons, the

the true intereſt of the nation came to be better conſidered, and a law was paſſed for aboliſhing this ſubſidy upon he exportation of any of our woolen manufactures. If this abolition had attended the prohibition, it might perhaps have prevented the fatal effects of the latter; but as it was not then expected, the prohibition had by this time produced effects that were as little deſired as expected, either by the Dutch or our own manufacturers; for ſuch of the Iriſh manufacturers as were papiſts had, for an immediate ſubſiſtence, got away to France, where a woolen manufacture had been juſt ſet up; and ſome of thoſe that were proteſtants had for the ſame purpoſe, got as far as Berlin, where great encouragement was then given for proteſtant tradeſmen of all kinds, to come and ſettle in the Pruſſian dominions.

By this means the woolen manufacture both of France and Pruſſia was eſtabliſhed: During the heavy war, indeed, which ſoon after enſued, neither of them could proſper much; but as ſoon as peace was re-eſtabliſhed by the treaty of Utrecht, both began to flouriſh exceedingly; and the French in particular are now become our rivals at every market in Europe, Aſia, and Africa; ſo that the export, and conſequently the quantity of woollen manufactures worked up in this kingdom, would now have been greatly reduced, but luckily for us our colonies in America were, by the time of the treaty of Utrecht, come to be in a flouriſhing condition, and have been increaſing in extent as well as numbers of people ever ſince that time. They have hitherto had all their manufactures of every kind as well as woollen from this iſland, which has been the great ſupport of our manufactures ſince we began to be rivaled by France; but this ſupport we cannot expect to continue for any number of years, if they ſhould find that the woolen and other manufactures may be worked up and ſold, at a much cheaper rate among themſelves than they can have them from Great Britain; and this they will ſoon find ſhould it once come to be known among our labouring workmen that, in America, they can live as ſecurely, and ſupport their families by their labour much more plentifully than they can do in England: The paſſage thither is every day growing more familiar to our people, and will be every day growing cheaper, as our ſugar, rice, tobacco, fiſh and naval ſtores ſhips will more and more be returning thither chiefly in ballaſt. Beſides, it may be expected that ſome of our maſters of every ſort of manufacture will remove thither, and every maſter will carry a number of labouring workmen of his own calling along with him. This will diminiſh every day the number of labouring workmen amongſt ourſelves, and the more it is diminiſhed the more the wages of thoſe that remain will riſe, the higher price our home manufactures muſt be ſold at, ſo that at laſt it will become impoſſible to work up any ſort of manufacture in this iſland, at ſo cheap a rate as to admit of a ſale at any foreign market: No, not even in Portugal or Spain, who will be ſupplied by France, or ſome other manufacturing country in Europe, perhaps by ſome of our own American colonies; and thus our home made manufactures of every kind would be confined ſolely to our home conſumption.

By this the national trade in general might be greatly increaſed: Vaſt quantities of manufactures, as well as natural produce, might be annually exported from our colonies in America, and ſold at the foreign markets; from whence great riches would accrue to this iſland, and the number of idle people in the cities of London and Weſtminſter would be increaſed, as we ſhould always have a number of ſojourners from America, and many of their richeſt grandees would be led, by their ambition or vanity to reſide in this metropolis of the Britiſh empire; but if our home-made manufactures were confined ſolely to our home conſumption, the number of labouring men would be diminiſhed in every part of this iſland; and even as to our home conſumption it might in a courſe of years be ſupplied chiefly by the manufactures of our colonies, which would occaſion a ſtill greater diminution of labouring men amongſt us.

In ſuch a ſtate of our affairs, the produce of ſome of our taxes upon luxury (by which I mean the conſumption of thoſe things that are produced or manufactured in foreign countries) might probably increaſe a little, but by the diminution of the number of labouring

labouring men, in this iſland, the produce of all our taxes upon the neceſſaries or conveniencies of life would be greatly leſſened; for I reckon that our labouring men, one with another, contribute forty ſhillings a year each towards theſe taxes, conſequently, if this diminution of their number ſhould at laſt amount to a million, it would very near exhauſt the whole of the ſinking fund, as that fund conſiſts of the annual ſurplus of all our taxes appropriated to the civil liſt revenue, or to the payment of the intereſt or annuity growing due yearly upon all our public debts now provided for by parliament. Even a diminution of the produce of our land or malt tax, though not yet appropriated to either of theſe purpoſes, would nevertheleſs occaſion a diminution of our ſinking fund; for as both of theſe taxes, at their utmoſt extent, are now neceſſary for the annual public ſervice, any diminution in either muſt be annually made good out of the ſinking fund; and that the malt tax would fall ſhort of its uſual produce is evident. As to the land tax, indeed the produce of it cannot be leſſoned but by authority of parliament, becauſe a certain ſum is by the act ordered to be levyed upon every county or place particularly mentioned therein; but the land rent of the kingdom would certainly be greatly leſſened, if our manufacturing towns and villages ſhould all come to decay; for empty houſes could pay no rent, nor would the lands in the neighbourhood be able to pay the ſame high rent they do at preſent; even the more remote farms would ſuffer; for to the farmers it would be difficult how to manage their hay and corn harveſt; as they muſt then employ a great many more hands than they have occaſion for at any other time. The ſupernumeraries are therefore generally manufacturers, who ſupport themſelves during the reſt of the year by ſome ſort of manufacture; and if the number of theſe ſhould be diminiſhed, the harveſt wages of thoſe that remained would riſe; we ſhould then have cauſe to bewail our having broken up ſo many commons, and demoliſhed ſo many cottages; for if the expence of farming ſhould increaſe, thoſe farms that are now let at the higheſt rack rent, could not continue to pay the ſame rent. Thus the land rent being almoſt every where leſſened, the parliament would be obliged to leſſen the ſums to be levied in many counties, and this would leſſen the produce of the whole, which deficiency muſt be made good out the ſinking fund.

We have long ſince, 'tis true, prohibited the exportation of hats or felts, either by land or water carriage, out of any of the Britiſh plantations *: And it may be ſaid, that all the fatal conſequences I have mentioned may be prevented by a like law, with reſpect to every manufacture that ſhall be ſet up in the plantations: But is it right, is it prudent to do every thing we may do? There are many people even in this kingdom who look upon that law, and every ſuch law, as injurious to the trade and true intereſt of Great Britain in general: If our northern colonies had, by their proximity to the beaver country, ingroſſed the manufacture of hats, ſo as to ſerve the whole world with that uſeful commodity, it might have obliged many of our hat makers to remove thither, but would it have been a diſadvantage to Great Britain? Would it not have been a great advantage, as the riches of our colonies will always center here, as long as we have the dominion, and this I may propheſy we always ſhall have, if we treat them with common humanity? But ſuppoſe ſuch a cruel prohibitory law ſhould be made here, and with the utmoſt ſeverity carried into execution, it would only provoke the people of our colonies to be the more diligent in ſetting up manufactures of every kind among themſelves, and in encouraging all ſorts of workmen to come and ſettle among them, in which they would be rendered extremely ſucceſsful, by our taxes upon all the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life. This would of courſe raiſe the price of labour here, and conſequently the price of all our manufactures ſo much, that the ſale of them would be at laſt confined ſolely to our home conſumption, which would greatly reduce the number of our people, and in conſequence thereof the produce of all thoſe taxes that now lie heavy upon our laborious and induſtrious poor, the deficiency of every one of which muſt fall upon the ſinking fund.

The

* *See act. 5 Geo. 2. chap. 22.*

The enacting of any ſuch law would therefore only leſſen the evil a little, and protract it for a ſmall number of years; but then it would greatly retard the flouriſhing of all our colonies, and prevent that increaſe in our trade which we might otherwiſe expect. Without any ſuch law, if peace continues, we may be able for ſeveral years to pay off two millions of debt yearly, even by going on in the old routine of buſineſs; for from the public accounts which the author of *The Budget* has been pleaſed to give us, it ſeems highly probable that the ſinking fund will produce that ſum yearly; and we cannot ſo immediately loſe a great number of our people. But then though our trade in general may greatly increaſe, yet if our taxes upon the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life be continued, our ſinking fund may, after a ſmall number of years begin to decreaſe annually, by the removal of multitudes of our manufacturers, to our colonies in America, which they will certainly begin to do, as ſoon as our colonies are induced, by the high price of our home manufactures of every kind, to ſet up manufactures of their own. This may be prevented, by aboliſhing all our taxes which lie heavy upon our laborious poor, and thereby reducing the price of all ſorts of labour in this iſland; but it cannot be prevented by any ſort of compulſory law we can make; for trade is a beautiful but a coy dame, by gentle and proper methods ſhe may be won, but ſhe cannot be forced, becauſe ſhe always can, and always will make her eſcape from thoſe who attempt a rape, and that all thoſe taxes may be aboliſhed, without diminiſhing our public revenue, is very certain if we will but lay aſide thoſe antient prejudices, which we were originally led into by an ignorance of the true nature of trade, and if the rich in every part of the Britiſh empire will but ſhew a little more regard to their poſterity as well as their country, than to their own ſelfiſh and immediate intereſt.

[*To be continued in our Mag. for January*, 1765.]

An Abſtract of a Plan of Mr. F—— G— *for reducing the Prices of Butchers Meat, and regulating* Smithfield *Markets, laid before his Grace the Duke of* Bedford, *Preſident of his Majeſty's Council, and the Right Hon. Sir* William Stevenſon, *Lord Mayor, and the Court of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of* London.

AS every one is convinced that foreſtalling and monopolizing is the deſtruction of all markets, by taking the following methods will for the future, prevent this growing evil.

Which, by deſire of the trade, that this may be inſerted; and farther prays, may be immediately put into execution, for the good of this metropolis in general.

Which is, not to ſuffer any carcaſe butchers to buy up any ſort of cattle whatſoever at Smithfield market, until after ſuch limited time is allowed for the retail butchers firſt to buy what cattle they want that market day.

As moſt certainly carcaſe butchers ever had the ſame liberty as the retail butchers in mingling with the retail butchers, every market day, and outbuying them by numbers; and at all ſcarce times meet the cattle on the road, well-knowing the ſaleſmen, who often chuſe to ſell for diſpatch, and often are employed by the purchaſers as ſaleſmen the next day at Smithfield, for the ſame cattle.

So by theſe illicit practices your market is wild and ungovernable; and by the ſcarcity of markets being bought up by the carcaſe butchers, often obliges the retail butchers to buy dead of them, which conſequently muſt fall on the labouring people, by going through ſo many hands.

By theſe methods, muſt oblige all the retail butchers within the bills of mortality, to buy their cattle at Smithfield, inſtead of meeting the ſaleſmen, &c. on the roads.

Is it not reaſonable to believe that they can as well come to Smithfield market within the bills of mortality, as numbers who conſtantly come from twenty to thirty miles diſtant?

By having their cattle all drove to Smithfield will much advantage the graziers ends, for what they ſell on the road are generally the beſt picked cattle; and by being covetous, and afraid of a bad market, ſo their cullings often are ſold at a great diſadvantage, for want of the beſt to match with the worſt.

I humbly conceive that Smithfield market will be the beſt in the whole world, when properly put into execu-

tion, both for the advantage of the ſeller and the buyer, as by theſe proper methods will be eaſily regulated.

There muſt be erected in the middle of the market, a ſmall office for the clerk of the market to receive and keep the toll books, &c. over head a large bell placed in a turret; and was there a clock 'twould be both uſeful and ornamental, to know the hour when to ring the market bell.

I imagine four hours will be time enough for the retail butchers to buy up what cattle they want.

After the expiration of the four hours, the market bell to ring again; and when the bell hath done ringing, the carcaſe butchers to have free liberty to buy what will ſuit their purpoſe. Obſerve, the retail butchers have no limited time after the bell has firſt rang, and have a right to buy all the market day.

The PENALTIES.

If any carcaſe or retail butcher be found buying on the road or roads within the bills of mortality, any ox, heifer, bull, or cow, calf, ſheep or lambs, &c. ſhall be deemed foreſtallers, and by an information ſo made before any one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, the ſaid offenders ſhall forfeit the ſum of —l. one half to the informer, the other half to be paid as ſtock towards paying, erecting, and repairing the aforeſaid market.

If any owner, ſaleſman or jobber be found ſelling on the road or roads within the bills of mortality, any ox, heifer, &c, by information as above, ſhall forfeit the ſum of —l. one half to the informer, the other half as before mentioned.

If any retail butcher ſhall buy up any cattle before the bell rings, by an information ſo made ſhall forfeit the ſum of —l. one half to the informer, the other half as before.

If any owner, ſaleſman or jobber ſhall ſell any cattle before the bell rings he, ſhe, or they, ſhall forfeit the ſum of —l. one half to the informer, the other half as before.

If any carcaſe butcher ſhall buy up any cattle before the bell rings, or between the four hours allowed for the retail butchers only, ſhall forfeit for every ſuch offence the ſum of —l. one half to the informer, the other half to be paid into ſtock, towards paying, erecting, and repairing the aforeſaid market.

Dec. 7. F. G—ge.

Story of Pope Sixtus V. *from the Life of his Holineſs, by* Gregorio Lati.

FELIX PERETTI (afterwards Pope Sixtus V.) the ſon of a poor gardener, was at nine years of age, hired by an inhabitant of the village where he was born, to feed his hogs. A friar having loſt his way, Felix ſet him right, would not leave him and promiſed every thing if he would teach him to read, &c. His requeſt was complied with, and he ſoon became an excellent ſcholar. Peretti, when at manhood, kept a memorandum of every material occurrence. One Salviati, prior of a convent of Auguſtines, having entertained him one night, Peretti next morning borrowed four crowns of him, for which he gave a note in a fictitious name. When choſen pope, he ordered the prior to be ſent for, and charged him with lending the money belonging to his convent. Salviati owned the fact, but ſaid the borrower (who appeared to be an honeſt man) was the knave, and that he could never find him out. Why he (ſays the pope) has deſired us to pay the debt with thanks. The prior then recollecting him (and being well acquainted with his ſeverity) was in the utmoſt terror; but Sixtus ſoon made him eaſy, by ordering cardinal Montalto (his nephew) to entertain him, and ſoon after gave him a valuable biſhoprick.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

THE dearneſs of proviſions, let the cauſe proceed from a divine viſitation, thro' inclemency of ſeaſons, either too dry or too wet; or the mere wickedneſs and contrivance of avaritious and artful men, will I hope occaſion the importation not only of the neceſſaries of life from Ireland, but if there is a real ſcarcity of live cattle, as is pretended, leave being given to bring them into England, and the bounty on wheat intirely ſtopped during the pleaſure of the legiſlature, never to take place again when it is above 35s. per quarter; this may bring a ſpeedy and ſure relief. It is poſſible to ſome I may ſeem too ſanguine; but let it be conſidered, that a ſcarcity long continued always produces epidemical and peſtilential diſeaſes amongſt the people.

An

An Essay on Charity.

CHARITY, or tenderness for the poor, which is now justly considered by a great part of mankind as inseparable from piety, and in which almost all the goodness of the present age consists, is, I think, known only in those who enjoy, either immediately, or by transmission, the light of revelation.

Those antient nations who have given us the wisest models of government, and brightest examples of patriotism, whose institutions have been transcribed by all succeeding legislators, and whose history is studied by every candidate for political or military reputation, have yet left behind them no mention of alms-houses, or hospitals, of places where age might repose or sickness be relieved.

The Roman emperors, indeed, gave large donatives to the citizens and soldiers; but these distributions were also reckoned rather popular than virtuous: Nothing more was intended than an ostentation of liberality, nor was any recompence expected but suffrages and acclamations.

Their beneficence was merely occasional; he that ceased to need the favour of the people, ceased likewise to court it; and therefore no man thought it either necessary or wise to make a standing provision for the needy, to look forwards to the wants of posterity, or to secure successions of charity for successions of distress.

Compassion is, by some reasoners, on whom the name of philosophers has been too easily conferred, resolved into an affection merely selfish, an involuntary perception of pain, at the involuntary sight of a being like ourselves languishing in misery. But this sensation, if ever it be felt at all from the brute instinct of uninstructed nature, will only produce effects desultory and transient; it will never settle into a principle of action, or extend relief to calamities unseen, in generations not yet in being.

The devotion of life or fortune to the succour of the poor, is a height of virtue to which humanity has never risen by its own power. The charity of the Mahometans is a precept which their teacher evidently transplanted from the doctrines of christianity; and the care with which some of the oriental sects attend, as is said, to the necessities of the diseased and indigent, may be added to the other arguments, which prove Zoroaster to have borrowed his institutions from the law of Moses.

The present age, though not like to shine hereafter among the most splendid periods of history, has yet given examples of charity, which may be very properly recommended to imitation. The equal distribution of wealth, which long commerce has produced, does not enable any single hand to raise edifices of piety like fortified cities, to appropriate manors to religious uses, or deal out such large and lasting beneficence as was scattered over the land in antient times, by those who possessed countries or provinces. But no sooner is a new species of misery brought to view, and a design of relieving it professed, than every hand is open to contribute something, every tongue is busied in solicitation, and every art of pleasure is employed, for a time, in the interest of virtue.

The most apparent and pressing miseries incident to man, have now their peculiar houses of reception and relief; and there are few among us raised however little above the danger of poverty, who may not justly claim, what is implored by the Mahometans in their most ardent benedictions, the prayers of the poor.

Among those actions which the mind can most securely review with unabated pleasure, is that of having contributed to an hospital for the sick. Of some kinds of charity the consequences are dubious? Some evils which beneficence has been busy to remedy, are not certainly known to be very grievous to the sufferer, or detrimental to the community; but no man can question whether wounds and sickness are not really painful; whether it be not worthy of a good man's care to restore those to ease and usefulness, from whose labour infants and women expect their bread, and who, by a casual hurt, or lingering disease, lie pining in want and anguish, burthensome to others, and weary of themselves.

Yet as most of our hospitals are supported by voluntary contributions, without any solid fund of support, there is danger lest the blaze of charity;

which now burns with ſo much heat and ſplendor, ſhould die away, for want of laſting fuel; leſt faſhion ſhould ſuddenly withdraw her ſmile, and inconſtancy transfer the public attention to ſomething which may appear more eligible, becauſe it will be new.

Whatever is left in the hands of chance, muſt be ſubject to viciſſitude; and when any eſtabliſhment is found to be uſeful, it ought to be the next care to make it permanent.

But man is a tranſitory being, and his deſigns muſt partake of the imperfections of their author. To confer duration is not always in our power. We muſt ſnatch the preſent moment, and employ it well, without too much ſolicitude for the future, and content ourſelves with reflecting that our part is performed. He that waits for an opportunity to do much at once, may breath out his life in idle wiſhes, and regret, in the laſt hour, his uſeleſs intentions and barren zeal.

Flattery. An Original Eſſay.

HIS majeſty hath expreſt his diſpleaſure againſt flattery, eſpecially from the pulpit; what an idea muſt this give every one of the greatneſs of his judgment, and the goodneſs of his diſpoſition!

What a ſecret though ſenſible pleaſure, muſt every ſincere lover of his country feel at ſuch an indication of true wiſdom and magnanimity!

Flattery always ſuppoſes a weakneſs and imbecility in the intellects of the perſon influenced by it.

It is this weakneſs that the flatterer is always ſure to attack, knowing the part by which he is moſt eaſily beſet, on the ſide of his vanity.

No wonder that he is liberal of his praiſes, which coſt him nothing, provided he can ſerve by it any private advantage.

But adulation, inſtead of gaining the affections, will rather excite the contempt of the wiſe and prudent: They will look upon it as an indignity offered to their underſtandings, and reſent it accordingly.

True merit conſiſts in our not being conſcious of it ourſelves. Vanity eclipſes the luſtre of our virtues. It is the ſure mark, the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of real deſert, to be as deſirous to ſhun applauſe, as aſſiduous to deſerve it.

Vanity is a frailty too incident to human nature; whatever praiſes, whatever encomiums are paſt upon us, we are too apt to think it is no more than the juſt tribute of our merit and deſerts.

"Praiſing, as it is commonly managed, (an eminent writer remarks) is nothing elſe but a trial of ſkill upon a man, how many good things we can poſſibly ſay of him. All the treaſuries of oratory are ranſacked—all the fine things that ever were ſaid are heaped together for his ſake; and no matter whether it belongs to them or not, ſo that there be but enough on't."

To give honour were honour is due, to give every one the juſt tribute of their deſerts, may be thought pardonable, as it is conſiſtent with truth; but there is a nicety to be obſerved, ſo to temper the expreſſion and ſentiment, as not to offend modeſty, or incur the imputation of flattery.

Delicacy requires, that even the truth ſhould be ſometimes diſguiſed, and not always appear in its naked, open colours, eſpecially when the perſon is witneſs to his own praiſes, or when it is immediately addreſt to him.

A diſcerning perſon may eaſily diſtinguiſh between flattery and diſſimulation, truth and ſincerity.

The one is varniſhed over with all the flowers of rhetoric, all the ornaments of eloquence and falſe colourings that human cunning can invent, or ſpecious artifices put together, like the heathen orator Tertullus, uſing all the dexterity of addreſs, all the enticing words of man's wiſdom.

On the other hand, it is the property of truth and ſincerity to ſtand forth to view, without any ſtudied diſguiſes, unadorned by any ſpecious colourings, diveſted of all external ornaments, and needs no beauty to ſet it off to advantage.

The clergy, moſt certainly ought to guard not only againſt flattery itſelf, but againſt every thing that has the moſt remote reſemblance to it. They, whoſe duty it is rightly to "divide the word of truth," ought not to have perſons in admiration, or give flattering titles. It is beneath the dignity of the pulpit to deſcend to any thing that is adulatory, in the leaſt degree.

gree. Nothing of that kind ſhould find admiſſion there, where the praiſes of God, and of him only, is the proper theme.

Happy it is for us, that we have a prince on the throne, who hath ſo early expreſt his diſpleaſure againſt the ſycophants that ſurround it; who is ſo well able to diſtinguiſh between that counſel, which is given out of private intereſt, and that which a ſpirit of patriotiſm ſuggeſts.

It is not the perſon who gloſſes over falſe council by fair ſpeeches, it is not thoſe that ſpeak ſmooth things and utter deceits, it is not the cunning, the deſigning hypocrite, the inveigling, the inſinuating diſſembler;—no, it is he who is moſt ſincere in his advice, who hath the welfare of his country moſt in view, and ſpeaketh the truth from his heart; ſuch an one hath the royal ear. Like that Being (whom he hath learnt to know, and reſolved to imitate, and whom he ſets always before him) he ſays "give me thy heart." He deſires nothing elſe, for every thing beſides is vain and empty.

It is the Iſraelite indeed, in whom is no guile, and ſpeaketh forth the words of truth and ſoberneſs—'tis ſuch an one only that the king delighteth to honour.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

Chart P. Kent. E. WATKINSON.

Good Advice for the Winter Seaſon.

THE wiater is at hand, when coughs, colds, aſthmatic and phthiſicky complaints generally attack, torment, and deſtroy mankind, and are more frequent than in the ſumnter ſeaſon; and therefore the following receipt is meant for their relief in ſuch caſes, viz. "Take conſerve of roſes and conſerve of hips, of each four ounces; ſpermaceti powdered one ounce; oil of ſweet almonds one ounce; ſyrup of maiden-hair one ounce; ſyrup of violets one ounce; ſyrup of balſam one ounce; confection of alkermes half an ounce; elixir of vitriol as much as will make the whole quite tart, when mixed well into a linctus. Take about the quantity of a nutmeg occaſionally, night and day, when the cough is troubleſome, obſerving to ſwallow it gradually as it diſſolves in the mouth; and it will moiſten, cleanſe, heal and ſtrengthen the lungs and inteſtines, and bid as fair, in my opinion, for a cure in the above, and alſo in conſumptive caſes, as any preparation by whatever name it may be called or ſold. It is extremely pleaſant and agreeable, if properly prepared, and the ingredients are genuine; but I have found ſome difficulty in geting it prepared, as it ought to be, even in London, moreover in the country; and I muſt in juſtice give the preference (having tried many places) to Jones and co. chymiſts, in Ruſſel-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, for their great care in the preparation of this medicine, not that I have any particular acquaintance with or intereſt in mentioning them; and therefore do allow that others can make it up quite as well and truly as they, if they pleaſe. In a confirmed phthiſick, or aſthma, it will be quite neceſſary for the patient to take an emetick or two, at proper times, before they begin to take this medicine; and if they, now and then, repeat them during the time of the cure, they will be of the utmoſt ſervice, but they may omit taking vomits in common colds and conſumptive caſes.

If the patient will alſo take two ounces of good ſtick-liquoriſh, quite green out of the earth, and ſlice and bruiſe it well, and put it into a jug, and pour on it two quarts of boiling hot water, wine-meaſure, and cover it with a ſaucer, or the like, and let it infuſe five or ſix hours, ſtirring it now and than, and will afterwards drink of the liquor in the night as well as in the day, occaſionally and diſcretionally, they will find that eaſe and benefit by continuing it, and the linctus, that will ſoon convince them of their great efficacy in the above caſes. However ſimple and inſignificant ſome people may deem them, it is quite ſufficient for me, that I have known them cure in caſes that have baffled the ſkill of ſome who have been deem'd eminent in the profeſſion of phyſick. I muſt beg leave to obſerve, that ſuppoſing the above medicines to be ever ſo great in themſelves, yet if the patients have not temperance and fortitude to bear their diſorders with patience and reſignation, and at the ſame time obſerve, a due regimen, they will avail them nothing. For if they do, before they are quite well, indulge their appetite with ſtrong

and heavy food and liquor, which is unfit for them, they muſt not expect to get rid of their diſorders; but in ſuch caſe blame themſelves, and not the medicines; and which, alas! is too often the caſe, that the diſeaſed give way to ſuch indulgence (although at the ſame time they well know they are doing wrong) and thereby torture and deſtroy their body. Therefore let me adviſe them, if they value their eaſe and health, and prefer life rather than death, to live on weak broths, and light, ſoft, innocent food and that very ſparingly; for they may reſt aſſured, that abſtinence is an utter enemy to diſorders, and helps wonderfully in the cure of them, and that very little ſuſtenance will recruit the animal ſpirits, and ſufficiently nouriſh the body, when it does not undergo hard labour or ſevere exerciſe.

For the Uſe of his Majeſty's Ships, or for Veſſels in the Merchants ſervice; a new Method of making Top-Sails, and Top-Gallant Sails, more ſerviceable than the former.

THE middle cloths of a ſhip's top-ſails and top-gallant ſails to be ſplit, lined, tabled, and bolt-roped, with eye-let holes wrought in grommets from head to foot, and then to be re-joined by a lace. From this method of making the ſails, the following advantages will proceed.

Firſt. It will appear that two ſuits of ſails will be adequate to four, made in the former manner; for each top-ſail and top-gallant ſail will become two diſtinct ſails, bent to one yard, by which one half-ſail will at any time be ſufficient to replace a ſplit or damaged ſail, and that damaged half ſail will be more expeditiouſly repaired than a large ſail of the former make could poſſibly be.

Second. When the ſail ſplits, the ſplit can go no farther than the middle bolt-rope; the damaged ſail might then be unbent, and another half-ſail bent in its place, without lowering the yard, or taking in top-gallant ſails, or ſteering ſails, in caſe of the ſhip's being in haſte; for the ear-rings might be hawled out by the reef tackle, and the ſheet hawled home all at once.

The upper and under ear-rings of the middle cloths might be bent firſt, and triced up by lines for that purpoſe, and the robins be made faſt at leiſure.

Third. It is very well known to ſeamen, that ſails generally ſuffer moſt in the middle cloths, by beating on the greaſy maſt, a deſtructive enemy to ſail cloth; now, this will be greatly prevented by the double canvas tabling, eye-let holes, and bolt-rope, which will fend off the ſevere thraſhing of the ſail againſt the maſt and top.

Fourth. It is obvious, that, in the caſe of carrying away your yard in the ſlings, this method of making ſails will render them leſs liable to damage, and much eaſier to be got down than ſails of the old make.

Fifth. By having a truſs pendant to the main and fore-yards you might lay to, under the lee half of ſuch a top-ſail cloſe reefed (the proper bowlings will do if needed) which would anſwer many of our cruiſers, who require to be laid too, under lofty ſails, and might prevent their rolling away their maſts; it would alſo enable them to lower their lower-yards when obliged to ſcud before the wind; many ſhips meeting with damage for want of a loftier ſail than a courſe.

Sixth. In the caſe of a ſhip's working in the bay under Gibraltar hill, or under any ſuch high lands, where the winds blow in flurries, by which veſſels are often caſt aſhore, or meet with damage, you might then ſet your half top-ſails, which will lay as near the wind as the ſtay-ſails, and the aſſiſtance of them both would greatly facilitate your getting out of danger.

Seventh. Many diſagreeable accidents often happen, by ſhipping of ſeas when laying too under a main ſail reefed or other courſes. Theſe would be, in a great meaſure, prevented, by ſetting the main-top ſail cloſe reefed or the cap: The weather yard arm being furled, and the main yard lowered down to a proper height; which might alſo be neatly furled, leſt it be ſplit by ſhipping of ſeas. The ſhip would thus be more under command, conſequently would make better way and fore reach greatly.

Laſtly. In blowing weather, there would be much leſs danger in letting your reefs out, by reaſon of the middle bolt-rope; for example when a ſhip is land-locked with a heavy ſea that obliges her to ſet all courſes, and

wind blowing too high for her to ſet cloſe reefed top ſails full, it is evident that, in this caſe, a ſhip might carry a fourth of one or both top-ſails of the propoſed make, when ſhe could not bear a cloſe reefed top-ſail of the old make on one maſt, nor could ſuch a ſize of canvas bear the ſtorm that a quarter of that ſail would, ſet on each maſt in the manner deſcribed: which a ſhip might readily do on an emergency, and weather any point which ſhe looked up to the windward of. I ſhall ſay no more on this ſubject, for I think I have already explained myſelf ſufficiently to be underſtood by every experienced mariner. The dread of expence and trouble, however, may cauſe ſome to explode what they never mean to make the trial of themſelves, and the empty ſuggeſtions of ſelf-pretending knowledge may deter others from a diligent ſearch into truth; I muſt therefore aſſure my brother ſeamen, that I have myſelf tried the above experiments with ſucceſs, and can affirm that, beſides the utility of them I found the propoſed ſails neither disfigured, nor yet ſenſibly heavier, than ſails of the old make, as perhaps may be objected by thoſe who have not made the trial of them. R. R.

Nottingham, Nov. 12.

Preliminary Articles of Peace, Friendſhip and Alliance, entered into, between the Engliſh *and the Deputies ſent from the whole* Seneca *Nation, by Sir* William Johnſon, *Bart. his Majeſty's ſole Agent and Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern Parts of* North America, *and Colonel of the Six United Nations, their Allies and Dependants, &c.*

Art. I. THAT the Seneca nation do immediately ſtop all hoſtilities, and ſolemnly engage never more to make war upon the Engliſh, or ſuffer any of their people to commit any facts of violence on the perſons or properties of any of his Britannic majeſty's ſubjects.—*The ſachems and chiefs of the* Senecas *agree fully to this article.*

II. That they forthwith collect all the Engliſh priſoners, deſerters, Frenchmen and negroes, amongſt them, and deliver them up to Sir William Johnſon (together with the two Indians of Kaneſtio, who killed the traders in Nov. 1762, previous to the treaty of peace, which will take place within three months, if theſe articles are agreed to;) and that they engage never to harbour or conceal any deſerters; Frenchmen, or negroes, from this time; but ſhould any ſuch take refuge amongſt them, they are to be brought to the commanding officer of the next garriſon, and delivered up; promiſing likewiſe never to obſtruct any ſearch made after ſuch perſons, or to hinder their being apprehended in any part of their country—*Agreed to; and they will aſſiſt in apprehending any ſuch in their towns.*

III. That they cede to his majeſty, and his ſucceſſors for ever, in full right, the lands from the fort of Niagara, extending eaſterly along Lake Ontario, about four miles, comprehending the Petit Marais, or landing place and running from thence ſoutherly, about 14 miles, to the creek above fort Schloſſer, or little Niagara, and down the ſame, to the river or ſtrait; thence down the river or ſtrait, and acroſs the ſame at the great cataract; thence northerly to the banks of Lake Ontario, at a creek or ſmall lake, about two miles weſt of the fort; thence eaſterly along the banks of Lake Ontario, and a-croſs the river or ſtrait to Niagara, comprehending the whole carrying-place, with the lands on both ſides the ſtrait, and containing a tract of about 14 miles in length and four in breadth. And the Senecas do engage never to obſtruct the paſſage of the carrying-place, or the free uſe of any part of the ſaid track and will likewiſe give free liberty of cutting timber for the uſe of his majeſty, or that of the garriſons, in any other part of their country not comprehended therein.—*Agreed to; provided the track be always appropriated to his majeſty's ſole uſe; and that at the definitive treaty, the lines be run in the preſence of Sir William Johnſon, and ſome of the Senecas, to prevent diſputes hereafter.*

IV. That they allow a free paſſage through their country from that of Cayugas to Niagara, or elſewhere, for the uſe of his majeſty's troops, for ever; engaging never to obſtruct or moleſt any of his majeſty's troops, or other his ſubjects, who may make uſe of the ſame, or who may have occaſion

to

to paſs through any part of their country by land or water, from henceforward.—*Agreed to*; *and moreover [if required) the Senecas will grant eſcorts of their people*; *but it is expected they will not be ill treated by any of the Engliſh who may paſs through their country.*

V. That they grant to his majeſty and his ſucceſſors for ever, a free uſe of the harbours for veſſels or boats within their country on Lake Ontario, or in any of the rivers, with liberty to land ſtores, &c. and erect ſheds for their ſecurity.—*Agreed to.*

VI. That they immediately ſtop all intercourſe between any of their people and thoſe of the Shawaneſe, and Delawares, or other his majeſty's enemies, whom they are to treat as common enemies, and to aſſiſt his majeſty's arms in bringing them to proper puniſhment; ſolemnly engaging never to be privy to, aid, or aſſiſt any of his majeſty's enemies, or thoſe who may hereafter attempt to diſturb the public tranquility.—*Agreed to.*

VII. That ſhould any Indian commit murder, or rob any of his majeſty's ſubjects, he ſhall be immediately delivered up to be tried and puniſhed according to the equitable laws of England: And ſhould any white man be guilty of the like crime towards the Indians, he ſhall be immediately tried and puniſhed, it guilty: And the Senecas are never for the future to procure themſelves ſatisfaction, otherwiſe than as before-mentioned, but to lay all matter of complaint before Sir William Johnſon, or his majeſty's ſuperintendant of Indian affairs for the time being, and ſtrictly to maintain and abide by the covenant chain of friendſhip.—*Agreed to.*

VIII. For the due performance of theſe articles, the Senecas are to deliver up three of their chiefs as hoſtages who are to be well treated, and reſtored to them, ſo ſoon as the ſame are fully performed on their parts.—*They agree to leave as hoſtages, Wannughſla, Serribodna, and Arajungas, three of their chiefs.*

IX. In conſequence of their perfect agreement to the foregoing articles, Sir William Johnſon doth, by virtue of the powers and authorities repoſed in him, in the name of his Britannic majeſty, promiſe and engage, that the ſaid Indians ſhall have a full pardon for paſt tranſgreſſions: That they ſhall be left in the quiet and peaceable poſſeſſion of all their rights not compriſed in the foregoing articles; and that on their duly performing the ſame, and ſubſcribing the definitive treaty of peace, to be held in conſequence hereof, they ſhall be once more admitted into the covenant chain of friendſhip with the Engliſh; and be indulged with a free, fair, and open trade ſo long as they abide by their engagements.—*This article the Senecas expect will be ſtrictly regarded*; *and alſo that trade will be carried on in a fair and equitable manner.*

The foregoing articles after being duly and fully explained to the chiefs and warriors, deputies from the Senecas, they have ſignified their aſſent thereto, by affixing marks of their tribes to theſe preſents.

Given under my hand, at Johnſon-Hall the third day of April, 1764.

(Signed)
W. Johnſon.

(Signed)

Tagaanadie	Sayenqueraghta
Kaanijes	Wanughſiſſae
Chonedagaw	Taganoondie
Aughnawawis	Taanjaqua

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, Sept. 6.

"TEN deputies from the Delawares, Shawaneſe, Hurons of Sanduſky, and other Indians of the countries between Lake Erie and the Ohio, met Colonel Bradſtreet at Preſque Iſle, on his way to their country with the forces under his command, and in the moſt ſubmiſſive manner begged for peace; which he granted them on terms to the purport following:

I. That all the priſoners in their hands ſhould be delivered to him at Sanduſky in twenty-five days.

II. That they ſhouuld renounce all claim to the poſts and forts we now have in their country; and that we ſhall be at liberty to erect as many more as we think neceſſary to ſecure our trade; and that they ſhall cede to us for ever, as much land round each fort as a cannon ſhot can fly over, on which our people may raiſe proviſions.

III. That if any Indian hereafter kill any Engliſhman, he ſhall be delivered up by his nation, and tried by the Engliſh laws, only to have half the jury Indians. And if any one of the

nations

nations renew the war, the reſt ſhall join us to bring them to reaſon.

IV. That ſix of the deputies ſhould remain with him as hoſtages, and the other four, with an Engliſh officer, and one of our Indians, ſhould proceed immediately to acquaint thoſe nations with theſe terms of peace, and forward the collecting of the priſoners, to be ready at the day appointed.

'Tis ſaid that the Colonel has told them, that if this peace is not confirmed by their chiefs, no other will be granted them; and that if they continue the war, they ſhall find their country filled with warriors immediately, who will cut them off from the face of the earth.

It ſeems the motion of two armies at once towards their country, viz. that under Colonel Bradſtreet from Niagara and that from this province under Colonel Bouquet, has greatly intimidated thoſe people; who at firſt haughtily ſtood out, and refuſed to meet Sir William Johnſon at the congreſs of Niagara."

Paſſages relative to the Riſe and progreſs of Chemiſtry, tranſlated from Borrichius.

IT is a queſtion, whether the ductility of Glaſs, known to the Romans, may not be a proof of their uuderſtanding chemiſtry before the days of Conſtantine: Pliny Lib. 35. Cap. 26. ſays, *Ferunt, Tiberio Principe, excogitatum vitri temperamentum ut flexibile eſſet, & totam officinam artificis ejus aholitam, ne æris, argenti, auri metallis pretia detra herentur; ea; fama crebrior diu, quam certior fuit.* Dion Caſſius, lib. 57 writes to the ſame purpoſe.

The Arabs ſucceeded the Ægyptians and Greeks in chemiſtry, among whom Geber flouriſhed in the firſt century after Mahomet; and to the diligence of the Arabians we owe many of the antient writings that were loſt here in Europe, and which were reſtored from their verſions. Geber was ſucceeded by Ibuſina, or Avicenna, that great maſter of the Arabian ſchool. There are many chemical writings of the Arabians ſtill extant, as of the elder Zadith, ſon of Hamuel, Halis, Abubalus, Adreſus, Alphidius, Alchindes, Bubacharus, Zambertus, Bulcaſſes, and others; and to this day no art is more cultivated among the Arabs, and Africans than chemiſtry, according to Joannes Leo Afer; and Thomas Parry, a learned Engliſhman, obſerved the ſame thing at Tangier: And it is probable that the Chineſe owe their chemical ſkill to the Arabs and Africans trading to their empire, according to Pantagius, Trigautuis Martinius, and Kircher. And it is now allowed, that the Arabs propagated Chemiſtry through Spain, and other parts of Europe; and to their example and inſtructions, we owe Arnoldus de Villa Nova, Lully, Albertus Magnus, Roger Bacon, Rupeciſſa, and others.

From the time that the Study of chemiſtry prevailed greatly, Italy may boaſt of her Maſilius Ficinus, Palingenius, Locatellus, Caneparius Ant. Neri, Fioravanti, Corellus, Bonus Ferrarienſis, Cornachinus, Bartoletus, Thomas Hovius, Angelo Sala, and the great Franciſcus Joſephus Burrhus. France of her Flamellu, Beguinus, Chryſippus, Fannianus, Chriſtopherus Pariſienſis, Caſtagnius, Stephanus Clavius, Coleponius, Spagnetus, Faber Caſtelnovidiurenſis, Poterius, and Gohorius. Germany of her Treviſanus, Alanus, Paracelſus, Thurneiſſerius, Baſilius Valentinus, Majerus, Crollius, Libavius, Hartmannus, Lamſpringus, Buregravius, and Conradus. England of her Roger Bacon, Norton, Briſtol, Ripley, Maecullon, Charnock, Daſtin, Chaucer, Kelly, Robinſon, Gower, Lydiat, Blumfield, Redmon Fludd, and Muffet. Belgia of her Iſaac Holland, Drebellius, Helmontius, Ewaldus Vogelius, Balbianus, and Hoghelandus. Scotland of her Butler, and Alexander Seton. Denmark of her Tycho Brahe, and Peter Severini, of Ripa.

Let experiments therefore revive again in our ſchools and colleges, that chemiſtry, the darling of nature, and ſublimer Geniuſſes may again flouriſh for the benefit of all the world, and eſpecially phyſicians; and let that ſacred art no longer languiſh, diſcouraged, in this our north: That art which was propagated by Tubalcain in the family of Cham, from whom it was derived into Ægypt, from thence to Greece and Italy, and from thence to the Arabs and Chineſe, till at laſt it was propagated in Spain, France, and over all Europe.

Account

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the late* WAR, *continued from p.* 631.

HAVING now followed the triumphant arms of great Britain, as I may ſay, round the world, I come at laſt, as uſual, to give an account of the war in Germany, where a great alteration was expected from the death of the empreſs of Ruſſia. This important event ſet all the foreign miniſters at that court to work, and we may believe that Mr. Keith, the Britiſh miniſter, was not idle; for in abſolute monarchies every new ſucceſſion natural or accidental, generally makes an alteration in their ſyſtem of politicks, becauſe the intereſt of the country is never conſidered but only the paſſions or humours of the prince upon the throne, as I have before obſerved *; and this very ſoon appeared to be the caſe with reſpect to Ruſſia, for before the end of January, orders were ſent to the Ruſſian General to ſuſpend all hoſtilities againſt the Pruſſians: On the 23d of February a pacifick declaration was delivered, by the emperor's order, to the imperial, French, and Swediſh miniſters reſiding at his court, which with the anſwer of the French court, the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 200; and on the 20th of March was publiſhed in the Berlin Gazette, a convention for a ſuſpenſion of arms between their Pruſſian and Ruſſian majeſties, which the reader may ſee in ditto Mag. ditto. Though this treaty was not ſigned till the 16th of March, yet before that day count Czernichew, general of the Ruſſian troops then united with the Auſtrians, had left Vienna, and having aſſembled his troops, had begun his march towards the Viſtula, in order to evacuate the Pruſſian territories: And on the 7th of April there was concluded at Ribnitz in Mecklenburg a convention for a ceſſation of hoſtilities between Sweden and Pruſſia, and another for a free intercourſe of commerce between theſe two nations, both by ſea and land.

Thus the king of Pruſſia, before opening the campaign of the year 1762, had the ſatisfaction to find himſelf quite freed from any declared enemy upon the north or eaſt of his dominions, but at the ſame time he had the mortification to find not only that our miniſters had refuſed to renew the ſubſidy treaty with him, which had now been continued for ſeveral years, but that no friend of his in our houſe of commons had ventured to propoſe the renewal of that treaty, or the continuance of that ſubſidy; and indeed it could not be expected, conſidering the great additional expence we were to be put to, for the defence of Portugal againſt the threatened Spaniſh invaſion, and for attacking with vigour the Spaniards as well as French in the Indies. However, his majeſty was too well acquainted with the ſituation of this nation to apprehend, that we would or could entirely abandon him, or tamely allow the French to attack him upon the weſt ſide of his dominions; for though our predilection for Hanover was not now perhaps ſo prevalent as formerly, yet as our king was ſtill poſſeſſed of that electorate, we could not entirely abandon it, and conſequently could not entirely abandon his Pruſſian majeſty to the reſentment of France and Auſtria, eſpecially as he had by our treaties been induced to expoſe himſelf to that reſentment.

Accordingly, notwithſtanding the great additional expence brought upon us by the Spaniſh war, we took care to have a well appointed army, of above 100,000 effective men †, formed in the weſt of Germany, and that army continued under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, who had before ſhewn himſelf worthy of the truſt repoſed in him; and as the French continued to aim at making conqueſts upon us or our allies in that country, that they might have ſomething to offer in exchange for the conqueſts we had made upon them in America. They likewiſe took care to have a moſt numerous army formed in the ſame country; but luckily for us, the prince of Soubize and marſhal Broglio had, upon their return to Paris in the winter, preſented memorials, to their ſovereign mutually accuſing each other's conduct in the preceding campaign, eſpecially at the battle of Kirch Denkeren ‡, and as Soubize

* *See before p.* 509. † *See a liſt of it Lond. Mag.* 1762, *p.* 340. ‡ *See before p.* 354

Soubize was the favourite of Madam Pompadour, the affair was decided againſt Broglio, who was thereupon ordered to retire to his eſtate in the country, and turned out of his government of Alſace. Upon this the prince of Soubize was again intruſted with the command of their army in Germany for the enſuing campaign, but, it ſeems, even the court itſelf had ſome doubt of his conduct; for the marſhal d'Eſtrees was joined with him in the commiſſion.

Before the arrival of either of theſe French generals at the head quarters of their army at Caſſel, the active and brave hereditary prince of Brunſwick marched with a large detachment of the allied army, and, on the 19th of April, made himſelf maſter of the important caſtle of Arenſburg, of which ſee an authentic account in Lond. Mag. 1762, p. 286.

The very next day the prince of Soubize arrived at Caſſel, on the 25th the prince of Conde arrived on the Lower Rhine, where he was to have the command of another army, formed by the French, and in a few days after, marſhal d'Eſtrees arrived alſo at Caſſel, but nothing beſide inconſiderable ſkirmiſhes happened before the 24th of June, on which day Prince Ferdinand, at the head of the allied army, ſurpriſed and defeated the French army in their camp at Graebenſtein, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. 1762, p. 374, and 380.

As every reader muſt be curious to ſee how the French endeavour to palliate this ſhameful defeat, we ſhall give their account of it, which was publiſhed at Paris by authority, under the title of

"Journal of the French army under the command of the marſhal d'Eſtrees and Soubiſe, from the 23d to the 27th of June.

On the 23d of June the enemy's whole army paſſed the Dymel; and at night the Engliſh advanced on our left towards Zierenberg, from whence they might get to Caſſel before us; the marſhal d'Etrees and Soubiſe thought proper to quit the camp of Græbenſtein, to arrive at Caſſel before the enemy. This march was performed in the greateſt order. The marquis de Caſtries with the corps under his command, which had been detached before our right, to obſerve the allies, rejoined the army, after having ſucceſsfully charged the enemy ſeveral times with his cavalry, the regiment of Alſace ſuſtained with the greateſt firmneſs the ſhock of the enemy's cavalry, and killed them many men: a conſiderable number of priſoners was alſo taken in this part.

On our left, the count de Stainville, ſeeing the Engliſh advance to ſeize the height of Wilhelmſtahl, and being ſenſible of the importance of that poſt, attacked them, notwithſtanding their great ſuperiority, in the deciſive moment for the ſafety of our army in its march. He ſucceeded in two moſt vigorous charges, and took from them ſeven pieces of cannon. At the third charge, the grenadiers of France, being too far back in the wood, ſeveral companies of that corps, and part of the regiment of Aquitain, were ſurrounded by the enemy's whole right wing, and taken priſoners. This is the only diſaſter that happened during our march.

On the 24th at night, the army encamped near Caſſel, and the corps under the marquis de Caſtries was placed before the right wing. The 25th, we pitched our camp at Landwerdhagen, on the territory of Hanover, our right wing extending towards Munden. The count de Stainville remained in the entrenched camp under Caſſel. The corps under the count de Luſace took poſt on the other ſide of the Werra.

Yeſterday (the 26th) the allies ſent us back the priſoners they took on the 24th. Their number amounted to 1600, moſt of them belonging to the grenadiers of France, the royal grenadiers, and the regiment of Aquitaine. There were alſo among them ſome private men of the regiment of Poitou. This regiment and that of Aquitaine formed the brigade which diſtinguiſhed itſelf ſo much in count Stainville's attacks.

From the returns of the regiments that were engaged, it appears, that our loſs in killed and wounded doth not amount to 900 men. The chevalier de Narbonne, colonel of the grenadiers of France, is the only officer of diſtinction that is killed. The marquis de Peyre, and the marquis de la Rochelambert, colonels of grenadiers,

and the duke de Picquigny, are ſlightly wounded.

The priſoners we made amount to 300, and the killed and wounded of the enemy, to many more. Of the ſeven pieces of cannon taken by M. de Stainville, in his repeated attacks, five were retaken at the third charge; the two others, which are heavy cannon, have been ſent to Caſſel.

Yeſterday the marſhals eſtabliſhed their head-quarters at Landwerdhagen. The allies are encamped between Wilhelmſtahl and Hohenkirchen."

However, we find that even by their own account, they retreated to their intrenched camp under Caſſel; and as there was no attacking them in their next camp, without forcing the former, which would have been dangerous, as it would have been ſupported by their whole army ſtill more numerous than the allied army, Prince Ferdinand reſolved to endeavour to cut off their communication with Frankfort, from whence chiefly they had their proviſions, for which purpoſe he cauſed one of their ſtrongeſt detachments to be attacked at Homberg ſoon after the beginning of July, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. p. 399.

This obliged the French to move and take up their camp at Luttenberg, where they again began to intrench themſelves, having left a ſtrong detachment under Count Stainville, to preſerve their lines at Caſſel, but before they had compleated the intrenchments of their new camp, Prince Ferdinand found means to attack and defeat a part of their right wing, by which he at the ſame time got poſſeſſion of their lines at Caſſel; of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. p. 445, and 447. By this their army was brought into ſuch diſtreſs, that they were obliged to ſend orders to the prince of Conde to come and join them, but before that junction could be brought about, the allies obtained ſuch advantages over them, that they found it neceſſary to withdraw their troops from, and abandon Gottingen, after demoliſhing moſt of the fortifications they had made, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. p. 453.

The prince of Conde ſet out, according to orders with the troops under his command, to join the grand army, and was followed by the hereditary prince, with the detachment from the allied army, which had been for ſome time obſerving his motions; and, on the 30th of Auguſt, an engagement happened between them in the Wetteraw, of which ſee an account in ditto Mag. p. 511.

[*To be continued in our Mag. for January, 1765.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

MAY I intrude ſo far as to be permitted to anſwer a private letter lately received, by means of your extenſive Magazine, in this month of December, according to the requeſt, and expectation of, a poor patient, beſides my uſual compliment.

The diſorder I ſhould have treated of in its turn, had he not now deſired it. However from this occaſion, and by your aſſiſtance I ſhall do it ſo much the ſooner and as to him more certain, as he did not inform me where he lives, a circumſtance ſomewhat odd.

Mr. Johnſon,

As you deſired my anſwer to be public, for the benefit of others alſo, who labour under the like calamity, you muſt bear with more than directly belongs to your own private caſe, and take one with the other.

But firſt your diſorder, which you write you know not a name for, is called in Engliſh a prolapſion, or falling down of the fundament, together with the piles, in which diſeaſe the ſtraight gut ſhoves out ſo far as to require external aſſiſtance to replace it.

In voiding the excrements the ſaid inteſtinum rectum, to talk in our own terms, hangs downwards, and is ſo far protruded as cannot, I ſay, be naturally drawn back within the body, or, though reduced, it preſently falls down again.

This is ſometimes a chronic diſeaſe, eſpecially when it proceeds from the palſy, and is difficult to cure.

The cauſes of this calamity may be the ſame as of the hæmorrhoids, or piles: as catching cold, a diarrhœa, or looſeneſs; a dyſentery or bloody flux, but eſpecially a teneſmus, i. e. a too frequent

frequent and ineffectual inclination to go to ſtool: when attended with the piles it is the moſt difficult to cure.

A prolapſus ani, if it be not ſoon reduced, is ſometimes dangerous, the protruded gut being apt to ſwell, and mortify if too long expoſed to the air. It is ſubject to relapſe, after reduction in children, eſpecially upon their crying, and is difficult to keep up in caſe of a looſeneſs.

Let the diet be aſtringent and balſamic; and if the gut be inflamed, or ſwelled, it ſhould be firſt aſſwaged with emolients, as mallows; or diſcutients, as elder and camomile flowers: Let fomentations be made of ſuch herbs, and be applied with flannels, wrung out of the liquor, to the part, night and morning if need be: The impediments being thus removed, the anus is to be reduced into its natural place; or, when ſwelled, foment it with warm milk; if diſcoloured, with red wine; if a mortification is apprehended, with ſpirits of wine; then let it be reduced with the fingers, oiled firſt for that purpoſe, and apply a compreſs, or a rag doubled, to the part, dipped in warm red wine, with a proper bandage to paſs between the thighs, and ſet the patient eaſy for ſome time.

Gentle laxatives may occaſionally be given according to the circumſtance of the caſe, as a little diſſolved manna; a ſpoonful of infuſion of ſenna repeated as need requires, or eat a bit of lenitive electuary now and then, to prevent the belly becoming too coſtive.

When there is no inflammation, it may be ſafely fomented with aſtringents, ſuch as nut-galls groſsly powdered, red roſes balauſtines, acorns or oak bark, boiled in blackſmith's forge-water, adding ſome red wine, or a ſpoonful of ſpirits to the ſame; a ſponge dipped in ſuch liquor warmed, and clapped cloſe to the podex is ſerviceable.

The patient ſhould ſtool ſtanding, or lying, for ſo it does not ſo eaſily fall down. If here be a lax, or great weakneſs, in the parts, a piece of paſte board, or a proper truſs, may be contrived to prevent the gut's falling down again.

This following is a very aſtringent and ſtrengthening fomentation: take a pint of the liquor out of a tanner's pit, two drams of ſugar of lead; one dram and a half of roch allum, diſſolve them in the tan liquor, and with a ſponge, or rags, foment the fundament.

The reduction of the inteſtine may ſometimes be performed by the following frolickſome method, other remedies being ineffectual, let the bare buttocks of the patient be warmly ſlapped with an open hand five or ſix times, or more, by which means, for all you laugh at it, the elevator muſcles of the anus will of themſelves lift up the ſtraight gut into its proper place.

Now your caſe, ſir, is the protruſion of the podex occaſioned by the piles, the veſſels being overſtretched, has brought ſuch a relaxation upon thoſe parts, that the leaſt forcing to ſtool protrudes the gut out of the body. You may follow ſome of the advice above, moſt ſuitable to your caſe, and, if that does not anſwer, ſhew the malady to a ſurgeon, to ſee if any part can be ſafely extirpated.

I was ſent for ſome years ago to a gentlewoman twenty miles off, who had ſuch a diſeaſe, really frightful to behold, like a large bunch of grapes, the whole protuberance, piles and all, bigger than my fiſt. I recommended her to a ſurgeon, whereby ſhe got relief. If you cannot afford a ſurgeon, and none will be ſo charitable as to aſſiſt you, get into an hoſpital before it grows worſe.

As I am talking here of the podex, I agreeably take this opportunity to mention one excellent medicine more, to procure eaſe in the piles, which I forgot in my former article on that diſeaſe.

As the drug is ſovereign, and eaſy to come at, it is a pity it ſhould not be as commonly known; that is only leeks fried in butter and laid to the part. You may try this too when they are painful.

Your, &c.

J. Cook.

N.B. Let any correſpondent obſerve, that unleſs, for the future, they tell me the place of their abode, and pay poſtage, they need not expect any anſwer, either publickly, or privately. I have been ſeveral times ſo ſerved of late, which did I know it was real charity, I ſhould not regard neither; but in ſuch a caſe I ought to be judge myſelf, beſides ſuch uſage is not quite ſo reſpectful, there being two publick

poſts, beſides a private one, to pay every time, the laſt of which I always do, and don't think much of.

Account of a new Die, from the Berries of a Weed, in South Carolina. *By Mr.* Moſes Lindo.

Read before the Royal Society, Nov. 10, 1763.

IN Auguſt 1757, I obſerved the mocking bird fond of a berry, which grows on a weed called Pouck, repreſented to me as of a poiſonous quality; the juice of this berry being a blooming crimſon. I was ſeveral times inclined to try, if I could extract a die from it; yet the very thoughts of its quality prevented me from proceeding, till obſerving theſe birds to void their excrement of the ſame colour as the berry, on the Chineſe rails in my garden, convinced me it was not of the quality repreſented. I therefore made a trial in the following manner.

1ſt. I ordered one of my negroes to gather me a pint of thoſe berries, from which I extracted almoſt three quarters of a pint of juice, and boiled it with a pint of Briſtol water, one quarter of an hour.

2dly. I then took two pieces of flannel and numbered them 1 and 2, boiled them in a ſeparate tin pot with alum, a quarter of an hour, and rinſed them in cold water.

3dly. I then dipped the piece of flannel No. 1. into the pot, where the juice was, and left it to ſimmer five minutes, then took it out, and rinſed it in cold water; when, to my ſurprize, I found a ſuperior crimſon dye fixed on the flannel than the juice of the berry.

4thly. I then dipped the piece of flannel No. 2. in the ſame juice, and being deſirous to clean my hands from the ſtain, which No. 1. had cauſed, I ordered ſome lime water to be brought me, ſuch as we uſe to ſettle our indico, and found the colour of the ſtain, change to a bright yellow. This unexpected change urged me to throw a wine glaſs-full of lime water into the pot, where the piece of flannel, No. 2, was ſimmering, on which all the juice, as well as the flannel, became of a bright yellow, by which I find alum fixed the crimſon, and lime the yellow.

5thly. Having then put a quart of freſh juice in two pint decanters, in one of which I put a ſmall quantity of powdered alum, I laid them up: about ſix weeks after, I then examined them, and found the juice in the decanter, which had no alum, was turned black, and the other retained its colour.

An Account of a Caſe in which Green Hemlock was applied, by Mr. Joſiah Colebrook.

Read before the Society, Dec. 15, 1763.

ANN James of the pariſh of Boughton Monchelſey, in Kent, aged 55 years, a married woman, had for ſome years complained of a pain, and hard lump in each breaſt. In Sept. 1762, upon examining them, ſhe aſked my advice about them. I found a very hard ſchirrus in each breaſt: that in the left breaſt, had the mamillary glands indurated and knobbed like ramifications; toward the axilla, a little adheſion to the pectoral muſcle, was as big as a turkey's egg, and ſhe was under daily apprehenſions, that it would break. That in the right breaſt was not near ſo large, or had ramifications nor adhered like the other. She complained of moſt excruciating ſtabbing pains in both breaſts, which prevented her having any reſt in the night, and made her ſo very miſerable all day, whether ſhe lay down, ſtood, ſat or walked, that ſhe was unable, not only to go out to work, but even to do any thing for her family at home, not even to make her own bed; and ſhe had totally loſt her appetite: Her uſual employ was ſpinning, waſhing, brewing, and what we in London call the buſineſs of a chairwoman. The breaſts were but little diſcoloured, but the pains ſhe deſcribed, and the ramifications attending the ſchirrus, in the left breaſt, induced me to pronounce it a cancer.

I adviſed her to take the green hemlock, viz. cicuta major vulgaris caule maculoſo; mince it with parſley (to diſguiſe the taſte) and eat it with bread and butter twice or three times in a day, the third part of a leaf, or one of the three diviſions, which are in each leaf, at a time; that her conſtant drink ſhould be lime water and milk; that ſhe ſhould take as many millepedes every day, as her ſtomach would bear, or ſhe could get, that her body ſhould be

be kept open by rhubarb, or magneſia, as occaſion required; that ſhe ſhould have an iſſue in her arm, and loſe ſix or eight ounces of blood once in ſix or eight weeks, if her pain continued.

A good lady in the neighbourhood, whoſe humanity is only to be equalled by her good ſenſe, generouſly promiſed to ſee, that ſhe purſued this regimen, and from time to time gave me an account of the ſucceſs.

I deſired a leaf might be weighed, that I might aſcertain the quantity of each doſe, and found ſhe took fifteen grains of the green plant three times in a day: finding it agree with her ſtomach, and that it eaſed her pains, though it cauſed a tingling to her fingers ends: She encreaſed the quantity. In the beginning of November ſhe had a very large menſtrual diſcharge, which had not happened to her for many years before; the ſchirrus was much leſſened, and her pains were conſiderably abated.

About the end of November ſhe found her breaſt more ſwelled, and the pain more acute than it had been for ſix weeks before, had a reſtleſſneſs, giddineſs in her head, and weight over her eyes; the diſcharge of the iſſue ſtopped and a violent humour came all round the orifice. As I had deſired a little blood might be taken away, if occaſion required it, ſhe was bled about the laſt day of November, on which ſhe fainted away, and afterwards had fainting fits two or three times in a day, great ſickneſs at her ſtomach, and ſometimes bled at the noſe. On theſe ſymptoms coming on, notwithſtanding ſhe had taken ſomewhat purgative twice in a week, from her firſt beginning to take the hemlock, it was thought proper to ſuſpend the taking the hemlock for ſome days.

I then ordered her an infuſion of the cortex peruvianus, an ounce, in powder, to a quart of ſpring water, to let it ſtand three or four days, ſhaking it every day; and then that ſhe ſhould take three ſpoonfuls, twice in a day; that ſhe ſhould repeat the hemlock in the ſame quantity ſhe took at the firſt; that ſhe ſhould not again exceed that quantity on any account; and that ſhe ſhould continue the lime-water and the millepedes.

About the latter end of December ſhe had a regular appearance of her menſes, but very moderate; her pains were very much abated, and the ſchirrus much leſs, though ſhe often complained of a ſwimming in her head, and a reſtleſſneſs in the night. From this time, viz. the end of December, ſhe continued mending, in all reſpects, ſo much, that I heard nothing of her 'till March 1763; when Mrs. Savage (the lady under whoſe inſpection ſhe took the hemlock) came to London, and told me, that Ann James was ſurprizingly recovered; that her cancer was much leſſened, that ſhe could uſe her arms, work for herſelf and family, and that her pains were ſo much abated, that ſhe was quite happy.

In September laſt I was at Boughton, ſaw her, and examined her breaſts: The ſchirrus in her left breaſt was not half ſo big as when I ſaw it before; the ramifications were all gone, and it did not at all adhere to the pectoral muſcle; her appetite was good, and ſhe was able to do her buſineſs as uſual, and had that day I ſaw her been brewing: ſhe ſaid ſhe ſometimes felt ſome of thoſe ſtabbing pains ſhe before complained of, but they were not frequent, nor very ſevere.

The beginning of this November I had a farther account of her from Sir Thomas Ryder, who lives in that neighbourhood, and whom I deſired to be ſo kind as to inform me of her preſent ſtate of health: He, with his uſual benevolence (than whom no man hath more) ſent for the woman and had the following account from herſelf:

That the lump in her breaſt, which ſhe expected would break, is not half ſo big as it was, and continued decreaſing; that ſhe hath great ſpirits; and, from being one of the moſt miſerable of the human ſpecies, ſhe now enjoys eaſe and happineſs, and can, without any great pain, do all her uſual buſineſs, as waſhing, brewing, baking, and needle-work, except ſpinning, that motion ſtill giving her great pain: She continues to take half a drachm of dry hemlock twice in a day, but takes the green, when ſhe can get it, in larger quantities. Sir Thomas adds, that ſhe looks very well for a woman of her age.

From the happy ſucceſs of the hemlock in this inſtance, it were to be wiſhed it might be tried in ſome other

ſimilar caſe, and that the weight of the plant taken in one day (whether green or dry) might be particularly aſcertained, which was too often in this caſe taken by gueſs; and as the extract recommended by Dr. Storck in his ingenious treatiſe hath not, upon trial in England, been attended with the ſame ſucceſs it had at Vienna, I ſhould prefer the herb itſelf to any preparation of it.

Account of a Blow upon the Heart; and of its effects. By Dr. Akenſide.

Read before the Society, Dec. 22, 1763.

ON the 11th of September, 1762, Richard Bennet, a lad about fourteen years of age, was brought to a conſultation of the phyſicians and ſurgeons of St. Thomas's hoſpital. His diſorder was a palpitation of the heart; ſo very violent to the touch, that we all concluded it to be an aneuryſm, and without remedy. He had a frequent cough. His pulſe was quick, weak, and uneven; but not properly intermitting. It was apparent that nothing could be done, farther than by letting blood in ſmall quantities, and by the uſe of emollient pectoral medicines, to leſſen now and then, however inconſiderably, the extreme danger to which he was continually ſubject. He was taken into the hoſpital that ſame day, being Saturday, and treated according to what had been agreed upon. But on the Tueſday morning following, he died without any previous alarm or alteration.

The origin of his complaint was a blow, which he had received ſix months before, from the maſter whom he ſerved as waiter in a public houſe. The maſter had owned that he had puſhed him ſlightly on the left ſide with his hand. The boy informed us that he himſelf was then carrying a plate under his arm; and that the blow or puſh, from his maſter drove the edge of the plate forcibly between two of his ribs. He was immediately very ill from the hurt; ſick, and in great pain. His mother alſo informed us that ſhe thought the palpitation was more violent about a fortnight after the accident, than when we examined him. The day after the blow, they took eight ounces of blood from his arm: About three weeks after that, they again opened a vein, but got not much from it: and three weeks from thence, they let him blood the laſt time, to the amount of eight ounces. He began to have a cough ſoon after the hurt, with frequent ſpittings of blood in very large quantities; and had nocturnal ſweats almoſt the whole ſix months, during which he ſurvived the blow. About four months after it, there came, over the umbilical region of the abdomen, a livid appearance like a mortification; but it went off gradually, and at length vaniſhed. He had nothing particular in his habit of body or ſtate of health; ſave that about a year before this accident, he had been crippled with the rheumatiſm. He was, when we ſaw him, a good deal reduced; but had not a hectic nor conſumptive look.

On the day of his death, Mr. Cowell opened him; when, to our great ſurprize, we found no aneuryſm, nor the leaſt extravaſation of blood either from the cavities of the heart or the large veſſels. But on the left ventricle of the heart, near it's apex, there was a livid ſpot, almoſt as large as a half-crown piece, bruiſed and jelly-like; the part underneath being mortified quite to the cavity of the ventricle. From thence upward, toward the auricle, there went ſeveral livid ſpecks and traces of inflammation, tending in like manner to gangrene. The heart did alſo, throughout its whole ſurface, adhere very cloſely to the pericardium; and the whole outer ſurface of the pericardium, as cloſely to the lungs. The other viſcera were quite ſound.

So that the miſchief here was properly a contuſion of the heart; the edge of the plate having ſtruck it probably at the inſtant of its greateſt diaſtole. This produced an inflammation on its ſurface, followed by a gangrene, and terminating in that double adheſion: By which the whole heart was faſt tied up; till on this account, as well as by reaſon of the mortification, it was no longer able to circulate the blood.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Leigh, Eſſex, Dec. 11, 1764.

AS food and firing are become now ſo very dear, I think it behoves phyſic to be tendered proportionably as cheap. The two firſt I cannot ſup-

ply

ply the needy with (I wiſh I could) but as to the laſt I do endeavour to reduce it as reaſonably as poſſible. I verily fear, if we live an hundred years, we ſhall find but very little left to eat. O rich England, where ſo many poor are ready to ſtarve! However, be that as it will, to keep up the ſtomach, I ſhall next ſhew the cauſe and cure of a diarrhœa, or looſeneſs, as when a patient labours under ſuch a ſinking diſorder, he has but very little appetite to his meat.

A diarrhœa, or lax, is a frequent and large diſcharge of thin, watery, mucous, phlegmy, frothy, fat, cholerick, black, &c. matter by ſtool, proceeding from the inteſtines, ſometimes with, ſometimes without, excrements, commonly, but not always, attended with gripes.

The ſymptoms, I ſay, are either ſlimy, bilious, black, or limpid ſtools, ſometimes frothy, greaſy, and mixed with a fat, clayiſh like ſubſtance, commonly, but not always attended with gripes; a low fever, with a weak and depreſſed pulſe, moſt frequent in moiſt and changeable weather.

The cauſes, like thoſe of other diſeaſes, are ſeveral; a ſudden catching of cold by whatever means ſo ever; ſtoppage of perſpiration, wet feet, great ſorrow, violent anger, hard indigeſtable food, or what tends towards putrefaction, thick, ſtale, or ſour beer, worms, corrupted or depraved bile, obſtructions of the viſcera, ill ſtate of the body and juices, fevers, ſwallowing poiſonous ſubſtances, and, in ſhort, any thing, either ſolid or fluid, whatever that can irritate the inteſtines ſo keenly as to excite them too frequently to eject their contents.

The cure is to be effected, be the cauſe what it will, by ſtrengthening the ſtomach, adminiſtring at the ſame time ſudoriſicks mixed with drugs that abſorb acids: Such as chalk, coral, crabs eyes, and the like, by camphire, opiates, and ſuch medicines as obtund acrimony, and then by gentle purgatives to expel the cauſe.

If attended with violent gripes and teneſmus, or an often forcing down to ſtool, clyſters of warm milk and Venice treacle produce the quickeſt relief, but of all the ſimples belonging to the whole materia medica ipecacuanha and rhubarb bear the bell.

As to externals, fomentations, plaſters, and warm baths, may all in their places prove beneficial. I would recommend a dry epithem of camomile flowers powdered, half a pound, ſtrewed upon wool, and quilted between two thin flannels, ſufficient to wrap round the belly: and let the feet when in bed be wrapped up in flannel.

The wearing a woollen ſhirt conduces ſomething to the cure of a long and habitnal lax; as do alſo the jeſuit's bark, ſteel, and cold bath, riding on horſe back, or in a chaiſe.

A looſeneſs is not to be ſuddenly or indiſcreetly ſtopped, leſt it bring on a dropſy, jaundice, or a dyſentery, or bloody flux: which is only a diarrhœa in a higher degree.

If the looſeneſs ſtops ſuddenly of itſelf, or be checked too ſoon, ſo that ſickneſs, fulneſs at ſtomach, inflammation of the bowels, dropſy, &c. ſucceed, let it be again encouraged by a gentle purging potion.

If the flux be critical, it muſt not be ſtopped, unleſs exorbitant, and then proceed as here directed.

It is alſo very obſervable, that if the appetite and digeſtion holds good, a looſeneſs ſeldom hurts, and that opium is of little or no ſervice in the cure of a ſerous or watery ſort: Which kind proceeds from an ill habit of body. It indeed commonly eaſes pain, and gives reſt, and renders the troubleſome repetition of ſtools ſomewhat ſeldomer, which is ſome ſmall reſpite, but yet they are larger, and equally as thin and fluid, as before, and more fœtid by far, by being ſo long retained.

Yellow or green ſtools ſhew they are cauſed from bile, and a fat and oily diarrhœa, if not from what is taken, ariſes from a colliquation, or melting down, of the very fat of the body.

In all dirrhœas the drink ſhould be ſparing in quantity, and the diet ſuitable to the nature of the medicines exhibited, that is, of a dry ſubaſtringent, and mucilaginous kind. Hard biſcuit ſhould be uſed for bread, and all fleſh meat refrained from. Rice, ſago, and jellies are good, as alſo gum arabic; decoction of tormentil roots are reckoned a ſpecific in all ſorts of diarrhœas, both benign and malignant, and excels all other medicines. Even ſteel, bark, and aromaticks, come in

for a ſhare of the cure, eſpecially if it be an old habitual caſe. It has been obſerved that a ſweating coming upon a looſeneſs cures it; this conſequently ſhews that the right uſe of ſudorificks may here prove beneficial. In ſhort, the violence of the fermentiug humours muſt be ſtopped, which being done the diarrhœa ceaſes of courſe. To comfort and reſtore the ſtomach, burnt wine, with aromaticks, and wormwood wine, and all preparations of quinces are convenient. To this purpoſe medlars, and marmalade are much commended. Hartſhorn jelly diſſolved in common drink, as alſo gum arabic, diſſolved in the white decoction, are very proper. A diarrhœa that is ſtubborn, and continues a long time is to be cured with ipecacuanha root, as a dyſentery, often repeated, at due intervals, and other proper remedies not to be neglected in the mean time.

A diarrhœa is very dangerous in diſeaſes of the breaſt; to women in child bed, and children under malignant fevers.

For common drink let the patient uſe rice boiled in water with cinnamon, or plain freſh cheeſe whey, or the common white decoction of burnt hartſhorn cinnamon, and a cruſt of bread with gum arabic diſſolved in the ſame: And for change he may drink toaſt and water made by a piece of under cruſt of a fine loaf thoroughly toaſted and brown as coffee, without burning, and put into the water daſhed with red wine, piping hot, or blackſmith's forge-water mixed with claret. Meat and malt liquor inflame a looſeneſs.

The intentions of cure in this caſe are theſe three: To ſtrengthen the ſtomach and inteſtines, to correct the violentneſs of the fermenting matter, that irritates the bowels, and laſtly, to expel it the body.

A dyſentery, or bloody flux, is cured after the like manner, only aromaticks or ſpices, as being too hot for the excoriated guts, are to be exhibited more ſparingly, and balſamicks increaſed.

Now to finiſh theſe general directions with ſome proper and particular preſcriptions, accept of theſe few following.

Take one ſcruple of the powder of ipecacuanha for a vomit, or one ounce or two of its wine, and work it off, after it has moved firſt of itſelf, with a little carduus or camomile tea; repeat the ſame every three or four days. Some reckon a plain decoction of ipecacuanha in water the beſt preparation in this caſe.

Then take a ſcruple, or half a dram, of beſt rhubarb toaſted, and finely powdered, by itſelf firſt, in a glaſs of ſack, for a few times, and, after that, done up into a bolus with half a dram, or a whole one, of diaſcordium, and repeat it each day till cured.

Next for a ſtrengthening aſtringent, after due evacuation, this plain one is as good as any.

Take two drams of bole armenia, one dram of cinnamon, and one ſcruple of roch allum, all finely powdered ſeparately firſt, then mix them well together, and with conſerve of roſes and orange peel, of each an ounce, with a ſufficient quantity of ſyrup of quinces, beat all well up into a ſoft electuary: To be taken the bigneſs of a large nutmeg, three times a day. If it ſits quiet and eaſy on the ſtomach, it is fit and proper, but if not, more previous purging is required. The infuſion, decoction, or tincture of the peruvian bark is an excellent ſtrengthener both to the blood and bowels.

Take the yolk of an egg, beat it up well with a little new warm milk, then mix it well with a quartern, or half a pint more, and drink it for breakfaſt. This is good to ſuch conſtitutions as milk will agree with.

At bed time, for an anodyne and ſudorific, take five or ſix grains of gum camphire, rubbed firſt into a powder with a little loaf ſugar, or by touching the tip of the peſtle with a drop of ſweet oil, and then mixing it up with a little jelly; or make it into a bolus with treacle, or any conſerve. I have given great relief, by way of reſpite from the great fatigue of ſo frequent ſtools, by exhibiting this ſingle drug alone. If you would uſe ſtronger opiates, take a grain, or one and a half of crude opium, or twenty drops of liquid laudanum in a glaſs of ſack, at bed time. A liquid opiate takes effect ſooneſt.

Weak allum-whey is alſo a good aſtringent, where ſuch are proper. Take five pills of plain gum bdellium,

twice

twice or thrice a week. This is held a ſecret by ſome.

Strong clyſters of mutton broth, or a whole ſheeps-head; or of mere cheeſe whey, have their uſe when the ſtools are bilious; when a clear water is ejected, give balſamicks along with aſtringents, and let the diet be ſolid.

Diſſolve two or three drams of Venice treacle, or diaſcordium, or a dram or two of each in a pint of milk, warm from the cow, and force it up ſtoutly by way of cliſter, clapping a ſcorching hot cloth to the bum, to cauſe it to be retained as long as poſſible.

Or, let a dram of powdered cinnamon boiled a little while in half a pint of red wine, be injected, as the former, and repeated now and then as occaſion calls for.

If a dropſy ſhould happen, uſe the Jeſuits bark, chalybeates, bitters, and diureticks.

For a plaiſter mix as much bole armoniac with Venice treacle as will bring it to the conſiſtency of cerecloth, ſpread it on leather, and wrap it all round the belly.

Your, &c.

JOHN COOK.

To the PRINTER, *&c.*

SIR,

THE many uſeful hints that have been conveyed to the public through the channel of your Magazine, encourage me to lay the following proceſs before my countrymen. The diſcovery will not only be very advantageous, but opens a new ſyſtem of vegetation, and ſhews what little progreſs we have hitherto made in tracing the wonderful operations of nature. It is certainly true, that many noble inventions have been owing to chance; nor can I brag of any original deſign in the diſcovery I am going to communicate to you. If I have had any merit, it has been in purſuing the hint, and in the pains I have taken to bring it to perfection. I ſhall not trouble you, ſir, with the various methods I tried before my labours were crowned with ſucceſs; but I can now confidently aſſert, that if my directions are followed, they will ſeldom or never fail of effect.

A friend of mine had given me a parcel of wax candles, the wicks of which, inſtead of cotton, were made of Italian ruſhes. I was going out of town in ſome haſte laſt June was twelve-months, and happening to throw an end of one of theſe candles into a ſhallow baſon of ſea-water, which I then was drinking for my health. My ſervant forgot to take the baſon away, and it was left on my table when I locked up my ſtudy. I did not return to town till the middle of October, when entering my ſtudy, I found the piece of candle in the baſon. At firſt I took no notice of it; but having occaſion to ſeal a letter, and taking up the candle to light, I was extremely ſurpriſed to obſerve ſeveral ſmall fibres ſhot out horizontally from the bottom of the wax. At firſt I did not recollect the circumſtance of the ſalt water, but obſerving the fibres, which ſeemed ſheathed with wax, to be moiſt, I examined the veſſel, and found a few drops of the ſalt water remaining, tho' the candle had imbibed the greater part. This extraordinary phænomenon ſet me upon examining the piece of candle more minutely, and my ſurprize did not decreaſe, on diſcovering not only that the wick had little or no mark of having been lighted, but ſeemed new and vegetating; and what was ſtill more wonderful, the candle had evidently new and freſher wax towards the top; tho' the length of it was not viſibly increaſed. I could ſcarce believe my eyes; for though it did not ſeem impoſſible that the ſea water might have penetrated to the ruſh, and renovated the principles of vegetation in it, ſtill it appeared abſolutely incredible that it could communicate any vital activity to the wax. Yet on applying the candle to my mouth, and biting it with ſome force, I found the wax conſiderably impregnated with ſalt. In ſhort, after repeated experiments, I was fully convinced that my candle had grown; and the eſſays which I have ſince made, leave me no longer in doubt, not only that the firſt piece, which had accidentally been infuſed in ſalt water, had thriven; but that it is very feaſible to repeat the experiment with ſucceſs, which on farther trials and improvements may be attended with very conſiderable advantage.

The method I have found to anſwer the beſt, is as follows: I had a large earthen veſſel made, widening to-

wards the bottom for facilitating the expanſion of the roots. This veſſel I covered with a leaden plate, much like thoſe uſed for placing bulbous roots in water, perforated with holes for inſertion of the candles. To a quart of ſea-water, I added two pounds of coarſe Dutch ſand, a quarter of a pint of old linſeed oil, a handful of ſoap-aſh, and a pint of bullock's blood. This compoſt I expoſed for three weeks, every night, to the dew, taking care to cover the veſſel by ſun-riſe. When I found it properly digeſted, I added a large ſpoonful of ſalt water every evening for about ten days, I then took ſix pieces of my ruſh candles, each of four inches long, and placed them upright in the lead that covered my veſſel, taking care that not above an inch of each piece was inſerted in the compoſt. I forgot to mention, that previous to the inſertion, I ſoaked the candles for a week in ſalt water, in which I had infuſed a ſmall quantity of nitre. With this preparation I continued to humect the compoſt every other evening. I now left it in a ground chamber with a ſouthern aſpect, but ſo placed that the ſun never reached the veſſel. It was near ſix weeks before I perceived any viſible increaſe; but from that time the growth was truly ſurpriſing, tho' not in all the pieces equally. However, I had more than one piece which doubled the original length in leſs than five months. The ſhort time I have had to make experiments has not been ſufficient to bring this proceſs to much perfection; nor have I yet been able to obviate one conſiderable inconvenience. The growth of the ruſh has been ſo much greater in proportion than that of the wax, that it almoſt deſtroys the utility of the diſcovery; for when I came to light my vegetated candles, the increaſed volume of the wick, together with the acquiſition of freſh inflammable matter from the compoſt, cauſed them to waſte ſo faſt, that the largeſt piece now on trial ſcarce burnt ſo long as one of half that ſize in its original ſtate. Future experiments will probably find a remedy for this difficulty. In the mean time, ſir, I ſhall hope, by the channel of your Magazine, to receive any hints which curious perſons may be pleaſed to communicate on ſo uſeful a diſcovery. I am, ſir,

Your conſtant reader,

PHILONATURÆ.

Some particulars relating to M. Leibnitz, *extracted from the Works of the* Abbe Conti, *as given in the* Gazette Litteraire.

THIS great man owed his death to a medicine given him by a Jeſuit at Vienna, which he took from a deſire to obtain a too ſpeedy cure for the gout. This removed the diſorder ſuddenly from his foot to his ſtomach and killed him. At the time of his death, he was ſitting on the ſide of his bed, with an ink-ſtand, and Barclay's Argenis beſide him. They ſay that he was continually reading this book, the ſtyle of which pleaſed him exceedingly; and that it was from his taſte he intended to form his hiſtory.

He left behind him twelve or thirteen thouſand crowns in ſpecie and a bag full of gold medals. Among his papers was found a manuſcript on the Carteſian method, which has not yet appeared; a political tract of Bude, the letters of Pope Sylveſter II. and Spinoza's letters. His own manuſcripts were in great diſorder. There were found many papers filled with his thoughts and with *bon mots* either his own, or collected by him. Leibnitz had paſſed part of his life with almoſt all the ſovereigns of Europe, and expreſſed himſelf with much ſpirit and elegance. He left behind him poems epigrams, and love letters. He was connected with the learned of all countries; and carefully preſerved all the letters he wrote and received. M. Eccard ſays, there were found in his letters the hiſtory of the inventions, diſcoveries, and literary diſputes during the ſpace of forty years. He applied himſelf to every thing: having left behind him a book of etymologies in the German language, and he laboured at an univerſal language to the time of his death. He loved chemiſtry; and to acquire the ſecrets of that art, he contrived a language chiefly compoſed of foreign words, which procured him the acquaintance of ſeveral chemiſts.

He read all books without exception; the more odd and whimſical the title

was

was the more curious he was to examine the contents. He found a romance written in German by Mr. Eccard; this romance contained the hiſtory of a father, who having conſulted an aſtrologer about the future deſtiny of his ſon, learnt that to preſerve him from death there was no other method than to make him paſs for the ſon of a hangman: Leibnitz found this romance ſo excellent that he read it through at one ſitting.

The firſt time he viſited Hanover he never went out of his ſtudy. He never ſpoke of the ſacred ſcriptures without reverence; they are full, he would ſay, of leſſons uſeful to mankind. He was unwilling to engage in religious diſputes, but when his own principles were attacked, he defended himſelf with much warmth. He was fond of the eaſtern manners, had a great eſteem for the Arabic and Chineſe languages, and recommended the ſtudy of them. He formed a project for making a voyage to China, and the Czar promiſed to fit him out; but on reflection, he found himſelf too far advanced in life to undertake it. He collected many Chineſe books in which were contained the antiquities of that empire.

The great talent of Liebnitz was to give things a different turn from what they received from others. This is what they maintain he has done with the Newtonian method, and Halley's charts. He took the chart of the variations of the compaſs of the latter; and having applied it to the globe, preſented it to the Czar, who gave him a penſion of 2000 crowns. In his Theodice he only gave another turn to the ſyſtem of Mallebranche. M. Eccard furniſhed him with materials for his hiſtory; and he made them ſo entirely his own, that they bore no marks of being borrowed. He paid his court to Bernouille, and had a difference with Herman from ſome ill treatment he received in his works. Being jealous of the reputation of Puffendorff, and much more of the ſucceſs of his hiſtory, he wrote againſt him; he was likewiſe jealous of Deſcartes, and wrote againſt his philoſophy. He never communicated his manuſcripts to any perſon, and could not bear contradiction. But, as Lord Stanhope obſerved, he was not truly in a paſſion, except when he was engaged in politics, in which his opinions were as odd as in all other things.

He wanted to excel in mechanics; there is hardly an article of conſideration in civil life, for which he had not invented ſome machine, but none ſucceeded.

Tranſlation of his Poliſh *Majeſty's Notes to* T. Wroughton, *Eſq; his* Britannic *majeſty's reſident.* *(See p. 595.)*

Mr. Wroughton, Nov. 23, 1764.

PRAY make my ſincereſt acknowledgements to your brother *, for the pains he has taken about the medals, which do infinite honour to the artiſt, conſidering the little time allowed him for ſuch a fine piece of workmanſhip. I beg you to remit him 100 guineas, as a preſent from me, and pay beſides the expences of ſtriking the medals, at the rate your brother's letter has mentioned. I deſire he will ſend me the dyes as ſoon as he has ſtruck as many as will be wanted in England. I am infinitely thankful to thoſe of your countrymen who deſire them. This mark of affection from individuals, is as flattering to my heart as my regard for that illuſtrious nation is deeply ſtamped on my mind. I beg your brother to wear this ring in remembrance of,

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS, KING.

SECOND NOTE.

FOR the future, I promiſe you more caution in matters of the like nature. At preſent, I cannot avoid inſiſting, that you convey this trifle †, agreeable to its deſtination. It is offered only as ſuch; and I beg you will think me thoroughly perſuaded, that neither you or your brother had any expectation of it. Had I ever thought otherwiſe, it would infinitely diminiſh the pleaſure I wiſh for; by intreating you moſt earneſtly not to mortify me by a ſecond refuſal.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Think myſelf ſo much obliged to you, and the well diſpoſed gentlemen who were ſo kind as to take notice of my caſe‡, that I hope you will allow me one little corner to return my thanks (which I moſt gratefully do) as alſo, to explain myſelf a little further than I formerly did in order to

* *Mr. Mountague.* † *The ring.* *See p. 456.*

then treſpaſs no more than needful, where perhaps you might wiſh to employ your paper otherwiſe—My good friend Dr. C—, I think, is poſſeſſed of Socrates's demon, by his ſo well knowing me, and my arm chair *; but he is out if he thinks I applyed as I did to ſave a fee; for in that way I have expended ſcores of pounds, and alſo travelled hundreds of miles, in hopes of relief, without ſucceſs; owing either to the ſingularity of my caſe, or conſtitution—ſo that in the common way of preſcribing I had no hopes, and that put me upon taking the method I did—The ſoft air of Liſbon, or rather the Summer iſlands; (as the worthy gentleman of Boſton adviſes) I think would do me ſervice, but when a man is turned of fifty, he muſt have had leſs experience of the world, and villainy of mankind, and more pleaſing things to attach him to life, than I have, to make him undertake ſuch a voyage for the few years nature can have allotted him; but ſtill I am no leſs obliged to the kind Euthelon †.———I think it right alſo to inform the humane gentleman who dates from Goſport ‡, that I have been at Bath—though I cannot ſay I drank liberally of thoſe waters (as he adviſes) for on trying them, they encreaſed the coſtiveneſs, and aggravated the other ſymptoms; perhaps I did wrong in not perſevering, but I deſiſted by advice—thoſe waters are of moſt uſe (as I have been told) where the ſtomach is principally in fault, cold, and inflated—mine ſeems always too hot, (and digeſts too quick as I think) for the circulating glands (when obſtructed) to receive the chile in a ſtate of nouriſhment—I did not bathe (alſo by advice) and the reaſon given for not bathing, was; that the warm bath would relax ſtill more, and that one cauſe of my diſorder aroſe from the weakneſs of the muſcular fibres, and cuticle, from a too free uſe of volatiles, taken at the beginning of the illneſs, as far as I am a judge (from a cloſe attention to my own caſe) the chief cauſe of inward fevers, coſtiveneſs and flatulence from preternatural heat, is from a defect of inſenſible perſpiration—but whether that can be reſtored when the ſolids are debilitated, and their elaſticity hurt I leave to the learned and whoever can point out the beſt way to do that, with, or without a too free uſe of ſpirituous, and volatile medicines (which only give temporary relief, and remotely increaſe the complaint) deſerves a ſtatue of gold.

I am, Sir, your, &c.

I. M.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING juſt received your uſeful Magazine, of which I have been a reader for many years, I make no doubt but that your regard to impartiality will induce you to inſert in your next the following letter to T. I. § from your old correſpondent,

The Author of the Appeal, &c.

To T. I.

SIR,

AS you have offered ſome objections to my definition of *perſon*, which I am convinced is ſtrictly right, I beg leave to give an anſwer to what you have advanced.

I obſerved, that though *perſon* is ſometimes uſed to expreſs the external figure, yet in its ſtrict and genuine ſenſe it always means an intelligent agent, which indeed plainly appears from that common expreſſion, perſons and things.

Your firſt objection is to this effect: From this definition it neceſſarily follows that no man living ever ſaw ſo much as one ſingle perſon in his life, becauſe whatever is intelligent, underſtands—nothing underſtands, but mind—mind is inviſible—Ergo no man ever ſaw an intelligent agent, or perſon. An agent likewiſe is inviſible.

Anſwer. Your way of reaſoning is of wonderful force to prove a point—confeſſedly plain, viz. that the mind of man is inviſible. But how does it follow from hence, that *perſon* does not ſignify an intelligent agent? Tho' no one can ſee the mind, which conſtitutes the eſſence of *perſon*, yet we can ſee the external figure in which it exiſts, and can be ſenſible of the reality of the mind's exiſtence by effects produced; from whence we may be ſaid in a popular way of ſpeaking to ſee the perſon; let your argument be weighed in a parallel caſe: You muſt allow that the true definition of *man* is, a being conſiſting of ſoul

* *See p.* 531. † *See p.* 532. ‡ *See p.* 533. § *See p.* 585.

ſoul and body, of which compoſition the ſoul is the moſt eſſential part, the inviſible agent that moves and guides every part of the corporeal ſyſtem: And as no man ever ſaw one ſoul in all his life, this abſurdity, according to your way of reaſoning, neceſſarily follows, that no one ever ſaw a man in all his life, becauſe he never ſaw the moſt eſſential part of man.

Your other objection to my definition is that a man would be guilty of a contradiction in terms, who ſhould define an ideot to be a perſon void of underſtanding, becauſe an intelligent agent void of underſtanding, is a laughable contradiction.

Anſwer. The contradiction immediately vaniſhes by aſcertaining the preciſe idea of an ideot: If by an ideot you mean, as your argument neceſſarily ſuppoſes, one entirely void of *all* underſtanding, ſuch a being is, ſtrictly ſpeaking, no perſon at all; neither is he conſidered or treated by men as an intelligent agent or perſon as being in reality nothing better than a mere animal without underſtanding. And though in a looſe way of ſpeaking an ideot is ſometimes called a perſon void of underſtanding, upon account of his external figure, yet when his real nature is exactly determined, he cannot be juſtly thought a perſon, or intelligent agent. This I think fully ſufficient to remove your objections. Be pleaſed to conſider that my definition of perſon is confirmed by the authority of the moſt eminent writers, viz. Mr. Locke, Dr. Clarke &c. neither can I conceive it capable of any other conſiſtent ſenſe.

The abſurdities you have endeavoured to fix upon Mr. Landon's definition of perſon, are, I think, well ſupported: But I muſt freely tell you, that as you have cenſured us both for not having maturely weighed the ſubject we have wrote upon, and have condemned our reſpective definitions, it was your expreſs buſineſs to have produced a more rational definition than Landon's or mine. But this you have not attempted; and conſequently your interfering in our debate is of no account.

I am, Sir,
Your humble ſervant
The Author of the Appeal, &c.

* *Vid. Barry.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE medical caſe deſcribed by the young man in your laſt month's Magazine, whoſe ſignature is G. D. G. page 579, appears to me to be principally occaſioned, by a general defect of the three different digeſtions *; and ſo long as the nutritive juices are not duly aſſimilated, a great variety of ſymptoms will conſequently exiſt. The cutaneous eruption complained of by your correſpondent is a certain indication of a bilious intemperies in his conſtitution, and to attempt a removal of that ſymptom alone, without properly inveſtigating the cauſe, would be acting on erroneous principles; therefore in order to effect a radical cure, due regard muſt be had, firſt, to ſtrengthen the relaxed ſtate of the ſolids, and ſecondly, to correct the vitiated fluids. And firſt then, if the perſon be plethoric, I adviſe bleeding; afterwards a vomit ought to be adminiſtred; thirdly of equal parts of the vinous tincture of rhubarb, and ſacred tincture, let him take three ſpoonfuls every night, for a week; laſtly, the cure may be completed, with ſuitable doſes of the peruvian decoction, bitter infuſion, and diuretic ſalts. Theſe remedies, if regularly taken, together with a proper regimen, and riding on horſeback, will I hope, ſoon re-eſtabliſh the health, of your deſervedly pitiable correſpondent.

I am Sir,
Your humble ſervant,
Hampſhire, and his well wiſher,
Dec. 16, 1764. HUMANITAS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN the firſt caſe mentioned in your laſt Magazine † for medical advice (which is ſigned M. R.) I beg leave to recommend the following directions.

Take an ounce and half of Ipecacuanha wine for a gentle puke, and when it has worked once, waſh out the ſtomach with a proper quantity of camomile tea; when the vomiting is over, the ſtomach may be ſettled with a glaſs of warm port wine, nutmeg, and ſugar. After this let the patient take half

† *See p.* 578.

half a dram of Rufus's pill, twice a week going to reſt, and, on the intermediate days four of the following pills, every night and morning, drinking a draught of pennyroyal tea after them.

Take of the gum pills, three drams; of Ruſſia caſtor, one dram; balſam of Peru, as much as is ſufficient to make moderate pills. If the pills ſhould promote the menſtrual diſcharge too much, they may be omitted, and about two ounces of the tincture of rhubarb in wine may be taken at bed-time, twice a week, in their ſtead.

To ſtrengthen the viſcera, as well as the whole nervous and vaſcular ſyſtem, the following vinous tincture may be uſed.

Take of Sevil orange rind dried, one ounce; zedoary root ſliced; the leſſer cardamom ſeeds, freed from their huſks, two drams of each; of white Liſbon wine a quart; after digeſtion ſtrain off the tincture, of which the patient may take a ſmall wine glaſs full, upon an empty ſtomach, twice a day. For the ſame purpoſe may be given a ſpoonful of chalybeat wine in any appropriated liquor in the winter, and in the ſummer the Spaw waters. Moderate exerciſe in the open air, eſpecially riding, when the weather will permit, is very proper for the patient. Her diet ſhould be light and eaſy of digeſtion, and a glaſs or two of good generous wine ſhould be drank after dinner and ſupper. I heartily wiſh ſucceſs from this or any other method which may be adopted by the patient. I ſhall only add, that the poverty of any patient will always be a ſtrong argument with me to give all the aſſiſtance in my power; and I think Dr. Cook is an honour to his profeſſion, not only for his great ſkill in phyſic, but becauſe he is ſo ready to communicate that ſkill, through your channel, to every poor patient that deſires it. I am, ſir,

Your conſtant reader,

And very humble ſervant,

Dorſetſhire. I. R.

Extracts of Colonel Draper's ANSWER to the Spaniſh Arguments, *claiming the Galleon, and refuſing Payment of the Ranſom Bills, for preſerving* Manila *from pillage and deſtruction.*

The Spaniſh Arguments, *for refuſing Payment.*

THE Engliſh generals who made themſelves maſters of Manila, propoſed, on the fifth of October, 1762, a capitulation to the archbiſhop, who acted as governor; by which they promiſed to preſerve the city from pillage, if the governor and principal magiſtrates would conſent to, and ſign the articles of, the ſaid capitulation; which they were forced to do, being threatened to be put to the ſword, in caſe of refuſal.

Notwithſtanding this ſhameful capitulation, extorted and ſigned by the means of violence and rigour, General Draper ordered or ſuffered the city to be ſacked and pillaged, for forty hours, by four thouſand Engliſh, who plundered it of more than a million of dollars.

Therefore the ſaid capitulation ought to be void, becauſe it was ſigned by force; and becauſe General Draper firſt violated and broke the capitulation by permitting the city to be pillaged: Conſequently, that capitulation only, which was propoſed by the governor, accepted of and ſigned by Admiral Corniſh, and General Draper, upon the ſeventh of October, ought to be conſidered and reſpected in this affair.

The firſt article of which grants to the inhabitants of Manila, the peaceable quiet poſſeſſion of all their effects; the fourth and ſixth grant them the liberty of commerce, under the protection of his Britannick majeſty.

REFUTATION.

It is a known and univerſal rule of war amongſt the moſt civilized nations, that places taken by ſtorm, without any capitulation, are ſubject to all the miſeries that the conquerors may chuſe to inflict.

Manila, my lord, was in this horrid ſituation; of conſequence the lives of the inhabitants, with all belonging to them, were entirely at our mercy. But chriſtianity, humanity, the dignity of our nation, and our own feelings as men, induced us not to exert the utmoſt rigour of the poſſeſſion, againſt thoſe wretched ſuppliants; although my own ſecretary, Lieutenant Fryar, had been murdered, as he was carrying a flag of truce to the town. The admiral and I told the archbiſhop and principal magiſtrates, that we were deſirous to ſave ſo fine a city

from

from deſtruction, ordered them to withdraw, conſult, and propoſe ſuch terms of compenſation as might ſatisfy the fleet and army, and exempt them from pillage, and its fatal conſequences.

The propoſals they gave in, were the very ſame, which the Spaniards moſt artfully call a ſecond capitulation; and were afterwards agreed to, and confirmed by us (with a few reſtrictions;) but at that time were ſo unſuitable to their deſperate ſituation, that we rejected them as unſatisfactory and inadmiſſible. As conquerors, we took the pen, and dictated thoſe terms of the ranſom which the Spaniards thought proper to ſubmit to: for they had the alternative, either to be paſſive under the horrors of a pillage, or compound for their preſervation; they accepted the latter.

The objection and pretence of force and violence may be made uſe of to evade any military agreements whatſoever, where the two parties do not treat upon an equality; for who, in war, will ſubmit to an inconvenient and prejudicial compact, unleſs from force; but have the Spaniards forgot their own hiſtories? Or will they not remember the juſt indignation expreſſed againſt Francis the Firſt, who pleaded the like ſubterfuge of force and violence, to evade the treaty made after the battle of Pavia, and his captivity?

Should ſuch eluſive doctrines prevail, it will be impoſſible, hereafter, for the vanquiſhed to obtain any quarter or terms whatſoever: The war will be carried on *uſque ad internecionem*; and if a ſovereign ſhall refuſe to confirm the conditions ſtipulated by his ſubjects, who are in ſuch critical ſituations, the conſequences are too horrid to mention.

By the ſame fallacious ſophiſtry, a ſtate may object to the payment of the ranſoms of ſhips taken at ſea, and to contributions levied in a country which is the ſeat of war. But it is always allowed that in ſuch caſes, a part muſt be ſacrificed to ſave the whole; and ſurely when by the laws of war we were entitled to the whole, it was a great degree of moderation to be contented with a part.

The deſtruction that we could have occaſioned, would have trebled the loſs they ſuffer by the payment of the ranſom. The rich churches and convents, the king of Spain's own palace, with its ſuperb and coſtly furniture, the magnificent buildings of every ſort, the fortifications, docks, magazines, founderies, cannon, and, in ſhort, the whole might have been entirely ruined, the Spaniſh empire in Aſia ſubverted, and the fruits of their religious miſſion loſt for ever, together with the lives of many thouſands of the inhabitants, who were ſpared by our humanity. As a ſuitable and grateful return for this lenity, the Spaniſh memorial affirms, that after the capitulation was ſigned, general Draper ordered, or permitted, the city to be ſacked or pillaged for forty hours together, by four thouſand Engliſh, who plundered it of more than a million of dollars.

As my own character, both as an officer and a man of honour, is ſo wickedly attacked by this unjuſt accuſation, I muſt beg leave to ſtate the whole affair in its true light; and do appeal for its veracity to the teſtimonies of every officer and ſoldier, who ſerved in the expedition, and to all of the marine department.

We entered Manila by ſtorm, on the 6th of October, 1762, with an handful of troops, whoſe total amounted to little more than two thouſand; a motley compoſition of ſeamen, ſoldiers, Seapoys, Cafres, Laſcars, Topaſees, French and German deſerters.

Many of the houſes had been abandoned by the frighted inhabitants, and were burſt open by the violence of ſhot, or exploſion of ſhells. Some of theſe were entered and pillaged. But all military men know, how difficult it it is to reſtrain the impetuoſity of troops in the firſt fury of an aſſault, eſpecially when compoſed of ſuch a variety and confuſion of people, who differed as much in ſentiments and language, as in dreſs and complexion.

Several hours elapſed, before the principal magiſtrates could be brought to a conference; during that interval, the inhabitants were undoubtedly great ſufferers. But, my lord, this violence was antecedent to our ſettling the terms of the capitulations, and by the

the laws of war, the place with all its contents, became the unqueſtionable property of the captors, until a ſufficient equivalent was given in lieu of it. That ſeveral robberies were committed, after the capitulation was ſigned, is not to be denied; for avarice, want, and rapacity, are ever inſatiable: But that the place was pillaged for forty hours, and that pillage authorized and permitted by me, is a moſt falſe and infamous aſſertion. The people of Manila, my lord, have impoſed upon their court by a repreſentation of facts, which never exiſted; and to make ſuch a groundleſs charge, the reaſon for ſetting aſide and evading a ſolemn capitulation, is a proceeding unheard of till now, and as void of decency as common ſenſe,

The following extracts from the public orders given out the very day we entered the town, will ſufficiently convince your lordſhip, of my conſtant attention to the preſervatiou of thoſe ungrateful people; who have almoſt taught me to believe, that humanity and compaſſion are crimes.

EXTRACTS.

October 6th, Manila.

"The utmoſt order and regularity to be obſerved.

All perſons guilty of robberies, or plundering the churches and houſes, will be hanged without mercy.

The guards to ſend frequent patroles both day and night, to prevent all diſorders.

The drummers to beat to arms, the officers to aſſemble with their men, and call the rolls.

The adjutants to go round the town, and take an exact account of the ſafeguards, poſted for the protection of the convents, churches, and houſes."

October 7th.

All the inhabitants of Manila are to be looked upon and treated as his Britannick majeſty's ſubjects: They having agreed to pay four millions of dollars, for the ranſom and preſervation of their city and effects.

The criminals executed for robbery and ſacrilege, to be buried at ſunſet."

See our vol. for 1763, p. 212—222.

J. H. a correſpondent of forty-five years of age, has been afflicted ten months with a total incapacity of ſwallowing his food, and craves the advice of the humane and charitable Dr. Cook, or any other gentleman of the faculty. His ailment began with a difficulty of ſwallowing, and notwithſtanding he has applied to ſeveral gentlemen for their aſſiſtance, it has arrived to ſuch a pitch, that he can get nothing down but what is introduced from a pint bottle. One gentleman preſcribed a vomit, which did not operate; but put him to excruciating pain, till it was evacuated by ſtool, after which, for ſome time, he brought up lumps of blood. He has taken a variety of purges, but was worſe after them; and, at the beginning of his diſorder, tried leaden ſmall ſhot and quickſilver without effect. He is otherwiſe well in health; but endures daily torture, having an appetite to food; but is quite unable to ſwallow it.

The Hiſtory and Culture of Lucerne.

Continued from p. 608.

IT may now be time to proceed to the experiment on tranſplanted lucerne made in England; and if the preſent eſſay (or whatever elſe I may publiſh on the ſubject) has any degree of merit, it ariſes from this, that every practical and didactic part (except where references are made to other authors) is the reſult of my own experience; and wherever I have no experience, the deficiency will be acknowledged.

Whoever propoſes to ſow a lucerne-nurſery, or engages in any larger undertaking of cultivating whole fields of ſainfoin, trefoil, buck-wheat, ſpurrey, fenugreek, ſweetmelilot, &c. would be no ways ill-adviſed, if he prepared a bit of ground, and ſowed a ſpoonful of the ſeeds about a fortnight before he propoſed to ſow his larger quantity; ſince, from the good or bad ſucceſs of this little attempt, he may be enabled to judge, whether the ſeedſman has ſupplied him with ſeeds fit for vegetation.——Without ſuch precaution, a whole year may be loſt; which is a mortifying circumſtance in matters of huſbandry.

In the end of March, 1757, a common day-labourer was ordered to ſow a pound and half of lucerne-

ſeed

ſeed *, and keep the ground clear from weeds. The ſeed was ſown on one of the leaſt promiſing pieces of land in all the neighbourhood; but this was done by expreſs order; for it was thought unfair to make the experiment on a better ſoil than the commoneſt ſort of graſs fields. The ſpot of earth, ſet apart for the purpoſes, both of nurſery and tranſplantation, was, in former times, a kitchen-garden: But the good ſoil, to the depth of 18 inches, had been removed for the ſake of manuring a corn-field. [To which we ſhall juſt add, that the attempt was made in an hilly country, where the ſtaple earth is naturally ſhallow.] What remained was a cold, yellow, clammy ſtratum, which the country-people looked upon as mere clay; but, its nature having ſince been better examined, it appears to be a mixture of imperfect clay, aud imperfect marle.—No manure worth mentioning was uſed upon it, as will appear by the ſequel.

To all ſeeming appearance, little, or next to nothing, could be expected from a piece of ground of ſuch an unpromiſing caſt. But, upon the whole, the experiment, proved ſucceſsful and eaſy.

By the middle of Auguſt, the plants were ſome of them, 18 inches high; and many of them branched out, ſubdivided themſelves, and made very fine ſide-ſhoots. Upon which it was reſolved to venture upon the ſecond part of the experiment, according to the accounts given by M. de Chateauvieux †, therefore, taking the advantage of a moiſt ſeaſon in the beginning of September (which ſeaſon, by the way, did not laſt long) we performed the work in the following manner:—[But here let it be juſt obſerved, in paſſing along, that the time of the year, pitched upon for tranſplanting, was at leaſt, three weeks too late for England, though, perhaps, highly proper for the territory of Geneva, or the ſouthern parts of France. This therefore is ſet down as one of the *mutatis muandis*, ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary in matters of agriculture, when the practice of one country is copied in another.]

Firſt the roots were dug up carefully: Orders being given before-hand not to attempt drawing them, even with the ſmalleſt degree of violence, till the earth was entirely looſened at top and at-bottom. In the next place, the long tap-roots were cut off, 8, 9, or 10 inches diſcretionally below the crown of the plant: (The ſciſſars being generally applied juſt beneath the forks of the root, if it be a branching root) about the place marked by the undermoſt dotted lines in the plate.—Then the ſtalks were clipped about 5 inches above the crown of the plant: And the remaining plant, after theſe amputations (which may appear, at firſt ſight, to be very bold ones) was thrown into a large veſſel of water which ſtood by for that

* *The ſeed was bought of Wilſon aud Sanders, near Durham yard in the Strand, and proved uncommonly good. Theſe perſons have ſupplied our friends and correſpondents ever ſince.*

In hot countries, like Spain, Italy, &c. the huſbandman uſually ſows lucerne, and covers the ſeeds with a traina (a practice ſuperior to our buſh-harrowing) about an hour before ſunſet. Then the dews fall and moiſten the ground, whereas the ſeeds are ſhrivelled and parched in the heat of the day, inſomuch that they cannot expand themſelves but with difficulty. See Liebault, Maiſon Ruſtique, 4°. 1617; L. v. p. 527.

I thought proper to inſert this note, but apprehend it is of no great conſequence in our climate. Thus much, however, it ſeems to imply; namely, that it is never right (even in our country) to ſow lucerne during a great drowth, and eſpecially when the winds are dry and harſh.

† *M. Lullin de Chateauvieux, chief ſyndic of Geneva, a gentleman of great worth and knowledge, and of a moſt communicative diſpoſition, hath amuſed himſelf with the ſtudy of agriculture many years, and advanced that art very much, not only by improvements, but ſeveral new inventions and diſcoveries. But, being called, of late, to diſcharge his civil office in the republic, has not been able to oblige us with a continued ſeries of his obſervations.*

One may call this gentleman a true citizen of the world, who, like another Metrophanes (according to the inſcription on an antient Roman marble) has done good to all men, and harm to none. He deſerves a place amongſt Virgil's heroes of peace;

Inventas—qui vitam excoluere per artes.

purpoſe, in the ſhade. Such refreſhment is no-ways unneceſſary; for this plant is very impatient of heat and ſunſhine: after it is taken up; nay, to ſuch a degree (at leaſt the firſt half-year of its growth) that one may almoſt call it a ſenſitive plant.—The ſame day, making uſe of a dibble, or ſetting ſtick, and filling every hole with water before the roots were put in, we tranſplanted them in rows, two feet aſunder, and each plant 6 inches apart in the rows; having firſt made little drills, or channels, and ſprinkled or half filled them with ſea-ſand and wood-aſhes kept dry: (Two parts of the former to one of the latter:) which was done with a view of looſening the ſoil, and giving a little warmth to a piece of ground, which was naturally cold and clayey; nor was any other manure uſed. The drills were afterwards once watered, to take off the dryneſs and heat of the aſhes *: The roots were placed firmly in the ground, and two inches of the ſtalks covered with mold.

Yet here it muſt be freely acknowledged, that the hopes of poſſeſſing a large crop occaſioned one miſtake, which we chuſe rather to mention than ſuppreſs, as many people may happen to entertain the ſame falſe expectances. The miſtake, was, that we made our rows two feet aſunder, which was over-narrow; and placed the plants, in the lines, only ſix inches apart, which brought them nearer together, than they ought to have ſtood †, even though the ground was very poor: Nor did we foreſee, that horſe-hoe ploughing is five times more efficacious, as well as cheaper than hand-hoeings.

Therefore after frequent experiments, ſince made, it appears beſt to make the lines three feet four inches diſtant from each other: And, if the ſoil is good, it may not be amiſs to allow each plant a foot diſtance one from another in the lines, for thus the hand-hoers will work more commodiouſly, and a little hoe-plough may be guided ſafely up and down the intervals, which will ſave a great deal of trouble. Nor will the future crops be leſſened by ſuch thin tranſplanting, half ſo much as may be imagined; but on the contrary, the plants will be larger, more juicy, and better taſted; which circumſtance may be extended in favour of the new huſbandry in general. Space and culture improve the herbage and ſeeds of plants. In proof whereof, I have been aſſured from good authority, that all the corn, raiſed by M. de Chateauvieux, ſells at an advanced price; being larger, brighter, and healthier than common corn, and conſequently, more fit for ſowing, or making bread.

But, by way of confirming the neceſſity of allowing lucerne roots a good ſhare of ſpace, a friend of the author's filled an acre with plants, according to the firſt directions; but, the ſoil proving extremely good, and free from weeds, it ſoon appeared, that the roots ſtood too cloſe. In conſequence whereof, every other plant was taken up the next autumn, and a freſh acre of land being properly prepared to receive them, he thus gained a new plantation of lucerne, at a ſmall expence, with litle trouble: And, what is more remarkable, it is thought the ſecond acre bore a larger quantity of herbage than the firſt would have done, if the plants had continued as they were, without being thinned, to the amount of one half ‡.—Of courſe, there is reaſon to conclude, that this ſlight hint, which took its riſe from mere accident, ought not to be looked upon as quite unuſeful, ſince two acres may be raiſed with almoſt the ſame expence as a ſingle acre.

An anonymous theoriſt, in matters of huſbandry, ſays, "that an acre of lucerne, planted in ſingle rows, each plant ſix inches aſunder, will produce 29,040 plants, which yielding a pound of hay each, the hay off one acre will amount to fourteen loads, of 1800lbs. weight each."

We acknowledge that an acre thus managed, will produce, very nearly, the number of plants above ſpecified; but, except the ground be of an uncommonly good caſt, how will the roots be enabled to expand and procure ſuf-

* *See the Vinti Giornate dell' Agricoltura di M. Agoſtine Gallo, p.* 35.

† *This acre contained about* 26,000 *roots.*

‡ *I have lately been informed, that M. Eyma was once forced, by the ſame neceſſity, to take up every other row in the year* 1757.

ficient

ficient nouriſhment*? For it is certain, that the weeds which naturally riſe in a piece of cultured land, where the hoe-plough (by reaſon the lucerne plants ſtand ſo cloſe) cannot be admitted, will defraud their neighbours, that is to ſay, the lucerne-plants, of their needful quantity of ſuſtenance: And, of courſe, hinder their roots from expanding themſelves in order to procure food.

Beſides, when two plants, one, for example, a weed, and one lucerne, ſtand ſo cloſe to each other, the branches of the weed will over-ſhade, drip upon the branches of the lucerne. Nor does any plant like the effluvia waſhed off from another plant.

[*To be concluded in our Mag. for January, 1765.*]

* *In a deep ſoil, the roots of drilled lucerne, untranſplanted, may ſtand nearer than the roots of lucerne tranſplanted; as the former make not ſuch large lateral ſhoots, and procure ſuſtenance at a greater depth. This I obſerved, laſt year, in a patch of lucerne, raiſed at Wincheſter, in very rich ground.*

ADDITIONS *to the* MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

FRIDAY, Dec. 28.

A Houſe, barn, and outhouſes, were conſumed by fire, at Aylesbury, Bucks.

MONDAY, 31.

Mr. Seaton's prize medal, was this year adjudged to Mr. Lettice, fellow of Sidney college, Cambridge.

Anecdote of Mr. Wilkes.

MR. Wilkes, of whom we have heard ſo much of late, was the ſon of Mr. Iſrael Wilkes, diſtiller, who was the ſon of another Iſrael Wilkes, a diſtiller, who was the ſon of yet a third Iſrael Wilkes, who, in the memory of many men now alive, drove a brewer's dray. It is remarkable enough, that about thirty-five or forty years ago, the three Iſrael Wilkes's; the great grand-father, grand-father, and ſon, were all alive, capital tradeſmen, and in flouriſhing buſineſs.

Enſign Angus M'Donald, who was lately tried at a general court martial at Colcheſter, was adjudged by the ſaid court to be reprimanded at the head of the garriſon at Land Guard Fort, and to aſk lieutenant governor Thickneſſe pardon for diſreſpectful behaviour towards him, which ſentence his majeſty has been pleaſed to approve.

Days appointed for holding the Seſſions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery, for the County of Middleſex, *for the Year* 1765.

Quarter Seſſion, Monday, Jan. 14, at Hicks's-hall, Wepneſday 16, Old Bailey.

General Seſſion, Monday, Feb. 25, at Hicks's-hall, Wedneſday 27, Old Bailey.

Quarter Seſſion, Tueſday, April 16, at Hicks's-hall, Wedneſday 17, Old Bailey.

General Seſſion, Tueſday May 21, at Hicks's-hall, Wedneſday 22, Old Bailey.

Quarter Seſſion, Monday, July 8, at Hicks's-hall, Wedneſday 10, Old Bailey.

General Seſſion, Monday, Sept 16, at Hicks's-hall, Wedneſday 18, Old Bailey.

Quarter Seſſion, Monday, Oct. 14. at Hicks's hall, Wedneſday 16, Old Bailey.

General Seſſion, Monday, Dec. 9, at Hicks's-hall, Wedneſday 11, Old Bailey.

Days appointed for holding the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, *for the Year* 1765.

Firſt Seſſion, Thurſday, Jan. 10, at the New Guildhall.

Second, Wedneſday, April 10, at ditto.

Third, Thurſday, July 4, at ditto.

Fourth, Wedneſday, Oct. 9. at ditto.

Days appointed for holding the Quarter Seſſion of the Peace for the County of Surry, *for* 1765.

Tueſday, Jan. 15, at St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark.

Tueſday, April 16, at Ryegate.

Tueſday, July 9, at Guildford.

Tueſday, Oct. 8, at Kingſton, upon Thames.

Days appointed for holding the General Quarter Seſſion for the Town and Borough of Southwark, *for the Year* 1765, *before the Right Hon. Sir* William Stephenſon, *Lord-Mayor of the City of* London:

Firſt Seſſion, Friday, Jan. 4, at St. Margaret's-Hill, Southwark.

Second, Friday, April 12, ditto.

Third, Friday, July 19, ditto.

Fourth, Friday, Oct. 4, ditto.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Nov. 29. JOHN Keeling, of Clerkenwell, Eſq; was married to Miſs Round—30. Andrew Fletcher, Eſq; to Miſs Myrton.

Dec. 4. Charles Morris, Eſq; to Miſs Maria Bailey—6. Richard Heron, Eſq; to Mrs. Thompſon—13. Henry Penton, Eſq; member for Wincheſter, to Miſs Knowles.

Lately. John Darrel, Eſq; to Miſs Doran—Charles Garth, Eſq; to Miſs Fanny Cooper—

Rev. Mr. Baker, to Miſs Cooper a 10,000l. fortune—Col. Wells, to Mrs. Roberts—John Clarke, Eſq; to Miſs Hoſier—Sir James Maxwell, bart. to Miſs Colquhoun—Capt. Smith, to Miſs Dance—Marm. Marvil, Eſq; to Miſs Morgan—Lieutenant colonel Douglas, to Miſs Mary Stewart—Thomas Griffith, Eſq; to Miſs Clarke, daughter of the late baron Clarke.

Dec. 2. Dutcheſs of Athol, was delivered of a daughter—Mrs. Mawbey, of a daughter—Mrs. Ambroſe, of Peckham, of maletwins—19. Mrs. Skinner, of Richmond, of a ſon—20. Dutcheſs of Marlborough of a daughter—25. Lady Juliana Penn, of a daughter—Mrs. Smith, wife of a journeyman carpenter, aged ſixty-three, of a ſon—Mrs. Salvin, of Durham, of a ſon and heir—Mrs. Forſter, of Bolton, Northumberland, of a ſon and heir—Mrs. Gery, of Ruſhmead, in Bedfordſhire of a ſon and heir—Mrs. Leekie, of Laybourn, Kent, of a daughter—Mrs. Robinſon, of Old Bond ſtreet, of a ſon and heir.

Deaths.

Nov. 28. WM. MERRICK, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace, for Glouceſterſhire—30. Thomas Drummond, of Bow-ſtreet, Eſq;—Thomas Rowley, of Camberwell, Eſq;—Mr. Catanach, a merchant.

Dec. 1. Lady Viſcounteſs Irwin—3. Benjamin Malyn, of Ratcliffe, Eſq;—4. Iſaac Thornton, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace, for Surry—Hon. Mrs. Lowther, mother of ſir James—8. Philip Dutton, of Newington, Eſq;—Her grace the dutcheſs of Roxburgh—15. Mr. Robert Lloyd, the poet—17. Lady Amelia Hotham—Walter Rogers, Eſq; formerly a brewer—Barth. Webſter, of Highgate, Eſq;—20. His grace, Dr. George Stone, archbiſhop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland—Nathan Elmes, Eſq; formerly high ſheriff of Eſſex—Mr. Harris, builder, in Goſwell-ſtreet—21. John Falconer of Pheſdoe, Scotland, Eſq;—Hon. William Walpole, ſecond ſon of lord Walpole of Wolterton—25. James Irwin, of Greenwich, Eſq;—26. Mr. James Leake, an eminent bookſeller at Bath—30. Francis Bedwell, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Middleſex.

Lately. Rt. hon. lady Roſs—Thomas Balderſton, of Norwich, Eſq;—Hon. Mr. Nevill, ſecond juſtice of New-Jerſey—Nath. Langley, of Queen-hithe, Eſq;—Jeremiah Innys, of Briſtol, Eſq;—Father Brown, the laſt of the Engliſh Jeſuits at St. Omer's, aged 95—Col. Graham, commiſſioner of the ceded iſlands—Brimley Skinner, Eſq; formerly conſul at Leghorn—Rev. Dr. Walker, vice maſter and ſenior fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge—Mrs. Churchill, one of the two daughters of the late archbiſhop Wake—Mr. John White, a ſkilful architect—Edmund Bunting, Eſq; recorder of Stockton on Tees—Francis Melvil of Hackney, Eſq;—George Hanbury, of Colebrooke, Monmouthſhire, Eſq;—Edward Gaſcoyne, Eſq; late a captain the navy—John Garth, Eſq; member for the Devizes—John Newnham, of Mairesfield, Suſſex, Eſq;

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. Mr. Thomas Moore was preſented to the vicarage of Stowbardolph, Norfolk—Mr. Bradley, to the vicarage of Upton Bradley, Hants—Mr. Pinnock, to the rectory of Leſham, Hants—Mr. Place to the vicarage of Sedburgh, Yorkſhire—Mr. Stinton, to the rectory of Martinhoe, Devon—Mr. Newlin, to the vicarage of Ryegate, Suſſex—Mr. Bertie, to a prebend of Glouceſter—Mr. Smith, to the vicarage of Great Chiſhul, Eſſex—Mr. Barker Ruſh, to the rectory of Itteringham, Norfolk—Mr. Budd, to the vicarage of Moulders, Northamptonſhire—Mr. Robinſon, to the rectory of Danton, Kent—Mr. Gregory, to the rectories of St. George and St. Magdalen, Canterbury—Mr. Beauvoir, to the vicarage of Milton, Kent—Mr. Irwin and Mr. Archerley, to minor canonries of Ely—Mr. Gurney, to the vicarage of Sea-Salter, Kent—Mr. Buckley, to the vicarage of Hayſchurch, Somerſetſhire—Mr. Diſney, to the curacy of Headingley, in Leeds—Mr. Barton, to the rectory of Watlingſtone. Bucks—Mr. Davies, to the vicarage of Eglwys-Errow, Pembrokeſhire—Mr. Backhouſe to the rectory of Alderton, Northamptonſhire—Mr. Harley, by the king, to a canonry of Worceſter—Mr. Pearce, Mr. Hayes, and Mr. Champnes, to minor canonries of St. Paul's.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable the rev. William Vernon, M. A. to hold the rectory of Hanſbury, in Worceſterſhire, with the rectory of Boulton, on the water, in Glouceſterſhire—Mr. Reddel, to hold the rectories of Milton Brinn and Kempſton, Bedfordſhire—Mr. Cocks, to hold the rectory of Leigh, in Worceſterſhire, with the vicarage of Stoke-Bliſs, in Herefordſhire.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

ST. James's Dec. 4. The king has granted to ſir Thomas Sewell, knt. the office of maſter of the rolls, &c.

St. James's, Dec. 12. The maſter of the rolls was ſworn of the privy council.

St. James's, Dec. 19. The duke of Glouceſter, took his place as a privy counſellor.

St. James's, Dec. 22. Montfot Brown, Eſq; was appointed lieut. governor of Weſt-Florida—John, earl of Hyndford, vice-admiral of Scotland, and the earl of Northumberland, vice admiral of all America.

From the reſt of the Papers.

Richard Bagot, Eſq; was appointed a commiſſioner of the exciſe—Robert Wood, Eſq; groom

Groom-porter — Mr. Yorke, has received a patent of precedence, by which he takes place at the bar, next to the attorney general—Major Duncan is appointed lieut. col. of the 55th reg. and capt. Baugh, major.

Duke of Marlborough was elected a governor of the charter-houſe—Duke of York, preſident of the London hoſpital—Richard Jackſon, Eſq; ſtanding council to the South-ſea company.

BILLS of Mortality, from Nov. 20 to Dec. 25.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males	810	1556	Males	1225	2405
Females	746		Females	1180	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years	549	Within the Walls	196
Under 2 Years	666	Witho. the walls	567
Between 2 and 5	188	Mid. and Surry	1205
5 and 10 —	116	City&Sub. Weſt.	437
10 and 20 —	86		
20 and 30 —	219		2405
30 and 40 —	265		
40 and 50 —	284	Weekly, Nov. 27.	523
50 and 60 —	196	Dec. 4.	503
60 and 70 —	182	11,	531
70 and 80 —	146	18,	474
80 and 90 —	48	25,	374
90 and 100 —	8		
104 —	1		2405
	2405		

Wheaten peck loaf, wt. 17lb. 6 oz. 2s. 3d½.

A General BILL *of all the Chriſtenings and Burials in* London, *from* Dec. 13, 1763, *to* Dec. 11, 1764.

Chriſtened.		Buried	
Males	8593	Males	11503
Females	8208	Females	11699
	16801		23202

Decreaſed in the burials this year			—	2941
Died under 2 years old			—	7673
Between	2 and	5	—	2026
	5 and	10	—	939
	10 and	20	—	877
	20 and	30	—	2000
	30 and	40	—	2228
	40 and	50	—	2403
	50 and	60	—	1823
	60 and	70	—	1607
	70 and	80	—	1099
	80 and	90	—	471
	90 and	100	—	53
		101	—	1
		104	—	2
				23202

BANKRUPTS.

RICHARD Harding, of Threadneedle ſtreet, Vintner.
John Steward, of Knightsbridge, brewer.
James Appleton, of Frodſham, Dealer and Chapman.
William Champlain, of Wapping, Victualler.
Joal Harry, of Liverpool Shopkeeper.
William Walton, of Savage Gardens, Corn factor.
James Murray, of Plymouth, Linen Draper.
Elizabeth Vinter, of Huntingdon, Innholder.
William Overend, of Briſtol. merchant.
William Marvell, of the Strand, Haberdaſher.
John Henry Bartels, of St. Martin's Lane, Merchant.
Edmond Powditch, of Burnham-Market, Linen-Draper.
Alexander Maſter, of Smithfield, and Edward Raby of Southwark, Ironmonger and copartners.
John Scanlax, of Deanſtreet, Dealer.
John Ellis. of Weſtminſter, Victualler.
Thomas Collins, jun. of St. Nicholas, Warwick, Skinner.
John Manifry, of Liverpool, Merchant,
Iſaac Henriques Samuda, of Goodman's fields, Merchant.
Aaron Brandon and Samual Cortiſſos, of New London Street, Merchants.
Robert Husband, of Oxford Road, Leather Breeches maker.
John Hill, of Weſt-ham, Brewer.
Thomas Tootel, of Weſt-ham, Callico printer.
William Evans, of Clarkenwell, Victualler.
Charles Tapping, of Leadenhall Street, Seeds man.
Thomas Lewis, of Liverpool, Bread Baker
Mark Legg, of Eaſt Garſton, Berks, Dealer.
Francis Tilley, of Weſtminſter, Jeweller.
William Woodham, of the Strand, ſtationer
John Heath. jun. of St. Mary le Crypt, Glouceſterſhire Innholder
John Meecham, of White Lionſtreet, Spitalfields weaver.
Henry Gardner, of Limehouſe, Mariner.
Charles Hart, of Richmond, Grocer.
John Ireland, of Weſtminſter, Peruke-maker.
Hugh Roſe, of Eaſt Lewes, Merchant.
George Morris, of Duke Street, Grocer.
John Pearce, of Eaſt-Moreiſey, Victualler.
Samual Wells, of Addlethorpe, Lincolnſhire, Dealer.
John Murkins, of Ely, Merchant
John Beardmore, and Alexander Mainſtone, of Thames Street, Oilmen.
Mark Blake, of Wincheſter, Millener.
John Warner Phipps of London, Merchant.
John Jefferſon, of Cheapſide, Brazier.
John Hamilton, of St. Giles's, Painter.
Joſeph Cawthorne, of London, Merchant.
Robert Forbes, of Chigwell, Dealer.
James Gregory, jun. of Lambeth, Innholder.
Thomas Hewſon, of Clerkenwell-Green, ſheep faleſman.
George Miles, of Weſtminſter, Jeweller.
James Roberts, of Congleton, Cheeſe factor.
Robert Hall, jun. of Nottingham, Mercer.
William Bower, of Fulham, Gardener.
Adam Dickſon, of James ſtreet, Linen Draper.
Richmond Reeves, of Weſtminſter, Victualler.
Sir Thomas Ridge, of Portſea, Hants, Knt. Brewer.
William Hill, of Little-Walſingham, Norfolk, watch Maker.
Robert Maddern, of Briſtol, Linen-Draper.
William Debin, of Bridgnorth, Innholder.
Thomas Nicholls, of Cirenceſter, Scrivener.

Remainder of the CATALOGUE *of* BOOKS, *&c. for the Year* 1764.

DIVINITY. SERMONS.

A NEW and literal tranſlation of the Old and New Teſtament, with notes critical and explanatory. By Anthony Purver, 2 vol. folio, pr. 4l. Johnſton.

Lardner's

Lardner's ancient Jewiſh and Heathen teſtimonies, pr. 10s. 6d. Longman.
Sievivright's Hebrew text conſidered, pr. 2s. 6d. Millar.
Miſcellaneous reflections, pr. 1s. Richardſon and Urquhart.
Dr. Brett's diſſertation on the antient verſions of the bible, pr. 2s. Owen.
Griffith's brief remarks, pr. 1s. Hinde.
Forſter's ſermon at Wiſbech aſſizes, pr. 6d. Dod.
Stennet's, at Horſley, pr. 6d. Buckland.
Negus's, at a viſitation, pr. 6d. Henderſon.
Gibbons's, at an ordination, pr. 6d. Buckland.
Wallin's, on 1 Cor. ix, 27. pr. 8d. Johnſon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEYTON's French grammar, pr. 3s. Dodſley.
Memoirs of Pſalmanazar, pr. 5s. Newbery. (See p. 493.)
Inno in lode dell' Armonia, pr. 2s. Nicoll.
Seaſonable alarm to the city of London, pr. 1s. 6d. Nicoll.
The merry philoſopher, pr. 3s. Nicoll.
Burton's antient characters deduced from claſſical remains, pr. 4s. Marſh.
Bell's travels, 2 vol. 4to. 1l. 1l. ſheets. Nourſe.
Hooke's Roman Hiſtory, vol. 3. Tonſon.
Complete dict. of arts and ſciences, No. 1. pr. 6d. Fletcher.
Otis's rights of the Britiſh colonies, pr. 2s. Almon.
Man midwifery analized, pr. 1s. Caſlon.
Veneroni's Italian maſter, pr. 5s. Nourſe.
Coſtard's uſe of aſtronomy, pr. 1s. 6d. Davis and Reymers.
Warner's letter to the fellows of Sion college, pr. 6d. Ditto.
Col. Hammond's letters, &c. pr. 2s. Horsfield.
Some account of Mr. Legge, &c. Almon. (See p. 581.)
Letter to the hon. Charles Townſhend, pr. 1s. Nicoll.
Obſervations on the character of Mr. Legge, pr. 3d. Payne.
Letter to the author of a letter to a young lady, pr. 6d. Becket.

POETICAL.

EVANS's ſpecimens of ancient Welſh poetry, pr. 4s. Dodſley.
Poetical tell-tale, pr. 1s. 6d. Fletcher.
Wilkes and liberty, pr. 1s. 6d. Williams.
Scott's elegies, pr. 1s. Burnet.
Miſs Whateley's poems, pr. 5s. Dodſley. (See p. 372.)
Lloyd's actor, pr. 1s. 6d. Kearſley.
Grainger's ſugar cane, pr. 4s. Dodſley.
Elphinſton's poems, pr. 3s. 6d. Richardſon.
The cap and ſtaff, pr. 2s. 6d. Gibſon.
Foote's patron, a comedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Davies.
Satirical trifles, pr. 1s. Flexney.

Brecknock's epithalamium, pr. 6d. Marſh.
Smart's ode to the earl of Northumberland, pr. 1s. Dodſley.
Churchill's Gotham, book 2 and 3, pr. 2s. 6d. each. Henderſon.
——— Candidate, pr. 2s. 6d. ditto.
——— Farewell, pr. 2s. 6d. ditto.
——— Independence, pr. 2s. 6d. ditto (See p. 533.)
——— Times, pr. 2s. 6d. ditto. (See p. 478.)
The anti-times, pr. 1s. 6d. Hooper.
Churchill diſſected, pr. 1s 6d. Nicoll.
The contraſt, pr. 1s. Nicoll.
War, an ode, pr. 1s. Jolliffe.
Howard's choice ſpirits, No. 1. pr. 6d. Sumpter.
Arminius, or Germania freed, pr. 6s. Nicoll.
Rogers's poems, vol. 1. pr. 5s. Dodſley.
Almena, an Engliſh opera, pr. 1s. Becket. (See p. 579.)
Cunningham's poems, pr. 1s. 6d. Jonet.
The capricious lovers, pr. 1s. 6d. Becket. (See p. 643.)
Smart's Phædrus, pr. 3s. Dodſley.
Temple of tragedy, pr. 1s. Burnet.
Elegy on the death of Churchill, pr. 1s. 6d. Nicoll.
The Traveller, by Dr. Goldſmith, pr. 1s. 6d. Newbery.

PHYSICAL.

SHORT account of the diſeaſe of the ſtone, pr. 1s. 6d. Nicoll.
Remarks on Redmond, pr. 1s. 6d. Fletcher.
Mr. Guy's anſwer to Mr. Gataker. Willock.

ENTERTAINING.

MEMOIRS of Miſs D'Arville, 2 vol. pr. 6s. Baldwin.
Coan's laſt will and teſtament, pr. 6d. Knowles.
The diſcovery, 2 vol pr. 5s. Lownds.
Oriental anecdotes, 2 vol. pr. 6s. Nicoll.
Hiſtory of Miſs Oakley, pr. 2s. Bladon.
Adventures of Donald M'Gregor, 2 vol. pr. 4s. Williams.
Hiſtories of Lady Frances and Caroline S— vol. 4. 2s. 6d. Dodſley.
Dramatic hiſtory of Cleanthes, and Semanthe 2 Vol. pr. 5s. Davies.
Hiſtory of Miſs Jenny Saliſbury, 2 vol. pr 5s. Becket.
The ſchool of virtue, pr. 2s. Cooke.
Hiſtory of Miſs Lucinda Courtney, 3 vol. pr. 9s. Noble.
Hiſtory of the fortune-teller, in the Old Bailey, pr. 2s. Griffin.
The quack, pr. 1s. Wilkie.
Adventures of Benjamin Braſs, 2 vol. pr 6s. Nicoll.
The correſpondence of Theodoſius and Conſtantia. pr. 3s. Becket.
The caſtle of Otranto, pr. 3s. Lownds.
The ſurprizes of Love, pr. 3s. Nicoll.

INDEX *to the* PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY, *to the* ESSAYS, POLITICKS, *Domeſtick and Foreign* OCCURRENCES, *&c.* 1764.

A.

ABERDEENSHIRE deſcribed 336
Academy of ſciences, machines and inventions approved of by 76
Accidents 49, 107, 111, 481, 483, 517
Acre, Engliſh and Iriſh, proportion between 20
Acts paſſed 51, 159, 176
Adams, major. See *Eaſt-Indies.* Dies 540
Addreſs to gentlemen and ladies 361—364
Addreſſes 428
Addreſſes, on the princeſs Auguſta's marriage 43, 50
Admiralty ſeſſions 316
Admonition to the younger clergy, recommended 474
Advice in cancerous complaints 104
Affectionate wife and heroic daughter 369
African affairs, committee of 428
Arican aloe deſcribed 416
Agave, account of that curious plant 368
Age, great, inſtances of 54, 270, 382, 485, 598
Agriculture, elements of 49—41. See *Tillage*
Agues, willow-bark, a cure for 553—561
Aleppo, account of the late plague at 470
Algiers, Engliſh demand on, 487. Settled 600
Allen, Mr. his bequeſts 426
Almena, account of the opera of 570 & ſeq.
alms and *oblations,* in the liturgy, abſurdity relating to 134. Clergy cleared from the charge 250
Alterations in the liſt of parliament. See *New members in the index of names*
Ambaſſadors have audiences 50, 158, 214, 295, 325, 427, 595
America, whence firſt peopled 130. See *Kamtſchatka.* Firſt peopled from Aſia 225
American duties, proceedings on the bill for 515
American French, character of 78
Amputation of limbs, inutility of 476
Anderſon, dr. his affecting letter 335
Animals, uncommon, deſcribed 529, 641
Antinomian preacher, his trial 654
Aphernouſli tree deſcribed 439
Appeal to the common ſenſe of all Chriſtian people, letter to the author of, 585. His anſwer 682
Armſtrong, defrauds the bank 543
Arnold, Mr. his curious repeating watch 108. He preſents it to the king 325
Artificial paſtures, of the improvement of land by 16, 17
Aſſizes 169, 326, 420, 485
Aſthma, cauſe and cure of that diſtemper 506—508
Aſtronomical paradox explained 485
Aſylum, new chapel of, opened 107. Anniverſary feaſt of 266
Auguſta, princeſs, (ſee Baunſwick) Addreſs to her on her marriage 43. Her marriage 50. Preſents to her 51. Her charitable donation 108. Delivered of a princeſs 655

B.

BABEL, account of the remains of the tower of 454
Bagdat, commotions at 600
Banda-neira, earthquake at 272
Bank, general courts of, 106, 159. Governors and directors choſen 215. Hiſtory of 498, *& ſeq.* Make an advance in their dividend 537
Barbary, account of the Spaniſh fiſhery on the coaſt of 71—74
Barking marſhes near overflowed 539
Barley, of ſowing clover in 637
Baſtardy of Robert III. of Scotland, diſproved 566—570
Bath, applies for lord chief juſtice Pratt's picture 596
Bavaria, excellent regulations of the elector of 656
Bear, method of hunting 82—84
Beardmore, Mr. his trial with the meſſengers 158, Obtains 1000 l. damages 266, 269. Obtains 500l. damages of the earl of Halifax 654
Beaumont, M. Voltaire's letter to, 518. Honoured at Oxford 539
Beautifying, of the modern rage of 334
Benefits ill repaid, 582
Bengal. See *Eaſt-India company: Maſſacre.*
Berkeley, Norborne, Eſq; obtains a barony 268
Bills of mortality, &c, of ſeveral cities, &c. 370
Birds, uncommon, deſcribed 257, 472
Births extraordinary 381, 598
Blackſtone, Mr. his trial with a buck 325
Black-friars bridge, meeting about 427
Bladder, remedy for ulcers in, &c. 86
Blow, on the right hypochondrium, effects of 616. On the heart, and its effects 676
Boatſwain, a humane one, applauded 109
Books and writers, remarks on 450—453
Boſton, ſea breaches near, 539. Cuſtom-houſe of, broke open 655
Boxing-match, great one 326
Bradſtreet, col. his treaty with the Delawares 668
Breedon hill, large track of, removed 110
Bricks, complaint of the badneſs of 345
Briſtol, phænomenon at 109
Broad wheels, firſt uſe of 101
Brunſwick, prince of, and his princeſs, their conſanguinity 50. Chronological memoirs of

of his military actions 6. City addreſs to him 43, His arrival and marriage 50. Act for his naturalization 51. He departs with his princeſs ibid. Account of their voyage and journey to Brunſwick 106, 156. Their reception at Wolfenbuttle 214. The princeſs of, delivered of a princeſs 655
Brunſwick, whole family of, viſit the king of Pruſſia 384
Buck, deſcription of 333
Budget, anſwer to ſome parts of that performance 610
Buffaloe, method of hunting 81
Bugs, receipt for deſtroying 312
Building act, abſtract of 365—367
Burials, monthly bills of, &c. 55, 165, 429, 542, 599
Burn's juſtice, curious extracts from 255
Burnet, of the culture of 17, 19
Butchers meat, plan to reduce the price of 661

C.

CALAS, enquiry into his death 189
Caldwall, Sir James, freedom of Dublin voted to 110
Cambridge, election, ſtate of what paſſed at, 213. Liſt of the patriot young gentlemen at 378
Canada, French officers of, their ſentence 56
Cancerous complaints, advice in 104
Capricious Love s, account of 643
Carribees, their character 79
Carolina, princeſs, a cuſtom houſe yatcht, ſurpriſing eſcape of her crew 581
Carrots, of the uſe of 150
Cartoons, removed to the queen's houſe 51
Caſe, of a girl born without a tongue 372
Caſes, two remarkable ones, in ſurgery 626
Cattle, ſwelled or hoven, method of curing 636
Caution to purchaſers of eſtates 87
Cereus erectus &c. in flower 539
Chances, ſolution of a queſtion in 313
Character of the laſt two biſhops of London 424
Charitable inſtitutions, ſtrictures on 88
Charity, eſſay on 663
Charter-houſe, account of 552
Chineſe ſpy, letter from 590, 591
Chowder beer, method of preparing 475
Church of Scotland, gen. aſſembly of 375
Chymiſtry, riſe and progreſs of 669
Chymiſts, anecdotes of two famous ones, 573
Cibber, Caius Gabriel, his life 139
City hoſpitals, ſtate of 268
Clay, &c, of the method of burning 185
Clergyman, great duty performed by one in a day 52
Clive, lord, his letter to the proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock 59—63, (See *Eaſt India company,*) his letter to the directors 173. Made a knight of the Bath 265. Anecdotes of him, 301. Embarks for Bengal 325
Clothes, former reſtrictions in 256
Clothiers, a bill in favour of 126
Clover, ſoot recommended as a good manure for, 526. Of ſowing, in barley 637
Coal-pit, perſon ſuffocated in one, recovered, 622
Coal-waggon, deſcription of 144
Cod-fiſhery, French ſucceſs in 543
Coins, Iriſh, obſervations on 245—247
Colica pictonum, cauſe and cure of [107,] 187
Colts, neceſſity of breeding, from ſound ſtallions 359
Companies, their droll preſents 392
Conger eel, electrical virtue of 335
Conjugal felicity, rare inſtance of 371
Conquered iſlands, proclamation for the ſale of lands in 165
Conway, gen. complement paid him 268
Cook, dr. his correction of a miſtake, in ſurgery 84—86. His advice in the hemorrhoids 203, In the gout 293 & *ſeq.* In the ſtone 338—350. His advice in a fever 546, His cauſe and cure of the yellow jaundice, 405—408. Of the rheumatiſm, 466 & *ſeq.* Of the aſthma, 505—508. His anſwer to a caſe 531. His cauſe and cure of the whooping cough 574—576. His anſwer to a chemical query 617. His cauſe and cure of the diabetes 631—635. Of a *prolapſus ani* 672, 673. Of the diarrhœa, 676—680
Cooper, a miniature painter, remarks on 96
Coote, col, his bravery rewarded 108
Corn, cauſes of the ſmut in 504
Corn and wine, magazines, of, in Switzerland 219
Corniſh adm. arrives 378
Correſpondents, notes to 111, 265, 376
Corſica, progeſs of the war in 272. French troops, ſent to 666
Courſe of exchange 165, 487, 542, 599
Court goes into mourning 654
Courts of common council 325, 538, 654
Crane, in common uſe, deſcribed 584
Criticiſm in religion, eſſay on the abuſe of 275—279, 399—403, 461—464, 516—518
Cuckow, fed by a robin 379
Cummins, capt. his uſage by the Spaniards *See Summers* 597
Curacies, letter, on the plurality of 491 & *ſeq*
Curates. *See hardſhips. Lots.*
Cyder act, account of it 161. Caſe in, opinion relative thereto 369, 370

D.

DALMATIA, information of the plague in 89. It abates 167
Daniſh ſhip, piratically plundered 540
Darkneſs, uncommon, at Detroit 518
David, how he acquired his wealth 374
D'Alembert, M. of criticiſm in religion 275—279, 399—403, 416—464, 516—518
D'Eon, chev. account of him 332. Found guilty of a libal 378. Purſuit of him 595

Deafneſs, receipt for the cure of 380
Debtors, inſolvent, ſee *priſoners for debt*
Delawares, treaty with 668
Denmark, regulations in, 112. Advices from, 432, 487
Devonſhire family, remarks on ſome memoirs of 548
Diabetes, cauſe and cure of 631—635
Dialogue, a uſeful one 137—139
Diarrhœa, cauſe and cure of 676—680
Die, new one. from the berries of a weed in South Carolina 674
Dingley, Mr. his project abortive 109
Diſtinctions, orders, &c. thoughts on 305
Dock yards, penſions to worn-out artificers at 540
Dorſling, M. anecdote of 592
Downy, Cuthbert, a monſtrous infant 326
Draper, col. his anſwer to the Spaniſh arguments 684—686
Dreſſing wounds, miſtake in, corrected 85
Drill-plough and harrow, new ones, deſcribed 584
Droit le roy, burnt by the hangman 157
Drowned perſons, general method of treating them 460
Drowning, preſervatives againſt, tried 462
Dry belly-ach, cauſe of [107], 187
Dublin ſociety, premiums of 379
Dueller, ſarcaſm on 120
Duels 107, 160
Dunn, Mr. tries to eſcape 17. Sent to a mad houſe 207
Dwarf, king of Poland's, account of 381

E.

EARTHQUAKE at Oxford 596
Earthquakes, account of thoſe in the Eaſt-Indies 561—563
Eaſt India company, full and clear diſcuſſion of the affairs of and the management of its ſervants in the Eaſt-Indies, with remarks [108]—120. Proceedings of the general courts of 158, 159. Directors of choſen 215, 216. Relation of what paſſed at the late general courts of 26—264
Eaſt India Stock, letter to the proprietors of from Lord Clive 59—63
Eaſt-Indies, freſh diſturbances in 155, 160. Important advices from 196—199, 235—239. Dreadful ſtorm in 265. Fire and earthquake in 269, Further ſucceſſes in 321—324. Engliſh maſſacred in 324. Freſh advices from, 542. Earthquakes in 561—563.
Eaſy riding, new diſcovery for 372
Eclipſe of the moon 159
Eden, remarkable decreaſe of that river 527
Edinburgh, preſent to the univerſity of, from the king of Spain 160
Elephant, method of hunting 77
Engliſh convents oppreſſive and injurious to human nature, &c. &c. 33—36, 74—76.
Engliſh grammar, remarks on, 387
Engroſſing and foreſtalling, remarks on 88
Entick, Mr. obtains damages 378, 654
Epitaph on a ſoldier, killed by ſmall-beer 655
Eſſay on charity 663
Executions 107, 158, 214, 325, 326, 378 427, 538, 595
Exploits at ſea, in 1761 513
Eye, wounded, its conſequences 627
Eye-water, an excellent one 474

F.

FAITH only, of being ſaved by 623
Falſe politeneſs ridiculed 347
Family diſtinctions, origin of 306
Farmers and gardeners, advice to 63
Fathers, ſalutary advice to, in bequeathing their eſtates 137—139.
Female characters oppoſite ones 29
Female knighthood, order of, propoſed 305
Fever, a remedy for ſome diſtempers 312
Fevers, remedy to remove 483
Fielding, Sir John, his charge againſt engroſſers 536
Fires, inſtances of ſpontaneous ones 331
Fires, 50, 51, 52, 107, 108, 109, 110, 158, 159, 160, 214, 215, 216, 325, 6, 7, 377, 8, 9, 400, 427, 8, 9, 481, 2, 3, 4, 538, 9, 540, 594, 5, 6, 7, 8, 655, 6, 7,
Flattery. An original Eſſay 664
Floods and inundations 51, 52, 55, 56. 109, 111, 166, 39
Footmen, their riot, at Ranelagh 206
Forfeited eſtates in Scotland, purchaſed by the heirs 160
Foſſile petrifications, curious 42
France, folly and miſchief of running to 30. Internal diviſions in 56, 112. Advices from 167, 487
Sir Francis Fidget, a character 66
Franking letters, act about 175
Fraternal compact, extraordinary, 563
Fretteaux, M. de, account of 378
Frederick, prince, elected biſhop of Oſnabrug 158
Free agency, thoughts on 3
French American iſlands, characters of the inhabitants of 78—80.
French, progreſs of their naval power 221. Voltaire's ſatire on them 521—523. Hairdreſſers, &c. imported, 539. Troops, ſent to Corſica, 636

G.

GARDENING, Shenſtone's, thoughts on 191—194, 233—235
Garrick, Mr. Letter from 418
General warrants, thanks to oppoſers of 160
Gentlemen, pathetic and rational addreſs to 361—364
German emigrants, generous relief of 482. They are embarked for Carolina, 538, 594
Germany, affairs of 111, 112
Gibraltar, trade of, monopolized by the Jews 540

Gibſon, the dwarf, account of 143
Girl, caſe of one born without a tongue 372
Gooche, governor, &c. anecdotes of 417
Gout, remedies for, 293 *et ſeq.*
Grain, pieces of 2, 58, [106], 170, 217, 274. 330, 386, 434, 460, 546, 602
Grammatical remark, by Mr. Laſkey 487
Granby, marquis of, preſented with the freedom of Scarborough, 483
Grants for 1764 441 *et ſeq.*
Graſſes, of the culture of ſeveral 19
Gratitude, extract from Dr. Watkinſon's eſſay on 367
Green Hemlock, caſe in which it was applied 674
Guardian outwitted account of, 638—640.
Guy, Mr. his advice in cancerous complaints, 104—106.

H.

HALIFAX, in Nova Scotia, behaviour of the ſoldiers at 425
Hamilton, dutcheſs of, original letter of Pope's to her 644
Hanover, curious fact in the hiſtory of 563
Hardſhips of the inferior clergy exemplified 409
Hare, one ſeiz'd by a Weazel 596
Harriſon's time piece, proceedings in relation to, 9. With remarks 10—12 Remarks on the foregoing 316, 317. Account of its going, 480—412. He is rewarded 482
Hartley, Capt. murdered, 110
Hartley, harbour at, opened 159
Harvard College burnt 160
Harwich cliff, decreaſes 109
Haſtings, Lady Eliz. her pious bequeſt 378
Havanna prize-money, diſtribution of 326. Cuſtoms paid at, returned 540
Heart, blow upon, and its effects 676
Heath, Mr. piece of plate preſented to him 267
Heaths, paſtures and meadows, of them 40
Heath-broom, good in tanning 327
Hemlock Green, caſe in which it was applied 674
Hemorrhoids, Remedies for 203
Hemp, cultivated in North America, 597
Herring, archbiſhop, his life 171—174
Heſſe, hereditary prince of, married to a daughter of Denmark, 487. They make their entry into Hanau 562
Hieroglyphic, critique on an ancient one 705,
Hints for the ladies 531. Taken 547
Hiſtory of the bank of England 498 & *ſeq.*
Hiſtory of parliament 9—14, 65—71, 121—127, 177—183, 225—232, 281—288, 337—342, 393—398, 441—450, 497—503—558, 609—616, 657 661
Hiſtory of the late war, 21—27, 93—93, 145—149, 239—244, 309—312, 350—355, 389—390, 438, 508—515, 569—552, 628—631, 670—673
Hoadley and Sherlock, biſhops, anecdote of 581
Holland, impious books burnt in 056
Holland, Capt. his diſtreſs 109
Holy orders, of the proſtitution of, 202
Honduras, diſputes at the bay of, 327, 597. Spaniſh anſwer about 335, 537
Honey-wine, method to make 315
Hopeſtill, Sybrand, attack'd by the Spaniards, 376. Satisfaction promiſed 482
Horſe, account of that uſeful animal 297—299
Horſes, how to feed them with new beans and oats, without danger 109
Hoſtages in France, notice about 216
Hotel Dieu at Paris, account of 376
Hottentots, general obſervations on them 78
Howe, Col. freedom of Dublin preſented to 110
Huſband, of the choice of 343
Huſbandry, caſe in, and anſwer, 504
Hydroſtatic machine, new invented one 595

J.

JACKSON and Dudgeon, Meſſ. remarks on 289
Jamaica, great drought in 425
Jeſus Chriſt, antient record of his being elected a prieſt of the Jews 604
Jews, poor ones, their method of travelling 224
Indians, at Detroit, ſue for peace 110. Depredations of 379, 429. Meeting with 539
Indigo bill, proceedings on 12. Plant, culture of 440
Informations, in the King's-Bench, riſe and progreſs of 647—650
Intolerance, of the abuſe of 468—470
John, prince, of Ruſſia, aſſaſſinated 431. Ruſſian memorial thereon 519
Johnſon, ſir William, his ſucceſs againſt the Indians 216. His treaty with the Senecas 380, 367
Journeymen printers, their damages againſt the meſſengers compounded 377
Ireland, brief account of 64. Importation of proviſions from, allowed 538. And the time lengthened 655
Iriſh coins, obſervations on 245—247
Iriſh maſſacre, cauſes of 296. See *Roman Catholicks.*
Italy, great ſcarcity of corn in 272
Ivan. See *John.*
Julian, the Apoſtate, his character and death 564
Juror, his duty, in regard to a libel 650
Jury, in Ireland, directions to one 315

K.

KAMTSCHATKA, cuſtoms, &c. of the inhabitants of 132. Remarks on the map of 317
Kan of the Tartars depoſed 656
Kearſley and Williams committed to the King's Bench 595, 654
Kenſington, pictures removed from, to Hampton Court 379
Kidgel, Rev. Mr. abſconds 266

King

King George II. anecdote of him and the late king of Prussia 165
KING, his answers to addresses 43, 110. His speeches 176. His statue set up in the Royal Exchange 214. Shrewd remarks on his speech, at the close of the session 254. Reviews regiments 266, 326, 377. Repeating watch presented to him 325. His letter to the king of Poland 642
King, dr. his epitaph 199
King's-Bench, rise and progress of informations in 647—650
Knights of the garter, new ones 216
Knights of the Bath, new ones, 52, 265

L.

LA Lippe, count, arrives from Portugal 539, 543. Numbers flock to see him 595
Labourer, one obtains a verdict for an estate 654
Ladies, advice to, in cancerous complaints 104
Ladies, pathetic address to, 361—364. Hints to, 531. Taken 547
Land-carriage, fish scheme, supported 107
Legge, Mr. anecdote of 581. His papers, relative to the Hampshire election 514—647
Letter, on plurality of curacies 491. Disproving the bastardy of Robert III. king of Scotland 566—570
Ligonier, lord, his new regulation 428
Lisbon, custom-house of, burnt 327, 384. Antient gold medals, dug up at 597
Lobster, very heavy one 537
Logwood-cutters, letter to the minority, relative to them 355—358. Hint in relation to them 377. See *Honduras*.
Lomax, Mr. his curious question, solution, &c. 577
London, characters of the last two bishops of 424
London, addresses of, on the royal marriage 43, 44
London hospital. anniversary feast of 214
London lying-in hospital, feast of 266
Longitude. See *Harrison*.
Lords protests on privilege 210—213
Lots, churches served by 409
Lucerne, history and culture of 605, 686, 7
Luxury, and its fatal effects, strictures on 620
Lying-in hospital, feast of 214

M.

MACHINE for rooting up trees 594
Machines and inventions approved of by the academy of sciences 76
Mad dog, cure for the bite of 142
Mad-houses, private, enquiry into 230, & *seq.*
Magazan beans, culture of 360
Magdalen hospital, feast of 214. State of 267
Magnifying watch lamp 134
Malt, proceedings on the new law relative to 123
Man, orders relative to the isle of 426, 543
Manilla, distribution of prize money to the captors of 483
Marine society, further designs of 429
Marius, his distresses 186
Martinico, prize money for 540
Massacre, dreadful one, of the English, in Bengal 324
Mathematical questions and solutions 207, 252, 288, 496 577
Matth. xxi. 13. criticism on 344
Mead, method of making excellent 243
Mechanics, plate in, described 584
Medals struck for his Polish majesty 595
Medical cases and answers thereto 53, 54, 86, 203, 232, 333, 346, 349, 456, 532, 578, 579, 590, 625, 625, 650, 681, 2, 3, 4
Medical observations 204
A Meditation 218
Meredith, Mr. obtains damages, against the earl of Hallifax 655
Metaphysicians, of their mistakes 206
Mickmack Indian, speech of 359
Miniature painter, anecdotes of a famous one 96
Ministers, lesson for 436
Minority, dine together 107. Letter to, on the affairs of the logwood cutters 355—358
Mirowitz, the Russian mutineer, executed 543
Misery of the poor displayed 583
Mithridates, account of his death 194
A Modern character 636
Monckton, major gen. sentence of his court martial 267
Moreton, earl of, elected president of the royal society 214
Morgan, escapes out of Newgate 378
Morocco ambassador, riot at his house 108
Mountain, near Persepolis, anecdotes of 455
Murders 108, 214, 265, 266, 326, 595
Mutinies 108

N.

NANCY, Penford, her good fortune 597
Naples; great mortality at, 433. Ceases 487
Nassau-Weilburg, princess of, delivered of a daughter 107
National debt, state of 174. When it may be discharged, 450
Naval power of the French, progress of 221
Negroes, in the French islands, character of 80
Newcastle, duke of, his prize medals bestowed 268
Newfoundland, French force in 483. English commodore comes to explanation with them 537
Newton, sir Isaac, vindicated 455
Niagara; great meeting with the Indians at 539
No one's enemy but his own, account of that comedy, 36—40
North-Briton, *See Wilkes*. Kearsly and Williams tried for publishing and republishing it 378. Committed 595, 654

Northumberland, earl of, complements paid him 268. His illuminations, &c. on the king's birth day 325
Nova Scotia, coal mines in 539

O.

OAK, remarkable large one 379
Opticks, new obſervation in 625
Oſnabrug, diſpute with the regency of 472. (See *Frederick*) 600
Oſtrich, deſcribed 530. Query thereon 616
Oſwald, lieut. col. his ſentence at a court martial 267
Outs and *in's*, conciliating arguments for 435

P.

PALACES, gardens and embelliſhments, ancient 315
Palatines, generous relief of 482. They are embarked for So. Carolina, 538. Sail ibid, 594
Papillotte, M. a French perruquier, addreſs of 456
Pariſh-poor infants, thoughts on 28
Parliament, hiſtory of the ſeſſion of, which begaun Nov. 25, 1762; 9—14, 65—71, 121—127, 177—183, 225—232, 281—288. Of the ſeſſion which began Nov. 15, 1763, 337—342, 391—397, 441—450, 497—503, 553—558, 609—616, 657—661
Parliament prorogued 325, 427, 538,
Patron, account of that comedy 279
Peas, of preparing for hog-meat 249
Penſilvania, diſturbances in 155, 160. Diſputes between the governor and aſſembly of 327. Spirited reſolution of the latter ibid
Phænomenon, obſerved at St. Neot's 109. At London 158. Near Cork 596. At Philadelphia 597
Philadelphia and New York, collection for the colleges at 267
Phil. ii. 2. ingenious criticiſm on 292
Philoſophers, a modern ſect of 196
Philoſopher's tincture diſcovered 495
Pitt, Wm. Eſq; his ſtatue erected at Cork 268 Hiſtory of his reſignation 511
Plague, account of the late dreadful one, at Aleppo 470
Plowing land, different methods of 302
Plowings, frequent, benefit of 245
Poland, affairs of, 112, 166, 271, 327 328 383, 384, 430, 431, 486, 487. King of, choſen 542, 599. Crowned 655
Poland anecdotes of the new king of 495. His election 542. Medals for 595, Crowned 655
Poland, reflections on the condition of the common people in 418—421
Polypuſſes, new method of curing 540
Pompadour, madam de, her death 272
Poniatowſki, See *Poland*.
Poor, their miſery diſplayed 583
Pope, original letter from, to the dutcheſs of Hamilton 644
Porter-beer, remarks on the new tax on 129
Portugal affairs in 272
Potatoes, culture of 360
Powder, charge of, for cannon, aſcertained 543
Powell, Ann, convicted of Bigamy 655
Pratt, lord chief juſtice, freedom of Dublin voted to him 52. And of London 108. Thanked by the commons of Dublin 110. Freedom of Exeter voted to him 155. His letter to the town clerk 156. Freedom of London preſented to him, and his picture ordered 178. Freedom of Norwich voted to him 160. Inſcription for his picture 379. His letter to the town-clerk of Bath 596
Preacher, remarks on a young one 403
Preſcriptions, excellent formula, of rational ones 576
Principles of Chriſtianity, as taught in Scripture, letter to the author of 613, 614
Priſoners for debt, plan of a ſociety for their relief 14—16. (See *Engliſh convents.*) Objection thereto 188. Legacies for their relief 189
Privilege of parliament lords proteſts on 210—213
Privilege of peerage and privilege of parliament, remarks on 393 *& ſeq.*
Proclamations 267, 538
Prolapſus ani, cauſe and cure of 672, 3
Proteſtant, advice to a trembling one 296
Proteſtant diſſenter, his complaint 127. Anſwers to him 204, 251
Providence and free-agency, ſtrictures on 3—5
Proviſions, conſiderations on the high price of 128—130. Importation of, from Ireland, permited 538. The time of importation of, prolonged 655. Remedy for the Scarcity of 662
Pruſſia, king of, ſups with his brother, &c. 112. Makes new regulations 271. Heads of the treaty between him and Ruſſia 328. Prince royal of, married 432. Noble declaration of the king of 600. He erects a new bank 656
Pſalmanazar, Mr. memoirs of 593, 4
Purchaſer, of eſtates, caution to 87

Q.

QUEBECK, province of, deſcribed, 196
QUEEN, her endearing preſent to the king 125
Querelæ. To the memory of a beloved wife, 187
Query, a chemical one 372. Dr. Cooke's anſwer thereto, 617.
Quickſilver obſerved on plants 18

R.

RATS, curious methods of taking them alive 97—99
Reformed lady, letter from 547
Reilly, James, an antinomian teacher, convicted of fraud 654
Religio-Laici, extract from 361
Religion, Eſſay on the abuſe of criticiſm in 275

275—279, 398—403, 461—464, 516—518
Reſerve, thoughts on 307
Rheumatiſm, cauſe and cure of 466 *& ſeq.*
Rhine, remarks on ſwallows on 561
Rice bill, proceedings thereon 181 *& ſeq.*
Riſe and progreſs of informations in the court of Kings Bench 647—650
Road bill, proceedings on 178 *& ſeq.*
Robert III. king of Scotland, his baſtardy diſproved 566—570
Rolle, Mr. propoſes a ſettlement in W. Florida 539
Roman burying place diſcovered 639
Roman catholic, ironical vindication of 135
Roman triumvirate, character of the firſt 80
Romans, archduke Joſeph choſen king of 166, 272
Roots, obſervations on the extenſion of 39
Royal ſhepherd, ſtory of that opera 141
Royal ſociety, council of, elected 651
Ruſcombe, Mrs. and her maid, murdered 537
Ruſſia, affairs of 271, 431, 432, 486, 599, 600. Treaty between, and Pruſſia 328. Ships burnt in 542
Ruſſian diſcoveries, remarks on the map of 317
Ruſſian memorial on the murder of prince Ivan 519. Execution of the criminal 543
Rutty, dr. his excellent remedy for the ſea-ſcurvy 635

S.

SABBATH, ſtrictures on the profanation of 300
Sage, virtues of 99—101
Sailors, petition for their prize money 431
Sails, new method of making top-ſails and top-gallant-ſails 666
St. Bride's ſpire ſhattered by lightning 326. The ſcaffolding blown down 412
St. Luke's hoſpital, anniverſary feaſt of 428
St. Vincent, claim to, ſet aſide 267
Salmon-trout, large one 596
Salt, its uſe in fattening cattle 315
Santiſſima Trinidada (the rich galleon) arrives 325
Saunderſon. bp. anecdotes of 133
Saxony, advices from 271
Schalken, a painter, anecdote of 63
Schomberg, dr. of the colica pictonum [107] 187
Scotland, baſtardy of Robert III. King of, diſproved, 566—570
Scotland, reaſon of the clamour againſt them 414. Candid vindication of them 413, 524, 525
Sea-Scurvy, excellent remedy for 475. Another from M'Bride 635
Sea-water, French method to freſhen 384
Seneca Indians, treaty with 667
Seſſions at the Old Bailey 50, 158, 266, 316 426, 482, 519, 655,
Sheep, remedy for the white ſcour in 525. Preſervative from the rot in 52. Smuggled to France 483
Shenſtone, Mr. his life 190. His thoughts on gardening 191—194, 233—235. Of diſtinctions, orders, &c. 305. His origin of family diſtinctions 306. On reſerve 307. Of books and writers 550—553
Sheriffs of London elected 49, 378. Nominated 266. Fine 326, 378. Swear off 377, 378. Sworn in 537. Of counties appointed 106
Shipwrecks 49, 109, 110, 655
Sileſia, freedom of the ſubjects of, confirmed by the king of Pruſſia 600
Silk-weavers, petition the king 214
Sinking-fund, ſtate of 612 *& ſeq.*
Sixtus V. pope, ſtory of 662
Sleeper, account of an extraordinary one 417
Smithfield market, plan propoſed to regulate 661
Smuggled goods, proclamation relative to the diviſion of 538
Smuggling, ſubſtance of the act againſt 121. Remarks 122. New order about 426
Smuggling, proceedings on the bill to prevent 124 *& ſeq.*
Smut in corn, cauſe of 504
Society of arts, &c receipts and diſburſements of 371
Solar eclipſe, account of the great one 8. Obſerved 251, 268
Soldiers and mariners, ſubſtance of the act in their favour, with remarks 65 *& ſeq.*
Sons of the clergy, rehearſal and feaſt of 269
Soot, a good manure for clover 526
South-Carolina, diſputes in 379, 429. Report of the aſſembly of 591. Negroes taxed in 597. Acts paſſed in 655
Spain, advices from 167, 272
Spaniſh fiſhery on the coaſt of Barbary, account of 71—74
Spaniſh anſwer relative to the bay of Honduras 335
Speech, king's, at the cloſe of the ſeſſion, remarks on 254
Spider, deſcription of an uncommon one, 418
Stafford, earl of, epitaph on his monument 109
Stallions, neceſſity of breeding colts from ſound ones 359
Statues, erected in the Eaſt-India houſe 428
Stephenſon, ſir William, choſen lord mayor 537. Sworn in 594
Stocks, prices of 2, 58, [106] 170, 217, 274, 330, 386, 414, 460, 546, 602
Stone, cauſe and cure of that diſorder 348—350
Stories from Marmontel 506
Storms, remarkable 57, 326, 377, 379, 483
Strawberries, method of raiſing fine ones 249
Suffocated perſon reſtored to life 622
Summers, capt. unjuſtly ſeized and impriſoned by the Spaniards 540. See *Cummins.*
Supplies, ſummary of, from the Revolution to 1762 268. For the war, in 1762 514

Surgery, two remarkable cases in 626—628
Surnames, curious remarks on 361
Sutherland, dr. his letter to Lord Northumberland 376
Sutherlandshire described 392
Swallows on the Rhine, remarks on 561
Sweden, advices from 166
Swelled, or hoven cattle, remedy for 636
Swift, dean, his ancestry 142
Swift, Dick, transported 325
Swift sloop lost 597
Switzerland, account of the magazines for corn and wine, in 29

T.

TARTARY, kan of, deposed 656
Taylors, journeymen, their wages settled 50
Thoresby, Mr. his medals and coins sold 160
Tide, high 537. Low 538
Tillage, curious remarks on 93—95. (See *Agriculture*) 244, 300—305
Tincture, philosopher's, found out 495
Toleration, universal, remarks on 489, 498—470
Tongue, case of a girl born without one 372
Tourville, adm. 1692, cannon of his fished up 327
Transports conveyed from Newgate 325
Trecothick, Barlow, Esq; chosen an alderman 49
Tree, stump of petrified 539
Trials, remarkable 159, 160, 954, 655, 656
Triumvirate, Roman, character of the first 80
Turkey, advices from 486, 487
Turkish memorial about the election of a king of Poland 273, 486
Turks Island, French hostilities at 428. Disavowed 481. Described 428, 481
Turnips, benefit of laying up a store of, against winter 183
Tyger, put to flight by a stag 377

U. V.

VAGRANTS, Westminster, cleared of 595
Vanbrugh, sir John, remarks on 95
Vanity of preferring the soul to the body 31—33
Vansittart. See *East-India Company. Clive.*
Vegetation, new discovery in 679
Venereal patients, hints to 634
Venison feast, invitation to one 372
Venn's complete duty of man, extract from 31
Venus, Duffield, good fortune of that ship 379
Verrio, the painter, account of 143
Villain, knave, coward, whence derived 255
Vincent, capt. rewarded 427
Vinegar, a cure for the hydrophobeia 327
Virtues of sage 99—101
Ulcers in the bladder, remedy for 86
Uncommon birds. See *Birds.*
Uncommon animals. See *Animals.*
Uncommon darkness at Detroit 528
Untilled lands, of breaking up 41
Voltaire, his universal prayer 161. Of universal toleration 489, 468—470. His letter to M. Beaumont 518. His satire on the French nation 521—523
Upland grounds, of draining those which abound with springs 412

W.

WAGGON, Bourne's improvement of 200. His trial with it 215
Wales, princess dowager of, addressed on her daughter's marriage 43
Walker, Mr. anecdotes of 437
Walking wager 427
Wallet, answer to an assertion in 657—661
War, late, history of 21—27, 90—93, 145—149, 239—244, 309—312, 350—355, 389, 390, 438, 528—515, 549—552, 628—631, 760—673
Wasp, yellowish, of Pensilvania, observations on 527
Watch, curious repeating one, in a ring 325
Watches, curious ones 108
Ways and means for 1764 445
Weather at London 2, 58, [106] 170, 217, 274, 330, 386, 434, 460, 546, 602
Weather fair and foul, in 1762 and 1763 108
Webb, Philip Carteret, Esq; tried for perjury 266
Wesley, Mr. refutation of several assertions, in his compendium of natural philosophy 570—573
Westminster races 253
Whale fishery in the gulph of St. Laurence 161. In the Greenland seas, success of 427
What we must all come to, account of that farce 38
Whitaker, serjeant, obtains a verdict for an estate 655
Whitby, storm of thunder at 596
White boys, in Ireland 539
White scower, in sheep, remedy for 525
Whitefield, Rev. Mr. thanked by the town of Boston 269
Whooping cough, cause and cure of 574, 575. Remarks thereon 603
Wife, soliloquy on the death of a beloved one 387
Wilkes, John, Esq; expelled the house 50. Tried and convicted 108. Letter from 256. Proceedings in parliament, relative to him 287, 337—342
Willow-bark, a cure for agues 552—561
Wilson and Fell, enquiry of damages for 326. Obtain a verdict against the earl of Halifax 655
Winchelsea, East-India ship, lost 540
Wind at Deal 2, 58, [106], 170, 217, 274, 330, 386, 434, 460, 546, 602
Wing's fleet almanack, queries on 17
Winter season, good advice for 665
Wood rendered less combustible 461
Woodlands, of breaking up 41

Wounds, miſtake in dreſſing, corrected 85

Y.

YELLOW jaundice, cauſe and cure of 405—408
Yelloviſh waſp of Penſilvania, obſervations on 527
York, duke of, account of his travels and reception at foreign courts 157, 218, 269, 327, 378, 427, 428. Arrives at St. James's 481. Preſented with the freedom of Woodſtock 596
Yorke, hon. Charles, his letter to the corporation of Glouceſter 580

INDEX to the POETRY, 1764.

A.

ACROSTICKS 478, 653
Advice to Reynolds 319
Air from Metaſtaſio 478, Set to muſic 651.
Another ibid
Allen, Ralph, Eſq; Elegy on 374
Art of Printing 478

B.

BALLAD, Nancy of the Vale 259
Bath, earl of, on his death, 375
Beaumont, M. to him, by Langhorne 587
Benevolence, an ode 209
Berkſhire Militia, on ſeeing it exerciſe 536
Boyce, Mr. his paraphraſe of the firſt part of the 42d Pſalm 586

C.

CAMBRIDGE, on the late famous conteſt at, 262
Card playing ladies, epiſtle to 652
Charge, at a primary viſitation 586
The Choice 45
The Chriſtian Prayer 586
Churchill, extract from his duelliſt 47. From his Gotham 422. From his Times 478. From his Independance 533. Elegy on him 588
Collins, Mr. his ode on Thomſon's death 154
Conſtant lover 102
The Conteſt 421
The Curate 477

D.

DODD, Rev. Mr. on hearing him preach 477

E.

ELEGIES, by Mr. Shenſtone 207, 259, 373
Elegy, on the death of Mr. Tho. Godfrey 152. On May-day, 260. Satirical, on the death of a late general, 262. On Ralph Allen Eſq; 374. On Mr. Churchill 588
Epigram on an Epigram 320
Epigram, on the diſappearance of Wilkes and Kidgell 262
Epilogue to what we muſt all come to 47. To the Fairy Tale 376. To the Lyar 421
Epiſtle, from Voltaire to Card. Querini 375. To certain card-playing ladies 652
Epitaph. on an antient couple, 153. On a ſoldier killed with drinking ſmall-beer 655

F.

FAIRY-tale, Epilogue to 376
Feaſt of fancy, an elegy on Churchill 588
The Flamers 101
To my Flute 101
Friendſhip, ſearch after 153

G.

GENERAL, ſatirical elegy on one 262
Godfrey, Mr. Tho. elegy on 152
Godſtow nunnery, on the ruins of 602
Gotham, part 3, extracts from 422
Grotto, at Wanſtead, inſcription for 153
Guardian outwitted, airs from, 639, 640

H.

HAGLEY park, verſes wrote in 260
Hone, Mr. verſes to 46
Horace, ode 29. book 3. imitated 318
Hymn to melancholy 101

I.

IESSEY 376
I—, to miſs 102
Immoderate deſires, danger of 587
Independence, Churchill's, extracts from 533
Inſcription for the grotto in Earl Tilney's gardens 153. Near a ſtill water 209
The Judicious lover 535
Julia, a ſong 478

L.

LADIES, verſes to them 154
Lady, to a young one, on her humorous propoſal of marriage to the author, &c. 154. To one who aſked whether the author wanted a card of invitation 534. To one at Quadrille 589
Laroche, James, Eſq; to him on his marriage 44
The Laughing philoſopher 589
Lion and fly, a fable 102
Lloyd, Mr. his contradiction 60
Luna eſt fœmina 319
Lyar, prologue to, 421. Epilogue to ibid

M.

MADRIGAL, in memory of Mrs. Bolling 478
The married man 535

May, ode to 374
May-day, elegy on 260
Melancholy, hymn to 101
Metaſtaſio, air from 478. Set to muſic 651
Montroſe, wrote on a window at 587
The moon and woman 319
The morning 423

N.

THE Naiad 534
Nancy of the vale 259
New pavement, epigram on 590

O.

ODE, on the royal nuptials 103. On the queen's birth-day ibid. On the death of Mr. Thomſon 154. To a ſinging bird 208. Benevolence, 209. In imitation of Horace, o. 29. b. 3. 318. To May 374
Operas, ſonnet on the preſent encreaſe of 653
Oſnabrug, epigram on the young prince biſhop of 262
Oxford vacation, ſketch of 590

P.

A Paſtoral dialogue 48
Paſtoral elegy, on Mr. Churchill 588
Patent to Meduſa 652
Peace, late, on its proclamation 653
Political weathercock, extempore anſwer to 104
Poore, on Mrs. 262
Portrait, from the life 261
Printing, art of 478
Prologue, to No one's enemy but his own 46. Woodward's 209. To the lyar, 421. To the Wonder 653
Pſalm 42. firſt part of, paraphraſed 586

Q.

QUADRILLE, to a lady at, 589
Queen's birth day, ode on 103
Querini, card. Voltaire to 375

R.

REBUSES and and anſwers 46, 154, 262, 321, 536
Redmond, Dr. his chriſtian prayer 586
Reynolds, advice to 319
Richardſon, Mr. his ode to a ſinging bird, 208
Royal nuptials, ode on 03

S.

SEARCH after friendſhip 153
Shenſtone, Mr. elegies by, 207, 259, 373
Singing bird, ode to, 208
Songs, In what we muſt all come to 48. Sung in the rites of Hecate 104. Deſpairing Fidelia 319. By Gilbert Cooper, Eſq; 320. Lovely Sue 424. Julia, 478. By Dr. Redmond 535
Songs, ſet to muſic 49, 480, 651
Sonnet, on the preſent encouragement of operas 653
Spencer, lady, to her, from lady Temple 260
Spirit of contradiction, a tale 261
Stanhope, Lady Iſabella, verſes to her 261
Still-water, on a tree near one 209
Swift, dean, two piece by 261

T.

TABLE talk 320
Temple, lady, to lady Charles Spencer 260
Thompſon, Mr. ode on his death 154
Tilney earl, verſes written in his Chineſe temple 44. Inſcription for his hermitage ibid. For his grotto 153
Time's addreſs to the ladies 45
Times, by Churchill, characters from 478
Tunbridge verſes 479

U. V.

THE Vacation 422
Verſes, written in Earl Tilney's Chineſe temple 44. In his hermitage ibid. To Mr. Hone, the miniature painter 46. Written on the author's arrival in Ireland 48. To the ladies 159. Written near the entrance of a wood 203. Wrote in Hagley park 260. To Lady Iſabella Stanhope 261 From a deſpairing nymph 534. Written in a grove near Lewes 588
Victor, Mr. his ode on the queen's birth day 103. Corrected 210
Voltaire's epiſtle to Quirini 375

W.

W. D. Mr to him 514
W—, Miſs B—, on ſeeing her ſhed tears at the performance of an anthem, for the orphans of the clergy, at W—r 588
Way to be wiſe 423
Whateley, Miſs, her ode to May 374
To my wife 45
Wonder, a woman keeps a ſecret, occaſional prologue to 603
Wood, verſes written near the entrance of a fine one 209
Woodhouſe, James, his ode 209
Woodward's prologue 209
The Work bag 479

Y.

YOUNG lady, to one, on her birth day, from her mother 423. To one fond of flowers, ibid. To one, on her birth day 536

INDEX of NAMES to the MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, PROMOTIONS, &c. 1764.

(☞ *See also the Appendix, p. 689.*)

A.

ABBET
Acton 485
Affleck 598
Airey 163
Alexander 598
Allen 269, 381
Amersham 598
Amyand 486
Ancaster 429
Anderson 163
Annesley 270
Arbuthnot 541
Archer 485
Army promotions in 164, 271, 483, 486, 542, 599
Armytage 382
Arundel 484
Ashley 484, 5
Ashton 54
Aspenall 541
Aston 485
Athol 54
Avery 382
Ayliffe 163

B.

BACON 485
Bailey 163, 485
Baker 192, 271, 486
Bakewell 163
Balfour 485
Ball 165
Bamfylde 381
Bankrupts 55, 164, 429, 487, 542
Barber 382
Barbor 541
Barker 382
Barnard 485
Barnardiston 598
Barnet 485
Barrington 269, 382, 485,
Bath 381
Bates 598
Bathurst 381
Batwell 381
Bayley 270, 598
Baynton 541
Beard 485
Beauclerk 166
Beaumont 485
Belhaven 484
Bell 54
Benet 163
Benwell 598
Benson 54, 163
Bentinck 381
Bentley 164
Berkeley 270
Berkley 270
Bertie 429
Beswicke 485
Beverley 598
Bigg 541
Bilson 542
Bilson Legge 484
Blackburn 54
Blackiston 163
Blanker 163
Bliss 485
Blois 484
Blount 381
Boddington 162
Bond 484
Boomeister 169
Boswell 598
Bourne 541
Bowes 508
Bowler 163
Brabazon 54
Brabrook 485
Bracken 598
Braithwaite 270
Bray 269
Breewood 270
Brewster 598
Bridges Rodney 55
Bridgman 54, 163, 381, 382, 485
Brinkley 485
Brinkwell 341
Bristow 429
Brodrick 270
Bromly 485
Brook 271
Brooke 598
Broughton 163
Brown 382, 541 542
Browne 484
Bruce 383
Bruere 270
Brydges 541
Buckle 270
Buckworth 270
Buller 382, 598
Bullock 382
Bunbury 391
Burdett 173, 270
Burland 271
Burr 270
Burrough 484
Burton 429
Bury 381
Butler 381
Byng 382

C.

CALVERT 269
541
Campbell 382
Campion 429
Capper 163
Carlos 163
Carr 273, 485
Carter 598
Carteret Webb 481
Carthew 598
Cary 541, 598
Cathcart 164
Cave 381
Caulfield 598
Cecil 64, 485
Chambers 381
Chandler 485
Chapeau 541
Chaplin 382
Charles 163
Charleville 162
Chazal 162
Chetwood 598
Chichester, 541
Child 484
Cholmondeley 598
Cholwick 598
Chorley 270
Church 598
Churchill 541, 598
Clark 481
Clarke 383, 484, 541, 598
Clarke Parish 54
Clayton 271
Clement 542
Clerke 381, 541
Clinton 598
Clive 270, 271, 598
Cobden 269
Cockburne 383
Cockrane 271
Cole Galloway 541
College of physicians, 542
Collins 598
Compere 541
Compton 381, 2
Cope 541
Corke and Orrery 54, 429, 414
Corneille 542
Cornwall 429
Cotes 162
Cotterel 485
Coventry 541
Couperthwaite 485
Cowper 485
Cox 54, 598
Craiesteyn 270
Craig 541
Craven 598
Crawfurd 598
Creed 598
Crespigny 162
Crewe 269
Crofts 485
Croucher 582
Cumming 269
Curson 270
Curtis 542
Curzon 382

D.

DACOSTA 270
Dalhousie 162
Dalton 383
Darnell 541
Dashwood 598
Davey 270
Davies 270
Dawkins 262
Dawson 542
Deacle 382
Dajean 541
Dennis Beck 54
Delgarno 541
Dell 485
Denton 163
Devonshire 541
Digby 381
Diss 541
Dodsley 485
Dolben 269, 385
Doughty 383
Douglas 485, 542
Donwe 598
Downes 270
Downing 162
Doyley 382
Drake 270
Draper 485
Drummond 484
Dry 163
Dudley 382
Duick 270
Duncan 486
Dundas 269
Duppa 382
Durant 269
Durnford 541
Dyson 271

E.

EAMES 383
Earle 381
Eden

Eden 381
Edgcumbe 484
Edmonſon 164
Edwards 163
Ekins 54
Elgar 485
Elgin 162
Elliot 55. 382, 3
Ellis 381
Ennis 598
Ernle 383
Erſkine 383, 485
Eſſex 542
Evans 163
Everard 383
Eyre 270

F.

FANE 382
Farnſworth 484
Faunce 164
Feaſt 381
Fell 162
Filmer 162
Findlater 382
Fingal 162
Fiſher 542
Fitzgerald 381
Fitzroy 381
Fleetwood 485
Flood 269
Foley 270, 541
Folkeſtone 170
Foot 598
Ford 381
Fordyce 162
Forſter 382, 541
Forty 484
Fowell 162, 541
Francis 270, 382, 542
Francklyn 162
Fraſer 269
Freeman 485
Freemantle 382
Fryer 485
Fullbrook 269

G.

GABEL 54
Gapper 485
Gallini 381
Gambier 429
Garden 383
Gardes 270
Garlies 381
Garret 270
Gaſcoigne 54
Gibbes 382, 599
Gibbon 270
Gibbons 269
Giffard 269, 429,
Gilbert 383
Glouceſter 599
Glyn 381, 542
Godfrey 382
Godman 598
Godſalve 162
Goodſon 598
Gordon 270, 381, 486
Gore 383, 486
Gorton 592
Grafton 381
Graham 163, 229,
481, 598
Granby 164
Grant 54, 270, 382,
484
Greene 162
Greenway 485
Greg 383
Gregory 164
Grieve 598
Griffiths 162, 269
Groſe 162
Groſvenor 381
Grove 262
Guerard 382

H.

HADLEY 484,
597
Hall 164, 270
Hallifax 383
Hamilton 484, 598
Hampden 541
Hanks 541
Hanham 541
Hanway 55
Hardres 485
Hardwicke 54, 163
Hardy 162, 485, 599
Hare 163
Haughton 54 598
Harper 481
Harris 541
Harriſon 382
Harvey Thursby 382
Hatton 541
Hearne 485
Heathcote 54, 598
Heather 382
Hele 598
Henley 270, 484
Henley Ongley 541
Henry 269
Herring 541
Hervey 484
Hethrington 164
Hill 54, 484
Hillman 270
Hinchliffe 164
Hingeſton 485
Hitch 485
Hogarth 541
Holcombe 164
Holden 55
Holland 542
Holmden 485
Holmes 382
Honeywood 162, 541
Hopgood 541
Hopſon 163
Hort 485
Horton 54
Hotham 382
Hough 485
Howard 598
Hubberſley 383
Hudſon 162
Hull 541
Hume 270
Humphreys 598
Hungerford 54
Hutchinſon 485
Hynde Cotton 381

J.

JACKSON 54
Jacques 383
James 485
Jameſon 484
Jeb 485
Jebb 542
Jernegan 270
Iliffe 541
Innis 598
Johnſon 598
Johnſton 63, 270
Jones 164, 270, 383,
484
Jordan 163, 598
Jortin 270
Joyce 54

K.

KERFOOT 485
Kerrich 382
Kerrick 270
Kilworth 383
Kimber 599
King 270, 598
Kingſley 163
Kingſton 383
Kirton 484
Knightley 269, 382
Knowles 541

L.

LAKE 381
Lamb 382, 3
Lambert 485
Lambton 598
Lampriere 54
Lander 541
Landifield 484
Lane 381, 518
Langham 585, 541
Laſcelles 54, 485
Lauderdale 429
Lavine 382
Lawley 429
Lawrence 541
Lawſon 598
Lee 541
Lee Bennet 269
Leeds 484
Leeves 541
Legard 262
Legrand 599
Leigh 163
Leſlie 162
Letherland 269
Levett 163
Lewis 598
Lightfoot 382
Ligonier 598
Lindſay 164
Liſburne 54
Liſter 484
Lloyd 164, 269, 429
Locke 485
Lockhart 271, 598
Lockhart Roſs 541
Loftus 54
London 485
Longfield 429
Longdale 541
Loveland 485
Lowther 279, 486,
598
Lucas 484
Lukin 54
Lyttelton 54

M.

MAcclesfield 163
Maccartney 542
Macculloch 598
Mackenſie 269
Magens 484
Malin 382
Malpas 163
Malyn 163
Mann 269
Mannock 163
March 484
Marchmont 55, 164
Market 541
Marriotte 598
Marſhal 163
Marſham 269
Martin 163, 381, 541
Mather 382
Mathew 422
Matthew 270
Matthews 541
Mawſon 269
Maxwell 269
Mayburn 541
Mayo 270, 485
Meers 382
Melliſh 271
Melvill 270
Metcalfe 541
Middleton 381
Milbank 381
Milburn 269
Mitchell 54, 381
Moleſworth 484

Molyneux 484
Monſon 484
Montague 485
Montgomery 164, 383
Moore 164, 429
More 598
Morgan 382, 541
Morleſs 484
Morley 419
Morritt 381
Morſe 541
Moſeley 270
Moſely 598
Murray 415, 598
Muſſel 541
Myers 382

N.

NARES 484
Naſh 54
Naſſau Elliot 541
Naylor 398
Neave 271
Nelſon 380
Nevil 2 0
New Members 54, 161, 429
Newcome 164
Newman 383
Nicholls 269
Norris 381
Northeſk 429
Northington 271, 486
Northmore 269

O.

OGLE 381
Oliver 163
Orchard 381
Orlebar 383
Oſbaldeſton 173, 269
Otway 484, 598
Owen 270

P.

PAGE 162
Paget 598
Paine 163, 541
Palliſſer 270
Palmer 485, 541, 598
Parker 54, 269, 302
Parrot 485, 541
Parſons 270
Paſſaw 599
Pawlett 382, 598, 9
Payne 484, 5,
Peirce 383
Pelham 381
Pemberton 382
Penneck 985
Peploe Birch 541
Percival 486
Peterborough 270
Pettitot 484
Peyton 541
Peza 162
Phillips 163, 481
Pickwoad 381
Pigot 599
Pinckney 270
Pitfour 383
Plimpton 162
Plymouth 269
Pocock 270
Pococke 598
Polhill 083
Pomfret 269
Popple 54, 163
Porteous 541
Powell 169
Powerſcourt 269, 381
Powis 486
Preſton- 541
Price 54
Pringle 271
Pujolas 270
Purnel 54
Pycroft 485

Q.

QUILTON 598
Quin 485

R.

RADCLIFFE 541
Ramſden 541
Randal 541
Raſhleigh 598
Ray 485
Reynolds 383
Read 541
Redmond 382
Reeve 541
Reyner 163
Richardſon 599
Ridley 270
Rigby 485
Roberts 163
Robinſon 54, 485, 541, 381
Rochford 162
Roe 598
Rolfe 269
Roper 269
Roſeberry 484
Roſs 163
Routh 485
Rudd 598
Rudge 541
Ruggles 54
Rutherford

S.

SACKVILLE 381
St. John 541
St. Leger Douglas 381
Sale of lands in the ceded iſlands, commiſſioners of 271
Salomons 162
Sandford 485
Sandys 163
Saunders 54
Savoy 163
Sawbridge 173, 541
Say 485
Sempell 382
Senhouſe 164
Serle 164
Seward 269
Seyer 163
Shaftoe 381
Sherlock 382
Short 485
Sibthorpe 599
Sidney 163
Simpkinſon 270
Simpſon 269, 541
Skelton 382
Skryne 381
Skynner 163
Slater 486
Sloane Cadogan 271
Smallman 541
Smith Bugden 429
Smith 162, 270, 383, 484, 541
Smithſon 269
Smyth 383
Snelling 383
Snow 270
Somner 163
Spry 163, 383,
Stanhope 270
Stanley 270, 383, 485
598
Stapleton 598
Steers 542
Steggale 542
Stephens 269
Steuart 599
Stevens 162
Stewart 163, 270, 484
Stillingfleet 163
Stockdale 383
Stonehouſe 382
Strange 163
Studing 163
Suckling 381
Sugden 541
Surby 163
Sutherland 381

T.

TANCRED 484
Tarrant 382
Taverner 162
Taylor 162, 271
Terrick 382
Terry 382
Theobald 270
Thomlinſon 270
Thomond 599
Thompſon 54, 382, 485
Thornhill 270
Thornton 162, 484
Thorold 598
Thrale 484
Thynne 370
Tolley 269
Toovey 163
Towers 541
Townley 541
Townſhend 162, 3, 484
Traquair 484
Trevor 541
Tull 162
Turner 485
Tylſton 382
Tyndale 381
Tyrrwhit 54, 163
Tyrwhit 383, 541

U. V.

VANDEPUT 163
Vane 484
Vavaſour 162
Vaughan 485
Vernon 271
Vincent 162, 270
Upton 541

W.

WALCOT 381
Walder 485
Waller 598
Walpole 383
Warburton 485
Warford 598
Waring 270
Warkworth 381
Warren 162, 270
Warrington 485
Waterland 163
Waters 541
Watſon 599
Watts 484
Webb 163, 381
Weſt 162
Weſterman 541
Weſtern 269
Weſtern Hugeſſon 382
Whichcote 269
Whitbread 269
White 435
Whitefoord 541
Whitehead 429
Wight 270
Wildman 541
Wilkinſon 382
Williams 381, 485
Williamſon 541, 598
Willis 541
Willoughby 484
Wilſon 38 , 542
Wolfe 541
Woodcock 541

Woodford 598
Woodhall 269
Woodward 598
Woolston 484, 598
Woolley 54, 162
Worsley 270
Wortley 541
Wowen 162
Wynne 598
Y.
YARBOROUGH 163
Yates 54
Yorke 54, 383
Young 383

INDEX *of* BOOKS, *for* 1764.

☞ *Numbers of the most approved and ingenious Pieces have some Account of them given in this Volume.* (*See also Appendix, p.* 691.)

A.

ADDRESS to the senate of Cambridge 543
Alarm to the stockholders 488
Anecdotes of Painting, vol. 3. 167
Annual abstract of the sinking fund 488
Answer to Mayhew 168, 543
——— to the Budget 488
Archdutchess's meditations 543
Attempt to restore the supreme worship of God 487

B.

BAMFYLDE's astronomy 167
Beaumont's instructions pour les jeunes dames 544
Bentivoglio's letters 544
Bigland's observations 543
Bilguer of amputation 488
Boileau's fourth satire imitated 544
Botanical lexicon 167
Bourn, of wheel carriages 167
Bourn, on the parables 167
British coffee house 55
———Zoology 167
——— Mars ibid, 168
Brown's sermons 488
Bulkley's oeconomy of the gospel 488

C.

CANVANE, of the oleum palmæ christi 488
Careless, adventures of 168
Carr's extract of a letter to a Critic 544
The Chaplain 147
Chearful songster 55
Chronologer perpetual 56
Churchill's duellist 55
Clodius 544
Clarke's mechanics 488
The cloister 168
Closly's observations 55
Collection of new testaments 543
——— of supplies 168
——— of cases relating to privilege 168
Colignon's enquiry 544
Collyer's geography 488
Comyns's digest 167
The conciliator 488
Conduct of the administration to Wilkes 168
Considerations on the high price, of provisions 168
——— on the penal laws against Roman Catholicks 543
——— on a bill for waste lands ibid.
——— on East-India company's affairs 544
Cooper on charity 168
The contest 544
Cunningham's law dictionary 488

D.

DALBY, of cinnabar and musk 544
D'Alembert's pieces 544
De Catarrho, and de dysenteria Lond. 167
De Dysenteria, commentarius 167
D'Eon considerations historiques 168
Defence of the majority 488
Dialogues on foreign travel 168
Dickinson's speech 543
Dissection of the North Briton 168
Dodsley's annual register 544
Drelincourt's legacy 543
Droit le roy 168

E.

EARL of Warwick 168
Eaton's sermons 488
Eclipse races 544
Elegiac poem on Henley 544
Elements of rhetorick 55
England illustrated 168
English right to the American fishery 168
Enquiry into the origin of female tenures 488
Epistle to C. C. 55
Epithalamion 167
Essay on a royal acad. of painting 168
——— on satire and panegyrick ibid.
——— on the marriage act 543
——— on the human rational soul 543
———On the trade of the northern colonies 544
Essays on the populousness of Africa 488
——— On husbandry 544
Essex pole 168
Everard's mercantile book-keeping 544
Every man his own physician 55
Exposition, concernant les quakers 544

FACTS

F.

FACTS relating to Vanſittart's treaty 168
Family pictures 168
Fleming, of Chriſt's temptation 167
Foote's Lyar 544
Form of prayer for a diſſenting congregation 167
Forſter's Vindication of the church 487
Fournier's perſpective 55
Free's analyſis of man 544
Friendly advice to the fair ſex 544

G.

GARETTEER 55
Gataker's eſſays 488
The general 544
Genuine memoirs of Maria 168
Gibbons of the ſtudy of literature 168
Glaſs's canary iſlands 55
Glaſſe's commentary on fevers 167
——— of magneſia Alba 488
Gotham, by Churchill 167
Grey's apology for ſervants 544
Grove's Dukes of Devonſhire 544
Guthrie's General hiſtory 544
Guy's anſwer to Gataker 544

H.

HARTLEY's paradiſe reſtored 55
Harwood's oration 55
Hatton's ſchoolmaſter 544
Hawkridge on fevers 488
Henderſon's life of William I. 544
Highmore's perſpective 167
Hill of the Virtues of ſage 167
— vegetable ſyſtem ibid.
Hint to ſuch as would be wiſe 168
Hiſtory of Kamtſchatka 167
——— Lady Louiſa Stroud 168
——— of the parliament 488
——— of England, in letters 514
——— of the Robin-hood ſociety ibid.
Holwell's addreſs 168
Refutation of it ibid.
Homer Traveſtie 544
Howe's anatomy of buſy bodies 487
Hunter's ſupplement 488
Hutton's ſchoolmaſter's guide 168

J.

JENNINGS of medals 168
Ingratitude 168
Johnſton's ſpelling dict. 544
Jones's origin of language ibid.
Iſrael in Babylon ibid.

K.

KEATE's ruins of Netley abbey ibid.
Kynaſton's vindication of Tacitus ibid.

L.

LANDON's reſidual analyſis 488
Langhorne's ſermons ibid.
Law of executions ibid.
Leland, of, Chriſtian revelation 167
——s diſſertation 544
Leoni's anſwer to Giardini 544
Letter on man midwifry 55
—— to Albemarle Street 168
—— from Wilkes to a lord ibid.
—— from Alma-Mater ibid.
—— from Bengal ibid.
—— from Lord Clive ibid.
—— on forſaking religion, &c. 488
—— to the club in Albemarle ſtreet ibid.
—— from thence to the cocoa tree ibid.
—— two, to the common council ibid.
—— to Grenville ibid.
—— from the elephant ibid,
Lettres, &c, de D'Eon 168.
Liberty and intereſt 168
——— in the ſuds ibid.
Life of Judge Holt 55
—— of Prince Albert of Brunſwick 167
—— of Francis Clive 168

M.

M'AULAY's hiſtory 544
M'Bride's eſſays 488
M'Ewen's grace and truth ibid.
Magnant's French ſcholar's aſſiſtant 544
Maria, genuine memoirs of 168
Martin of the ſolar eclipſe 167
Matrimony made eaſy 487
Mayhew's defence 543
Memoirs of Miſs d'Arville 168
——— of Pierepoint ibid.
——— of revolutions in Bengal ibid.
——— of Jackſon 544
Merchant Freighter's aſſiſtant 544
Method of calculating an eclipſe 488
Methodiſt Inſtructed 543
Midas 168
Modern practice of the London hoſpitals 488
Monroe's diſeaſes of the military hoſpitals ibid.
Morant's antiquities of Eſſex 514
Mortimer's hiſtory 55

N.

NABAL 168
Nature 168
New treatiſe on real quadrille 544
No one's enemy but his own 55
The nun 167

O.

OBSERVATIONS on Brown 168
——— on Executions ibid.
——— on reading Churchill ibid.
——— on Harriſon's watch 488
——— on M'Knight's harmony 543

Operations

Operations of the allied army 167
Owen on the gospels 167
Oxford sausage 544

P.

PASTORAL Puke 488
Patriot poet 167
Philosophical transactions 488
Pike's sermons ibid.
Poem on the peace 167
Political theatre 544
Postlethwaite's history of the revenue 167
Potter's charge 55
Present state of the Thames navigation 488
Privilege 544
Proceedings on Monckton's court martial ibid.
Progress of a female mind ibid

Q.

QUESTION on some late dismissions 488
——— of the independence of military officers stated, ibid.

R.

REFLECTIONS on the marriage act 168
——— on East-India affairs ibid.
——— on the endowments to study the law 488
Reign of George VI. 168
Relhan's defence of inoculation 488
Religio laici ibid.
Remarks on observations on Brown 544
The Remonstrance 167
Reply to the counter-address 488
The Resurrection 544
Revelation examined with candour 487
The Revolutionist 168
Rocque's traveller's assistant 168
Romaine on the life of faith 488
Royal shepherd 167

S.

SATIRE 544
Savages of Europe 168
Schomberg, on the colica pictonum 167
Scripture account of faith and practice 488
Select trials 168
Sermons, single ones, 167, 488, 543
Sevigne's letters, vol. 5, 6. 168
Shenstone's works 544
Shewen's council 55
Short observations on moving powers, &c. 488
——— explication of ibid.
Sketch of the beau-monde 544
Smellie's cases 167
Song of Solomon 544
Sovereign remedy for hypocrisy 488
Sterling's tutor 168
Storck of the colchicum autumnale 488
Stronge's providential hist. of mankind 544

T.

TALBOT, of frequenting public worship 488
Tales of the genii 168
Thomas's Britannicus estimator 541
Tindal's guide to classical learning 544
Tour of the duke of York, 544
Treatise on hemp 544
Trial of Abraham 167
Trip to the moon 168
True-born Scot 544
Two extracts from Polybius 55

U. V.

VINDICATION of Hollwell 488
Voice of Britain 168
Voltaire, of religious toleration 487
———'s supplement to his gen. hi 544
Usher's system of philosophy 488

W.

WADDINGTON's supplement 55
The Wallet 488
Whitworth's succession of Parliamens 544
Wynne's new testament 488

Y.

YOUNG wife's guide 168
Young's sermons 167

10 45 FEB

The End of VOL. XXXIII.

DIRECTIONS *to the* BOOKBINDER.

BIND up the title with ſtocks for each month. Take the engraved title, with the frontiſpiece and preface, and place them before January.

Directions for placing the Maps and Prints to Vol. XXXIII.

1. Frontiſpiece to face the title
2. Map of the great ſolar eclipſe to front page 8
3. Plate in Agriculture and Natural Hiſtory 40
4. Map of Ireland 64
5. Prince and princeſs of Brunſwick 50
6. Repreſentation of a Coal Waggon 144
7. Head of Archbiſhop Herring 171
8. Bourne's new invented waggon 200
9. Map of the North-Eaſt coaſt of Aſia and North Weſt coaſt of America, with the Ruſſian Diſcoveries 224
10. Uncommon Birds, plate I. 257
11. Map of the Eaſtern part of Poland 280
12. Map of Aberdeenſhire 336
13. The Agave, a curious plant 368
14. Map of Sutherlandſhire 392
15. The African Aloe 418
16. Aphernouſſi Tree and Indigo Plant 440
17. Aſtronomical Diagram 465
18. Uncommon Birds, plate II. 473
19. Map of the province of Quebec 496
20. Uncommon Animals, plate I. 528
21. The Charter-Houſe 512
22. Crane; Drill-plow and Harrow 584
23. Lucerne Plants 605
24. A Branch of the Larch-Tree 608
25. Uncommon Animals, plate II. 640

On February 1, *will be publiſhed,*

Beautifully printed on a quite new Elzevir Letter, and fine Paper, both fabricated for the Purpoſe,

THE

LONDON MAGAZINE:

OR,

Gentleman's MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER;

For JANUARY, 1765.

Illuſtrated by a very curious View of a COAL-MINE ENGINE,

AND

A USEFUL MAP, both finely engraved on Copper;

CONTAINING, with the Addition of Eight Pages of Letter-Preſs extraordinary, The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament; of the utmoſt Importance to thoſe who would underſtand the Nature of our excellent Conſtitution. The ſuccinct and impartial Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the late War. A great Variety of Productions in moſt Branches of Literature. A ſelect Collection of Poetry. A large and intereſting Account of foreign and domeſtick Affairs, &c.

To be continued Monthly, Price SIX-PENCE.

☞ Ladies and Gentlemen, inclined to begin the NEW YEAR with The LONDON MAGAZINE, may be ſerved Monthly, at their own Houſes, at only Six-pence each Number, by giving Notice to R. BALDWIN, in Pater-noſter-Row, or to any of the Bookſellers, or the News-Carriers, in Town and Country.

Juſt publiſhed, Price 5*s. in Boards,*

The GENERAL INDEX to 27 Volumes

OF THE

LONDON MAGAZINE;

Viz. from 1732 to 1758, inclusive.

☞ The repeated Deſires of the Purchaſers of this Magazine, and the evident Utility, and even Neceſſity, of ſuch a Work, at length induced the Proprietors to undertake the expenſive and laborious Taſk: And it may, with great Juſtice, be deemed not only uſeful to the Readers of the London Magazine; but alſo the moſt copious Key, or Common-place Book, to the Literature, Politicks, and hiſtorical Tranſactions of that Period; as thereby the Date of any Occurrence may be aſcertained, and Diſputes decided, relating to Learning, Men, or Things, though the Purchaſer is not poſſeſſed of the Volumes to which it more immediately relates: Hence it is a proper Companion for the Library, Compting Houſe, or Coffee-Houſe, and a pleaſing and uſeful Intelligencer for all Ranks of People.

Printed for R. Baldwin, at the Roſe, in Pater-noſter-Row.